5 Men From District Area Listed as Wounded in Korea

AREA CASUALTY LIST

Wounder

Army Pfc. Francis W. Crowford.
Army Pvt. Ollie E. Conwell, jr.
Army Corpl. John R. Wiles.
Army Pvt. John A. Brown.
Army Sergt. Alvin E. Waters.

Missing

Army Pvt. James M. Kidwell.
Army Sergt. William R. Coverstone.

Returned to Duty

Army Sergt. Albert G. Williams.

A Washington mother who lost one son in World War II has been notified by the Defense Department that a second son, injured in Korea, has returned to duty.

Mrs. Mildred E. Williams, 2422 17th st. nw. said the second son, Sergt. Albert G. Williams, 22, was reported injured September 29 and went back to duty October 1. He is with a tank battalion.

Sergt. Williams, a native of the District, who attended Wilson Senior High, was with accupying forces in Japan at the end of World War II, his mother said. He reenlisted in October 1950 and was sent to Korea the same month.

Another District casualty from Korea is in an Army hospital at Camp Pickett, Va. Sergt. Alvin E. Waters, 19, who came home last month after almost a year overseas.

The Defense Department notified his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Waters, sr., 2416 K st. nw., that Sergeant was wounded in action October 24. This is the second time he has been hospitalized since enlisting July 11, 1950. Sergeant Waters was born in Washington and attended Francis Junior High.

Mrs. Dolores M. Kidwell, 53 Forrester st. sw., has been advised by the Defense Department that her husband, Pvt. James M. Kidwell is missing in action.

Private Kidwell, 21, was reported missing October 8. In a letter dated October 6 he wrote his wife:

"I will not be able to write as often. We keep moving all the time," his wife said.

Private Kidwell arrived in Korea September 10, 1951. Born in Washington, he attended Anacostia High School and was employed by Peoples Drug Store before entering the Army.

Shaprnel wounds in the leg and arm have hospitalized Pvt. Ollie E. Conwell, jr., 22, the Defense Department has informed his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ollie E. Conwell, sr., 10 Telegraph rd., Lanham, Md.

Pvt. Conwell was wounded October 29 in Korea. His mother reported Pvt. Conwell entered the Army March 20, 1951, and went to Korea September 29.

Pvt. Kidwell Sergt. Waters

He was graduated from Bladensburg High School, attended Randolph-Macon Military Academy, Fort Royal, Va.; and was a sophmore at the University of Maryland when inducted.

Sergt. William R. Coverstone, 21, missing since the first battle for Seoul, Korea in 1950, is still on the Defense Department's "missing in action" rolls, the department has informed his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Coverstone, Waterlick, Va.

The Shenandoah County man enlisted January, 1949, and sailed for Japan in July the same year.

The Department of Defense reports that Pfc. Francis W. Crawford was "slightly wounded" in action in North Korea October 26. The notification telegram was dalivered to his mother, Mrs. Helen M. Juenemann, 643 K st. sw., according to the Pentagon.

The Defense Department also lists Corp. John R. Wiles, Frederick, Md. and Pvt. John A. Brown, Harrisonburg, Va., "slightly wounded in action in North Korea."

Corp. Wiles' wife, Mrs. Betty K. Wiles, lives on RFD 3, Frederick. Pvt. Brown is named as the son of Mrs. Lottie W. Brown, 254 Kelly st., Harrisonburg, Va.

12,676 Yanks Are Back from War in Coffins

BY WALTER SIMMONS
[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

TOKYO, Dec. 5—The identified bodies of 12,676 Americans killed in the Korean war have been sent home so far, the army said today. This figure includes army, navy, and air force dead. Thousands of unidentified bodies remain in Korea or Japan pending selection of a final resting place.

The latest casualty report gave the total of American dead as 15,431, wounded 73,515, and missing 12,742, a total of 101,688.

Hundreds of men killed in the war's first disastrous weeks probably never will be identified because of the atrocities practiced by the North Korean Communists.

Thousands Left Behind

Thousands of dead and wounded had to be left behind by retreating Americans fighting for their lives. When the tide of battle swept northward again weeks later, the remains of the victims were found stripped by the enemy of all clothing and identification.

Apparently the clothing was stolen and the "dog tags" turned over to Seoul City Sue, who nightly over the Seoul radio read lists naming soldiers whose bodies she alleged had been found. Some of the men she named, however, later turned up alive.

In enemy held North Korea the bodies of 1,530 Americans lie at Pyongyang, Wonsan, Hungnam, and Sukchon. On the Chosin reservoir retreat last December the troops stopped to bulldoze 100 bodies into a common grave.

Whether the Americans will be permitted to recover their dead from North Korea is one of the questions to be decided by the Panmunjom armistice negotiations.

Exceeds Announced Figure

The number of unidentified recovered dead remains an army secret. It is explained that every body is treated as unidentified until the name of the victim is established beyond all doubt. It is also explained that the total of bodies is in excess of the fatalities officially announced.

"This is because we are still carrying as missing a number of men who have been killed but whose bodies cannot be identified," said one officer.

It was assumed that there must be several thousand unidentified bodies to justify the army's reticense on the subject.

Home in 2 Months

The World War II dead from the Pacific area waited until February, 1948, to come home but shipment of the bodies from Korea started last January from Kokura, in southern Japan, where all processing is done. At one time thousands of bodies were concentrated there, but now only a small backlog remains. Parents may reasonably expect their sons' remains to be returned home about two months after their deaths in Korea.

Three or four weeks are consumed in extensive cross-checking to confirm the identification of each body. Finger print records, dental charts, and physical descriptions are scrutinized.

CHICAGOAN SHOT IN KOREA NOW ON LIST OF MISSING

Two Others on Defense Department Roll

A young Chicago soldier who had just returned to his unit after recovering from wounds was among three Chicagoans listed as missing in action by the defense department yesterday. Five others from the city were listed as wounded, and another soldier, previously wounded, was returned to duty.

Pfc. Robert W. Forsythe, 22, was reported missing in action on Nov. 5, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Forrest L. Forsythe of 816 E. 80th st., were informed. He had been in Korea only 20 days when he was wounded by artillery or mortar fire and sent to a medical rest area in Inchon. He returned to duty two or three weeks before he was listed as missing. Forsythe, a graduate of Hirsch High school and the University of Illinois, was an architect with the Masonite corporation when he was drafted in November, 1950.

De Michele [left] and Wright.

Pvt. Peter J. De Michele, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter De Michele of 735 N. Avers av., also was listed missing on Nov. 5. A graduate of Crane Technical High school, he worked for the Spiral Binding company, 111 N. Canal st., before going into the army last Feb. 5. He had been in Korea less than two months. He has a brother,

Paul, and a sister, Rose Marie.

Pvt. Raymond Wright Jr., 22, son of Mrs. Unice Wright, 4006 South Park way, was listed missing on Nov. 5. Reared in Arkansas, Wright had worked in Chicago before going to the army in September. He has two sisters, Worna Wright and Mrs. Urseline Madden.

Those listed as wounded were:

Pvt. Thomas F. Kasper, 22, who received shrapnel wounds in the thigh, leg, and arm on Oct. 28. He

Kasper [left] and Reiter.

has since returned to his outfit. A graduate of Tilden Technical High school, he went into the army April 13 and left for Korea Sept. 4. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Kasper, 3154 S. Wallace st.

Pvt. Alex J. Reiter Jr., 22, wounded Nov. 19. He is now in a hospital in Japan. He is the husband of Mrs. Geraldine Reiter, 4103 W. Cermak rd., and the father of a 2 month old son, Ronald, whom he has never seen. Reiter, who attended St. Casimir's elementary school and Morton High school, has been in the army eight months and was sent to Korea in August.

Stocke [left], Trice [center], and Buford.

Pfc. Fred E. Stocke, 22, received shrapnel wounds in the thigh on Oct. 26, and was hospitalized in Taejon. He was to be dismissed from the hospital Nov. 27. A graduate of Lane Technical High school, he was employed at the Admiral corporation before being drafted last February. He has been in Korea since July. Stocke is the husband of Mrs. Rose Stocke, 4430 N. Knox av., and the son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Baumhardt, 1908 Henderson st.

Pvt. Nelson L. Trice, 23, was shot in the arm and wounded in the ribs by shrapnel on Nov. 6. He is hospitalized in Korea. He went into the army April 16 and was sent to Korea in September. Trice attended Du Sable High school and Dunbar Trade school. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Trice, 4851 Champlain av.

Pvt. Scobey L. Ward also was listed as wounded. He is the husband of Mrs. Ruth W. Ward, formerly of 9 E. 18th st.

Pfc. Donald J. Buford, 18, who was wounded Oct. 18, returned to duty Nov. 4. He joined the army last spring and was sent to Korea three weeks later. He attended Crane Technical High school. Buford is the half-brother of Walter A. Nolan, 1515 S. Lawndale av.

Other Chicagoland casualties follow:

ILLINOIS

WOUNDED

Ryan, Pfc. James A.—Mrs. Marjorie Ann Ryan, Gifford, wife.

IOWA

WOUNDED

Carlson, Pfc. Edwin D.—Folke Carlson, Victor, father.

Hoppe, Pvt. Bertram H.—Mr. and Mrs. Leo H. Hoppe, R. Rt. 1, Emmetsburg, parents.

Houselog, Pvt. Robert M.—Mr. and Mrs. Norbert J. Houselog, 493 Locust, Dubuque, parents.

Nemmers, Pfc. Virgil R.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Nemmers, Rt. 1, Lamotte, parents.

Reed, Pvt. Robert R.—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Reed, Hardy, parents.

MISSING IN ACTION

Lottman, Pvt. Harley J.—Mrs. Earleen Lottman, Rock Rapids, wife.

TWO CHICAGO SOLDIERS DIE IN KOREA WAR

Tribune

6 from Area Wounded, Two Injured

Trib. 10-23-51

Two Chicago GIs were killed, six Chicago area soldiers were wounded, and two injured, the defense department reported in a casualty list released yesterday.

Pfc. George R. Jensen, 21, son of Oscar Jensen, 9811 Western av., was killed Sept. 19 after being in Korea one month. He was drafted in March. Pfc. Jensen was graduated from Morgan Park High school and was employed by his father at Jensen's Floral and Landscape service before entering the army. Besides his father, he leaves a brother, Lt. John O. Jensen, 25, stationed at Fort Knox, Ky., and a sister, Jean, 23.

Pvt. John H. Meiners, 17, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Meiners, 934 W. Willow st., was killed Oct. 2, his brother, Don, 719 N. Racine av., reported. Pvt. Meiners enlisted in January and had been in Korea two months. He leaves three other brothers, Richard, 21; Harold, 14, and Kenneth, 12, and four sisters, Mrs. Dolores Kozielec, Mrs. Laverne Mucculewski, Patricia, and Charlotte. His father is a factory worker.

Blue Island GI Wounded

Pfc. Alfred M. Hernandez, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. Pedro Her-

Hernandez [left] and Perkins

nandez, 3124 W. 132d st., Blue Island, suffered shrapnel wounds in the back and face Sept. 24 and 29. He was graduated from Blue Island Community High school and drafted in February. He has been in Korea since July. He was employed by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad before being drafted.

Pvt. Leonard J. Keating, 23, son Mr. and Mrs. Edward Keating, 3914 N. Hermitage av., suffered a hand wound Oct. 1. He was draft-

Keating [left], Turner [center], and Mrkacek.

ed Jan. 11 and entered Korea in August. He attended Lake View High school.

Pfc. Richard Malcolm, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Malcolm, 5527 Cortez st., was wounded by machine gun fire in the leg and arm Oct. 3. He is being treated in a hospital in Japan. He was drafted in January and had been in Korea three months.

Wounded; Leg Amputated

Pvt. John W. Perkins, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Perkins, 4030 N. Kildare av., was wounded in the foot Oct. 3. The foot has been amputated and he is hospitalized in Japan. He was graduated from St. Mary's Training school in Des Plaines, was drafted March 22, and had been in Korea two months.

Also wounded were **Corp. Willie H. Turner**, son of Mrs. Bertha Sedler, 4311 Evans av., and **Pvt.** Joseph Dubsky, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Krch of 1320 S. Clarence av., Berwyn.

Injured were **Pfc. Stanley M. Klimek**, son of Mrs. Joanne V. Kudlicki, 2712 Crystal av., and **Pfc. Cheffie Logan**, son of Mrs. Ressie M. Logan, 1533 Washington st., Gary.

Corp. John R. Mrkacek, 23, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Mrkacek, 5039 S. Hoyne av., was burned in the hand Sept. 22 while carrying a wounded buddy from the front lines. He has returned to active duty. He entered the army Sept. 22, 1950, and has been in Korea since March.

Other Chicagoland casualties:

ILLINOIS

KILLED IN ACTION

Fahl, Pvt. John B.—John F. Fahl, Morrisonville, father.

Pollock, Corp. Robert F.—John F. Pollock, Aledo, father.

WOUNDED

Kean, Pfc. Dennis L.—Ben L. Kean, Rockford, father.

Langen, Sgt. John L. — John T. Langen, Morrisonville, father.

MISSING IN ACTION

Loire, Corp. Donald E.—Mrs. Winifred Loire, Alton, mother.

INDIANA

DIED OF WOUNDS

Walker, Pvt. Jack O.—Howard Walker, West Baden Springs, father.

WOUNDED

Azbell, Pfc. Maurice A.—Thruman Azbell, Rochester, father.

Langford, Corp. Owen B.—Mrs. Leona M. Dininger, Indianapolis, mother.

Sanders, Pfc. James D. — Bobbie Sanders, Muncie, father.

Sebring, Pfc. John P.—Mrs. Clara C. Sebring, Winchester, mother.

INJURED

Poynter, Pfc. John R.—Mrs. Labritia I. Poynter, Newcastle, mother.

Phila. Soldier, 19, On Wounded List

Inquirer

Pfc. Richard F. Champagne, 19, of 1834 Earp st., was reported wounded in action in Korea in the Defense Department's 463d casualty list, released last night.

PFC. CHAMPAGNE

The department also listed another Pennsylvania soldier as wounded, one injured and one as returned to duty. No casualties were listed for New Jersey, Delaware or Maryland.

Champagne was wounded in the right arm and back Nov. 23 while serving with an infantry regiment of the 3d Division, according to word received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Champagne. A former student at Bok Vocational-Technical School, he enlisted last February and was sent overseas in July. A brother, Cpl. William Champagne, 22, also is serving with the Army in Korea.

Other casualties were:

PENNSYLVANIA—WOUNDED

Pvt. Leonard J. Wojton, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walenty Wojton, of Ford City. (Previously wounded).

INJURED

Pvt. Vincent E. Meixsell, son of Mrs. Ethel Meixsell, of Bangor.

RETURNED TO DUTY

Sgt. Irvin L. Clemm, husband of Mrs. Virginia Clemm, of Pittsburgh.

Hulmeville GI Is Killed, Phila. Soldier Missing

A Bucks county soldier was killed in action in Korea, a service man from this city was missing and another was wounded, the Department of Defense disclosed in its 419th casualty list, released yesterday.

Other Pennsylvania casualties included two killed, one dead of wounds, and five wounded. Another soldier from this State was reported returned to duty. Two New Jersey men were wounded and two were returned to duty. The Maryland toll was two wounded and two missing, and Delaware casualties totaled two wounded and one missing.

The Bucks county soldier who lost his life was Pfc. Harold L. Adams, 21, of Hulmeville, who previously had been listed as missing in action since last March. A native of Philadelphia, he moved to Hulmeville 10 years ago.

Adams enlisted in the Army in 1949 and served for a time on occupation duty in Korea. He was recalled to service last October with the Second Division. A brother, William, 24, suffered burns in Korea while serving with a railroad transportation unit and will return home soon.

Sgt. Thomas Adams, 19, of 3922 Warren st., has been missing in Korea since Aug. 30, according to notification received by his grandmother, Mrs. Sadie Smith, with whom he lived. Adams enlisted about a year ago while a student at Benjamin Franklin High School. He left for overseas last Jan. 18.

SGT. T. ADAMS

Cpl. John T. Murphy, 18, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Murphy, of 5010 Knox st., Germantown, was wounded in action Sept. 19. In a letter to his parents, he said he had been struck in the left arm by shrapnel and had returned to duty with his infantry company after treatment. He attended Roosevelt Junior High School prior to enlisting in June, 1950. He was sent to Korea last April.

OTHER CASUALTIES

Other casualties announced by the Defense Department were:

PENNSYLVANIA—KILLED IN ACTION

Pvt. William J. Ballard, son of James Ballard, of Pittsburgh.

Pfc. Donald W. Olszewski, son of Leonard H. Olszewski, of Erie.

DIED OF WOUNDS

Marine Corps

Cpl. Felix C. Stock, son of Mrs. Anna Stock, of Harrisburg.

WOUNDED

Pfc. Charles E. Erhart, grandson of Harry J. Shuster, of Erie.

Cpl. Eugene L. Jackson, son of Mrs. Louise Freeman, of Pittsburgh.

Cpl. Sam W. Pelcher, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Pelcher, Sr., of Saltsburg.

Cpl. Robert E. Pursel, son of Mr. and Mrs. Chester H. Pursel, of Sunbury.

Marine Corps

Pfc. Paul F. Blake, son of Mr. and Mrs Edgar O. Blake, of Tarentum.

RETURNED TO DUTY

Pvt. Charles R. Lange, son of Lawrence Lange, of Pittsburgh. (Previously wounded.)

NEW JERSEY—WOUNDED

Pfc. William McLean, son of Mr. and Mrs. John McLean, of South Plainfield.

Sgt. 1/C Gus John Yonos, husband of Mrs. Ida N. Yonos, of Patterson.

RETURNED TO DUTY

Pvt. John P. Donnelly, son of Mrs. Nellie Donnelly, of Morristown. (Previously wounded.)

Pfc. Salvatore A. Mangano, son of Frank Mangano, of Garfield. (Previously wounded.)

DELAWARE—WOUNDED

Pfc. Floyd L. Townsend, son of Mrs. Irene D. Townsend, of Milford.

Marine Corps

Pfc. John H. Jones, husband of Mrs. John R. Jones, of Wilmington.

MISSING IN ACTION

Pvt. Joseph P. Donahue, son of Mrs. Rose M. Donahue, of New Castle.

MARYLAND—KILLED IN ACTION

Pvt. Douglas Baxter, husband of Mrs. Ruby Baxter, of Baltimore.

Cpl. Lawrence N. Rohrback, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence N. Rohrback, Sr., Baltimore.

WOUNDED

Cpl. Ernest R. Bower, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Bower, of Capitol Heights.

Pvt. Carroll L. Irving, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis E. Irving, of Hagerstown.

MISSING IN ACTION

Cpl. William A. Cheatham, son of Mrs. Helen B. Cheatham, of Baltimore.

Cpl. Bryant A. Terry, son of Mrs. Florence B. Terry, of Hanover.

Tennessee War Dead Being Returned For U. S. Burial

The bodies of 441 Americans, who lost their lives as a result of the fighting in Korea were returned to the United States aboard the Santa Clara Victory, the Department of Defense announced earlier this week.

The ship was expected to arrive at San Francisco on Tuesday. Next of kin concerned have been notified of the imminent arrival of the vessel. The bodies will be sent with an escort to the point designated by each individual next of kin.

Included in the shipment are the following casualties from Tennessee: Army; Private James H. Trice, son of Charlie Trice, Route Five, Edmondson Ferry Road, Clarksville; Private Edward T. Weaver, son of Mrs. Ella Duncan, 345 Drive 3, Western Heights, Knoxville; Private First Class Henry F. West, son of Roger West 1621 Spring St., Kingsport.

Marines: Private First Class James R. McNeilly, son of Mr. and Mrs. William McNeilly, RR 2, Greenback; Private First Class Charles R. Norment, son of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Norment, 2389 La Rose Avenue, Memphis.

OTHER KOREAN CASUALTIES

Also killed in Korean action was Private Hurley B. Rucker, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hurley B. Rucker Route 2, Erie.

The list of those wounded and injured in action includes: Pfc August E. Lord, son of Mrs. Beulah M. Lord, 915 North 4th Avenue, Knoxville; Pfc. Roland McElvain, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry McElvain, son of Mr. and Mrs Henry McElvain, 107 Sunset Rd. Lookout Mountain (Previously wounded and returned to duty); Private Eiron J. Steele, son of Mrs Mary I. Steele, Winchester.

Marine Corporal Joe A. McGee, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ollie H. McGee, 1423 Highland Avenue, Nashville, Private William T. Talley, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. William T. Talley, Sr., Route 3, Petersburg.

Corporal David A. Adams, husband of Mrs. Betty Jo Adams, Route 4, Morristown; Sgt. Jimmy Brown, son of Mr and Mrs. Bill Brown, Morley; Pfc. Wade Lee, son of Mrs. Emily L. Nelson, 5049 Princeton, Memphis; Private Wallace R. Warren, son of Mrs. Jessie V. Williams, 1067 South 4th St. Memphis; Pfc. Robert Wright son of Mr. and Mrs. Willie L. Wright, 2724 Supreme, Memphis

Killed After Month's Combat Action

Lt. Travis Banks of Greenville, N. C., was killed in Korean fighting on October 3, less than one month after he entered combat. The young officer was an instructor in mechanical engineering at Tennessee State College, Nashville, before being recalled to the armed forces. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Mary D. Banks of Woodsdale, N. C., and his mother, Mrs. Lena Banks of Greenville.

Four From Phila. Area Killed In Korea Fighting, 6 Others Missing and Six Wounded

Inquirer Mon. 26-51
Phila Inquirer
P. 2

'Scared, Lonesome and Worried,' GI Wrote in His Last Letter Home

Four residents of the Philadelphia-Camden area were killed in action in Korea, six are missing, six were wounded, and two were injured, according to the Defense Department's 447th casualty list, released last night.

Two other Pennsylvania residents were reported killed, 11 wounded and one injured. Six others from New Jersey were listed as wounded and two as missing.

4 MARYLAND WOUNDED

The latest Maryland toll was four wounded and one injured. No new casualties for Delaware were announced.

Cpl. Adam Linkewicz, 26, whose parents live at 3424 Edgemont st., this city, lost his life in battle Oct. 22. A graduate of John Paul Jones Junior High School, he served in the Merchant Marine and worked at Cramp's shipyard before entering the Army Oct. 10, 1950.

CPL. ADAM LINKEWICZ

Corporal Linkewicz went overseas last February, was wounded July 22 and went back on active duty Aug. 10. Besides his parents, he is survived by four sisters and four brothers—Peter, who is in the Navy; Joseph, an Army veteran of the Second World War; Anthony, and John.

Pfc. Richard B. Green, 19, husband of Mrs. Georgianna Green, of 335 Virginia ave., Collingswood, N. J., and son of Mrs. K. Merle Green, of 27 Lincoln ave., Collingswood, was killed in action Oct. 29.

'LONESOME AND WORRIED'

A graduate of Collingswood High School in 1948, and former Scout leader, the youth entered the Army a year ago and trained at Fort Dix. He was married last July 6 and went to Korea a month later. In his last letter, he said he "had a job to do," but was "scared, lonesome and worried—worried because I'm afraid I won't do my job good enough."

Others from this area killed in action were Pvt. Patrick J. Gallagher, son of Mrs. Helen Gallagher, in January and arrived in Korea about a month before he was wounded.

Others from this area listed as wounded: Pvt. Allen F. Condran, husband of Mrs. Barbara M. Condran, of 1228 Brandywine st., Lebanon; Pfc. Leonard L. Dudeck, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dudeck, of 706 Carson st., Hazleton; Pvt. Robert Pollock, son of Ralph Pollock, of 2422 Upland st., Chester, and Sgt. Melvin E. Shaw, son of Mrs. Martha M. Shaw, of 8 Dougher lane, Wilkes-Barre.

Two residents were reported injured: Pvt. Richard Esler, brother of Paul E. Esler, of RD 1, Royersford, and Pfc. Joseph L. Lowe, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Lowe, of 292 Matson ave., Wilkes-Barre.

Other casualties announced yesterday:

PENNSYLVANIA—KILLED IN ACTION

Pfc. Robert G. Bishop, husband of Mrs. Patricia J. Bishop, of Martinsburg.

Pvt. James A. Moyer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Moyer, of Zion Grove.

WOUNDED

Pvt. James J. Brennan, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mongrain, of Barnesville.

Pfc. Joseph R. Carvolth, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Carvolth, Sr., of Bradford.

1st Lt. Donald R. Cutri, son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter A. Cutri, of Erie.

Pfc. Robert J. Foulkrod, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Foulkrod, of McKean.

Cpl. John F. Gallagher, brother of Mrs. Marie J. Franko, of Middleport.

Pfc. Joseph J. Lanciano, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Lanciano, of Kulpmont.

Sgt. Harry L. Reigard, husband of Mrs. Bernice I. Reigard, of Warren.

Pfc. Andrew Rook, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Rook, of Webster.

Pfc. Louis R. Sposato, son of Mrs. Susan A. Sposato, of Clairton.

M/Sgt. Anthony S. Swatsky, husband of Mrs. Mary E. Swatsky, of Shenandoah Heights.

Pvt. Robert L. Weikel, son of Mrs. Cora Weikel, of Watsontown.

INJURED

Pfc. Charles C. McIntosh, son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl McIntosh, of Donora.

NEW JERSEY—WOUNDED

Pvt. Robert Caruso, son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Caruso, of Belleville.

Cpl. Jeremiah M. Clearwater, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah M. Clearwater, Sr., of Hoboken.

Pfc. John J. Flammer, son of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Flammer, of Jersey City.

Cpl. Jaroslaw Oberyszyn, nephew of Mykola Oberyszyn, of Newark.

Pvt. Private Alfred C. Short, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Short, of Newark.

Pvt. Richard D. Vitaris, husband of Mrs. Joan Vitaris, of Orange.

MISSING IN ACTION

Cpl. Thomas W. Kirwin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Donnelly, of Paterson.

Pfc. Guy F. Torchia, son of Mr. and Mrs. Anthonio Torchia, of East Orange.

RETURNED TO DUTY

Pvt. Joseph J. Kowalski, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kowalski, of Newark. (Previously wounded).

MARYLAND—WOUNDED

Pfc. James F. Dean, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ranson R. Ickes, of Baltimore.

Pvt. James Ford, son of Mrs. Mary Ford, of Baltimore.

Pvt. Wilbert Y. Gray, son of Youngie Gray, of Baltimore.

Pfc. Norman N. Nelson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nelson, of Baltimore.

INJURED

Pfc. Richard C. Perry, son of Mrs. Lushia Perry, of Cambridge.

4 REPORTED MISSING

Four residents of Eastern Pennsylvania also were reported missing: Cpl. Adam L. Nahodil, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Nahodil, of 438 S. Pearl st., Shamokin; S/1c Richard C. Nonemaker, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur H. Nonemaker, of RD 9, York; Pvt. John M. L. Stern, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Stern, of RD 2, Kinzers, Lancaster county, and First Lt. Walter G. Wieckowski, brother of Theodore Wieckowski, of Durham rd., Penndel, Bucks county.

Pvt. William Laffey, 24, nephew of Mr. and Mrs. Chris Zeltner, of 6516 Marsden st., was wounded Nov. 7 in the thigh during a night bombardment and now is in a hospital. He joined the Navy in 1944, while 17, served on a submarine chaser and was discharged in 1947. He later became a paratrooper, served a year in Korea on occupation duty, then transferred to a chemical mortar outfit after a leave at home.

PVT. LAFFEY PFC. EASLEY

WORKED FOR SAW FIRM

A graduate of Harding Junior High School, Laffey worked for a saw company before joining the Navy.

Pvt. John H. Godish, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Godish, of RD 3, Bridgeton, N. J., was wounded Nov. 4. A former Bridgeton High School student, he joined the Army

5 CHICAGO AREA YANKS KILLED IN KOREA FIGHTING

Tribune
Sun. 11-30-51
Part 4 P. 6

4 Others Suffer Wounds in Battles

Five Chicago area service men were killed in action in Korea and four were wounded, according to a casualty report released yesterday by the defense department.

The dead:

Pvt. Thomas F. Carter, 22, of 842 N. Harding av. His aunt, Mrs. Agnes Bailey, said he was reported as missing in action on Sept. 2. Carter, who had attended Maryville academy, Des Plaines, was an interior decorator when inducted last March.

Pfc. David A. Crawford Jr., 23, of Barrington, son of the finance chairman of Pullman, Inc., was killed Nov. 9. Crawford was graduated from Lawrenceville school, Lawrenceville, N. J., and was a senior at the University of Wisconsin when he volunteered in September, 1950. In a letter written to his parents on the day he was killed, he said he had volunteered for front line duty and was moving up.

Luckett [left] Davis [center] and Crawford

Corp. John B. Luckett, 18, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Luckett, 1219 N. Bell av. He had been reported missing in action on Oct. 3. He enlisted last January while in his fourth year at Tuley High school.

Pvt. Charles R. Rother, 23, of 1713 Dayton st., was killed Nov. 8 after he had been in combat only two weeks, according to information received by his parents, August and Rosalie Rother. Rother, a graduate of St. Mel's High school, was drafted March 16, and sent to the far east in July. Two brothers, Eugene, 21, and Robert, 19, a member of the air force, also survive.

Pfc. Richard R. Bellon Jr., husband of Mrs. Loretta Bellon, of 4354 N. Sacramento av.

The wounded:

Pfc. Benedict F. Yeskis, 21, a former student at Steinmetz High school, was wounded Nov. 9 and is in a hospital in Pusan, according to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Yeskis, of 2840 Narragansett av. The elder Yeskis is a CTA repairman.

Corp. Jack W. Kempert, grandson of Mrs. Emma Hansen, of 4717 Washington st., Forest Park.

Pfc. Richard D. Kolloway, son of Mr. and Mrs. William L. Kolloway, 15232 Honore st., Harvey.

Pvt. Esaw Davis Jr., 22, husband of Mrs. Dorothy Davis, 3131 South Park way, was wounded Nov. 10 for the second time. His first wound, Oct. 23, was slight. He was drafted last April and has been in Korea about three months. He is the father of a 5 months old son.

Pfc. James E. Moritz, son of Mrs. Roy Frey, rural route 1, Maplewood Park, East St. Louis, was the only other Illinois casualty. He was wounded.

Other midwest casualties follow:

INDIANA

KILLED IN ACTION

Anderson, Pvt. Clinton L.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis W. Anderson, South Bend, parents. [Previously reported missing].

DIED OF WOUNDS

Bryant, Pvt. William F.—Mr. and Mrs. Andy G. Bryant, Indianapolis, parents.

WOUNDED

Krill, Sgt. Thomas W.—Mr. and Mrs. Hugh A. Krill, Bluffton, parents. [Previously wounded and returned to duty].

Presnell, Sgt. Vernon L.—Mr. and Mrs. Howard W. Presnell, Ellettsville, parents. [Previously wounded and returned to duty].

Stokes, Pvt. Dennis Lee—Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Stokes, Evansville, parents.

Sulawski, Pvt. Frank R.—Mrs. Estelle Sulawske, Evansville, aunt.

Bowman, Marine Pfc. Lloyd G.—Mrs. Mable J. Bowman, Indianapolis, mother.

Detrick, Marine Pfc. Eugene R.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Helt, La Porte, parents.

INJURED

Rush, Corp. James A.—Mrs. Alice S. Rush, South Bend, mother.

IOWA

KILLED IN ACTION

Campbell, Corp. Forrest R.—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur S. Campbell, Selma, parents. [Previously reported missing].

WOUNDED

Hedrick, Pfc. Willard W.—Mr. and Mrs. Lester E. Hedrick, Dubuque, parents.

RETURNED TO DUTY

Jacobs, Sgt. Harlon W.—Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Jacobs, West Bend, parents.

Mickey, Corp. Donald E.—Mrs. Donna Jean Mickey, Lockridge, wife. [Previously wounded].

Five Area Men Are Wounded; 2 in Same Company Hurt Same Day

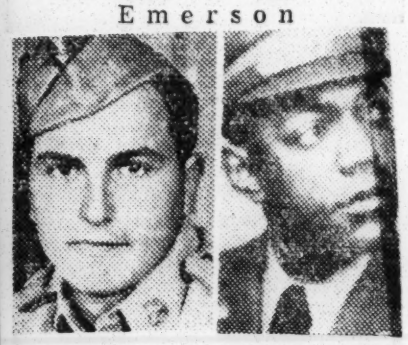
AREA CASUALTY LIST:

Army Wounded:

Corpl. Arthur L. Lancaster.
Pfc. John G. Chakalakis.
Pfc. Julius Dorfman.
Pfc. Robert L. Thompson.
Pfc. Allen L. Tillman.
Returned to Duty:
Army Sergt. Elmore A. White.

A 20-year-old infantryman, who wrote that he was evacuated by jeep, helicopter, train, bus, ambulance and ship after being injured, was one of five District men reported wounded by the Defense Department yesterday.

He is Pfc. John G. Chakalakis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gus Chakalakis of 913 Emerson st. nw. who received leg injuries October 25. Pfc. Chakalakis who is still hospitalized in Japan, wrote his family they tell he had been on the move by the many means of transportation used to get him out of Korea when he was wounded.



Pfc. Chakalakis Pvt. White

A native Washingtonian, Chakalakis enlisted in the army from Roosevelt School here in September, 1950, and has been in Korea for about ten months.

Dorfman Wounded in Leg

Also listed as wounded by the Defense Department was Pfc. Julius Dorfman, who was wounded in both legs by a grenade October 30.

Pfc. Dorfman wrote his brother, David Dorfman, of 719 Rock Creek Church rd. nw., that he couldn't speak highly enough of the Korean litter carriers who carried him over miles of terrain to where he could be evacuated by air to a hospital in Japan.

The 22-year-old soldier was an apprentice electrician when he was drafted last February. He was sent to Korea in September.

Pfc. Robert L. Thompson, 23, son of Mrs. Edna T. Plater, of 2370 Champlain st. nw., was wounded October 25 when he stepped on a mine, his mother reported.

Thompson in Hospital

Thompson wrote that he suffered a broken leg and other injuries, and expected to be in the hospital for two more months before being sent back to Korea. A District resident since he was eight, Thompson enlisted in March, 1948. He was stationed in Japan before he was shipped to Korea some months ago.

Another Korean casualty listed by the Defense Department yesterday was Pfc. Allen L. Tillman. Tillman, brother of Mrs. Emma Williams of 1122 Eaton rd. se., suffered wounds on October 19. Mrs. Williams doesn't know the extent of her 20-year-old brother's injuries but said he expected to be home in several months.

Two Wounded Same Day

Pfc. Tillman is the son of Guy Tillman, of 1820 Kalorama rd. nw. A lifelong Washington resident, Tillman entered the army in July, 1950, and was sent to Korea a year later.

The Department of Defense also listed as wounded Corpl. Arthur L. Lancaster, son of Mrs. Olhelia Lancaster of Washington. Corpl. Lancaster was slightly wounded October 26 while fighting with the Seventh Infantry Division. He has been in the army since November, 1950, and in Korea since April.

Returned to duty, according to the Defense Department, was Sergt. Elmore A. White, son of Mrs. Annie D. White, of 2925 39th st. nw. He had been wounded the second time in Korea October 16 and was returned to duty four days later. Sergt. White was first wounded in the hand April 24.

Born in Virginia, Sergt. White attended school in Fredericksburg, Va., and has been in Korea since April 3 with the 24th Infantry Division.

The Department of Defense also reported as wounded, Pvt. Donald M. Queen, son of Mrs. Aldora Culley, of 3 Hardesty ct., Annapolis, Md. Pvt. Queen was in the same company with Corpl. Arthur L. Lancaster. Both were wounded on the same day.

8 CHICAGO AREA MEN LISTED AS WOUNDED IN WAR

Captain Former Principal of Military School

Eight Chicago area men were wounded in Korean fighting, the defense department casualty list released yesterday reported.

In addition, **Maj. Joe Kolesar,** husband of Mrs. Mary Kolesar, 3440 Block av., East Chicago, Ind., has been returned to duty after being injured.

The wounded:

Pvt. Esaw Davis Jr., 22, husband of Mrs. Dorothy Davis, 3131 South Park way. He was drafted last April, has been in Korea two months, and was wounded Oct. 9. He is the father of a 5 months old son and was educated in Tennessee.

Ex-Principal on List

Capt. Eugene J. Farmer, 30, husband of Mrs. Louise Farmer, 14914 Talman av., Harvey. Farmer, who was wounded Oct. 25, formerly was principal of the lower school at Morgan Park Military academy. He is a World War II veteran and was one of the youngest American infantry captains when he received that rank at 21. Sgt. Robert F. Farmer, 21, his brother, visited the wounded officer recently in Pusan, Korea.

Lellinberg [left], Farmer [center], and Davis.

Robert informed his mother, Mrs. Ruth Wroble, 1632 W. 77th st., that the captain was hit three times in the leg, once in the ribs, and once in the shoulder.

Pvt. Edwin S. Kasprzycki, brother of Walter S. Kasprzycki, North Chicago.

Suffers Second Wound

Corp. Edward Kiel, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. Bokko Kiel, 186th st., route 1, Chicago Heights. He was wounded Oct. 26 for the second time. In July he had suffered a head wound. Kiel enlisted in July, 1950, and has been in Korea 11 months. He attended Hammond Technical High school and worked with a construction company.

Corp. Davie N. Lellenberg, 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. Merle Lellenberg, 4530 Woodlawn av. He suffered a shrapnel wound in the leg Oct. 9 and has returned to combat. He enlisted last January and has been in Korea since June. He attended Hyde Park High school and unloaded mail for the Illinois Central railroad.

Pfc. John Long, son of Mrs. Lucille Long, 349 E. 58th st.

Pfc. Albert L. Reed, 26, husband of Mrs. Dorothy M. Reed, 5721 Prairie av. He was wounded Oct. 10, after having suffered wounds on May 14 and Sept. 4. His wife said his present wounds are not serious. He was drafted Oct. 9, 1950, and has been in Korea since May 2. He was employed by the Buick division of General Motors in Flint, Mich., and attended school there.

Hit by Shell Fragment

Marine Corp. Robert Fisher, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Fisher, 3911 Monticello av. He was wounded in the right arm Nov. 1 by a fragment from a long range shell. Fisher informed his mother that he expects to leave the hospital soon. He enlisted in 1947 after attending Schurz High school and has been in action since June.

FULL MILITARY HONORS are accorded Cpl. Ralph Sutton, son of the last Rev. J. F. and Mrs. Sutton of Charleston, S. C., who was killed in action in Korea. Burial services were read by Chaplain Hughes of the Charleston Navy Yard. Several members of the armed forces from nearby posts participated in the ceremonies held in Charleston.

Sixteen Men From District Area Among 1,042 War Casualties

The American battle casualty list in Korea took a jump today as the Defense Department released the names of 1,042 killed, wounded and missing — including 16 men from Washington and nearby Maryland and Virginia.

Maj. Watkins.

One of the largest casualty reports compiled by the Department since the Korean fighting began was released for afternoon newspapers today. Its total of 897 identified 216 killed, 616 wounded, 24 missing in action and 41 injured in combat accidents.

This followed a list of 145 names—40 killed, 90 wounded, six missing in action and nine injured in combat accidents—released for today's morning newspapers.

Virginia Soldier Killed.

On the lists were:

Killed in action:

Sergt. 1st Class George J. Knight, son of Mr. and Mrs. James C. Knight, RFD 2, Standardsville (Greene County), Va.

Wounded: Corpl. John G. Chakalakis, 913 Emerson street N.W.; Pfc. Julius Dorfman, 519 N street N.W.; Corpl. Arthur L. Lancaster, whose mother's address was given as 1806 M street N.W.; Pfc. Robert L. Thompson, 2370 Champlain street N.W.; Pfc. Allen L. Tillman, whose sister, Mrs. Emma Williams, lives at 1122 Eaton road S.E.; Sergt. Elmore A. White, 2925 Thirty-ninth street N.W.; Corpl. Thomas W. Sullivan, 1406 Montello avenue N.E.; Pvt. Charles E. Washington, 235 Twelfth street S.E.

Also wounded: Pvt. Donald M. Queen, 3 Hardesty Court, Annapolis, Md.; Pfc. Harry I. Payne, 4402 Fifty-fourth place, Sunnybrook, Md., and three Virginia soldiers: Pvt. Charles A. Barbour of Staunton, Corpl. Morris Shelton of Fredericksburg and Pfc. Jimmie J. Watkins of Damascus.

Major is Injured.

Injured: Maj. Vernon L. Watkins, 1705 Oakcrest drive, Alexandria, Va., and Sergt. Wade Sumter, 1011 Sixty-fourth avenue, Cedar Heights, Md.

Pfc. Payne, who is 18, was struck in two places on the right leg during an hour-long Red attack near Kumwha on October 10. He is son of Mrs. Dorothy T. Coleman of the Sunnybrook address. Now in an Army hospital at Camp Pickett, Va., he was returned to this country via hospitals at Pusan in Korea, Japan, Hawaii and California.

Pfc. Payne wanted to get into the armed forces when he was 14, and did. He became a member of the 29th Division of the Maryland National Guard by adding a few years to his 14. By then, his mother said, he had begun to shave and looked older than he was. In September, 1948, when he was 15, he joined the Army and soon after was with a quartermaster company in Germany. After he had been overseas seven months, Mrs. Coleman said, she went to the Red Cross and arranged for his release.

Re-Enlisted at 17.

Last spring Pfc. Payne was 17 and his yen for the Army was still unsatisfied. Persuading his mother to sign the necessary papers, he enlisted again.

He arrived in Korea about two months ago, and when wounded was with Company M, 14th Infantry Regiment, 24th Division.

After he was hit, Pfc. Payne's recovery was aided by a pint of plasma he received at Pusan. Later, in the hospital at Tokyo for an operation on his leg, he was given another transfusion. En route to Camp Pickett he was flown to Andrews Air Force Base, arriving there on Halloween night.

Maj. Watkins was injured when a "Bouncing Betty" mine exploded near him. His wife, Mrs. Edna M. Watkins, and 12-year-old daughter Linda live at 1705 Oakcrest drive, Alexandria. Mrs. Watkins has received word from her husband, who is in an American hospital in Tokyo, that he was struck by mine fragments in both legs, the left arm and head.

Major Served in Last War.

The major was executive officer of his unit, the 8224th Engineer Construction Group, and had been in Korea since October, 1950. During World War II he served overseas for 26 months with the 34th (Red Bull) Division in Africa and Italy. He returned to active duty in February, 1949.

A District soldier, Pfc. Dorfman, was wounded by grenade fragments in both legs October 30. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Dorfman of the N street address. His brother, David Dorfman, lives at 719 Rock Creek Church road N.W.

Pfc. Dorfman praised the "nurses and medics" in a recent letter to his brother. He was evacuated to Pusan after being hit and then flown to a hospital in Japan.

"Praise and honor," he wrote, "is also due to the Korean carrying parties . . . Many a task they perform we would hardly thing of doing."

Dorfman Previously Wounded.

Pfc. Dorfman, who is 22, was a student at Roosevelt High School before he was drafted last February. Duty in Korea began for him in September and he had been slightly wounded once before, in October, his brother said.

Three other District soldiers—Corpl. Chakalakis, Pfc. Thompson and Corpl. Sullivan—were wounded on the same day, October 25.

Corpl. Chakalakis has written home that after being hit in the left leg in action near Yonchon,

Pvt. Washington.

Pfc. Payne.

Pfc. Dorfman.

Corpl. Chakalakis.

Korea, his evacuation to a hospital in Osaka, Japan, was accomplished by "helicopter, train, bus, ambulance, ship, air transport and jeep."

Corpl. Chakalakis, 20, enlisted in the Army a year ago and went to Korea last January.

Pfc. Thompson, who is 23, has been in Korea since last July. He was wounded by an exploding land mine and is being treated at a hospital in Pusan, according to his mother. She said he wrote his leg had been broken but did not say which leg it was. He enlisted in the Army in March, 1948.

Corpl. Sullivan has been returned to this country for hospitalization. His left elbow was hit by machinegun fire during an attack on an enemy hill position. He is 19 years old and was with Company L, 5th Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division. He had been in Korea only since the first week of September.

His mother reported that he arrived at the Fort Belvoir hospital on November 11. He was a student at Phelps Junior High School before volunteering for service in September, 1950.

Volunteer Wounded.

A 20-year-old soldier who volunteered for the Army in July, 1950, and arrived in Korea a year later, was wounded on October 19. He is Pfc. Tillman, son of Guy Tillman of 1820 Kalorama road N.W. His sister, Mrs. Emma Williams, said she has not heard from him since he was wounded. Before entering the service he was a student at Garnet-Patterson Junior High School.

Pvt. Washington and Sergt. White were slightly wounded and returned to duty, the Defense Department said. Both were listed as having been previously wounded.

Pvt. Washington, who is 22, was drafted last March 20 and was sent to Korea in August. His wife said he was wounded on October 19 and was returned to duty soon after. He is with Company A of the 19th Infantry Regiment.

Sergt. White has not mentioned his wound in letters to his mother, she reported. She was, however, notified by the War Department that he was wounded on October 16 and returned to duty four days later. The 25-year-old soldier, a member of the 21st Infantry Regiment, 24th Division, was drafted by the Army in September, 1950. He was first wounded shortly after arriving in Korea last April 3, his mother said.

Korean Toll

Army Lists Two D.C. Men As Wounded

Area Casualty List

Army Wounded:

Pfc. Sebastian M. Wheeler, jr.

Pvt. Walter J. Peguese.

Two District soldiers have been reported as wounded in the Korean fighting by the Department of Defense on the latest casualty list terday.

Pfc. Wheeler

They are Pfc. Sebastian M. Wheeler, jr., son of Mrs. Elease Wheeler of 102 K st. nw., and Pvt. Walter J. Peguese, whose sister, Mrs. Lulu Partlow, lives at 117 40th st. ne.

According to his mother, Wheeler was seriously wounded November 24 and is still in a hospital in Japan. Mrs. Wheeler said she didn't know the details of her son received his wounds because he never wrote of the fighting for fear of worrying her.

Wheeler was born in Washington, and went to public schools here. He was working for a grocery company when inducted last March. The 22-year-old private has been with the Fifteenth Infantry Regiment since landing in Korea in September, his mother said.

Pvt. Peguese was wounded by shell fragments in the right arm and leg on Thanksgiving Day. He is in hospital, and still unable to write because of his injuries. He dictated a letter, however, in which he told his sister not to worry about his wounds.

A native of North Carolina, Peguese came to the District about six years ago. He was inducted nine months ago while working for a laundry here and has been in Korea since July. Peguese, who is 26, is a member of the Seventeenth Infantry Regiment, according to his sister, Mrs. Partlow.

Nine Area Men Hurt In Korean Campaign

AREA CASUALTY LIST

Army Wounded:

First Lieut. Henry S. Dunbar, III. Post

Second Lieut. Bernard Shankman. Mon. 11-5-51

Corpl. Homer Minnick, jr.

Pfc. Calvin Moore.

Pfc. Henry Salley.

Pvt. James Cochran.

Pvt. Alphonzo Weston.

Army Injured:

Sergt. First Class Cloyd B. Jordan. Wesington

Pvt. Donald E. Clark. D.C.

A 19-year-old District youth, a casualty for the second time, was one of nine area casualties of the Korean fighting, the Department of Defense announced yesterday.

He is Sergt. First Class Cloyd B. Jordan, son of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Lee of 2303 Sherman ave. nw. Sergt. Jordan was slightly injured in his head and stomach on October 8 but he recently wrote his mother that he is now out of the hospital.

Pvt. Cochran

He was first a casualty on June 4 when wounded in his left leg while fighting with the Third Division. A native of Georgia, Sergt. Jordan has been in the Army since August 9 when he volunteered.

Another casualty listed by the Defense Department is Pvt. James Cochran, brother of Calvin Cochran of 16 Dolphin Green sw. Pvt. Cochran may lose an arm as the result of action in which he knocked out an enemy machine gun nest on October 3.

The 22-year-old soldier, who is now in the Fort Benning (Ga.) Hospital, told his brother that he and another volunteer sprinted up a ridge to dispose of a dangerous machine gun. The gun's last burst killed his friend and seriously wounded him in the left arm. For this action, Pvt. Cochran has been recommended for the Bronze Star.

Pvt. Cochran came to Washington in 1948 and was drafted into the Army on April 4, his brother said.

First Lieut. Henry S. Dunbar, III, who was graduated from Virginia Military Institute in 1947, was slightly wounded on October 6 according to the Defense Department.

Lieut. Dunbar, whose wife lives at 7611 Eastern ave., Takoma Park, Md., was fighting with an artillery unit of the Second Division in support of infantry when he either stepped on a mine or a shell fragment hit him.

Lieut. Dunbar was called to active duty while a member of the Alexandria National Guard in August 1950 and has been in Korea since July, 1951. The 24-year-old officer has lived most of his life in Alexandria.

Another area casualty, the Defense Department announced, is Second Lieut. Bernard Shankman, husband of Mrs. Lucylle T. Shankman of 10502 Hayes ave., Silver Spring, Md.

According to his family, Lieut. Shankman was slightly wounded on ctober 7 but has recovered and is back in Korea, although not at the front. Lieut. Shankman, who is 27, was called into the army from the reserves about a year ago and has been in Korea since August 1951. He is a native of the District.

Also on the Defense Department casualty list was Pfc. Calvin Moore, son of Mrs. Catherine B. Moorse, 2105 M st. ne. Pfc. Moore was seriously wounded at Yanggu on October 8 when he received shell fragments in his back and legs.

Another casualty of the Korean fighting is Pfc. Henry Salley, 19, husband of Mrs. Dorothy Salley, who lives at 60 M st. nw.

Mrs. Salley, who hasn't heard from her husband since he was slightly wounded on October 9, said he wrote "that the fighting was really rough" and that "all the boys seemed to be getting hurt."

Lt. Shankman **Lt. Dunbar**

Sergt. Jordan **Pvt. Salley**

Pfc. Salley was drafted on March 14, 1951.

Corpl. Homer Minnick, jr., was slightly wounded in action on October 13, according to the Department of Defense. He is the son of Mrs Susie Minnick, who lives at 1646 Reeves st. nw.

Also listed yesterday as wounded in Korea is Pvt. Alphonzo Weston, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Taylor, of 1211A Carrollburg pl. sw. The Defense Department said that Pvt. Weston was slightly wounded in action on October 8.

Pvt. Donald E. Clark is another casualty of the Korean fighting. Heis the son of Mrs. Mary A. Speer, who lives at 1346 F st. ne. He was slightly injured on October 11.

The Defense Department also listed as wounded, First Lieut. Joseph T. Griffin, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Griffin, 114 W. 3d st., Frederick, Md.; Pfc. John F. Fleischman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Earl F. Fleischman, 215 W. Patrick st., Frederick, Md.; and Pfc. John W. Jackson, son of Mrs. Minnie R. Jackson, 704 West Burke, st., Martinsburg, W. Va.

Phila. GI Killed in War, Seven From Area Wounded

Inquirer Wed. 10-31-51

A Philadelphia soldier was killed in action in Korea and seven other service men from this area were wounded, the Department of Defense disclosed in its 430th casualty list, released last night.

Pennsylvania casualties totaled seven killed, 21 wounded, two injured and one missing. The New Jersey toll was one killed and five wounded and the list for Maryland included four killed, one dead of wounds and two wounded. No casualties were listed for Delaware.

Phila. Inquirer

HAD BEEN WOUNDED

Listed as killed in action was Pfc. James C. Wilson, brother of Mrs. Eleanor Marshall, of 8527 Eastwick ave. He previously was reported wounded and returned to duty.

Sgt. 1st. cl. William M. Carley, 22, of 633 Summit ave., Roxborough, was wounded Oct. 11, according to notification received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Carley. He wrote that he had been injured in the thighs, ankles and feet when the truck he was riding struck a land mine and overturned.

A graduate of Roxborough High School and the Pennsylvania Museum School of Art, Broad and Pine sts., Carley was associated with his father in the painting business before entering the service Sept. 11, 1950. He went to Korea last July.

GERMANTOWN GRADUATE

Pfc. Francis Hill, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Hill, of 268 E. Sharpnack st., was wounded Oct. 2. He was graduated from Germantown High School and worked for a time in a restaurant in New York. He enlisted last March 6 and was sent overseas in July.

Pvt. Joseph T. Marella, 23, of 1847 Sigel st., was wounded in the arm and leg by shrapnel Oct. 9, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Cesare Marella, were notified. Marella attended Mastbaum Vocational - Technical School and was an elevator operator at the John Bartram Hotel before enlisting in February, 1950.

WOUNDED SECOND TIME

Marine Pfc. John H. Martz, 20, of 1620 Locust st., was wounded a second time in Korea Oct. 15 and is now in a hospital in Japan. He previously was wounded slightly in September. The son of Mrs. Evelyn Martz, he enlisted in the Marine Corps last February and went overseas in July.

Martz is a graduate of Valley Forge Military Academy, where he was a member of the boxing team and the glee club. He also attended Lafayette College.

Pvt. James N. Webb, 21, son of Mrs. Mabel Webb, of 1735 Rodman st., was wounded in the shoulder Oct. 5. He entered the Army last January and has served in Korea since May. He attended Bok Vocational-Technical School. A brother, Cpl. Boston Webb, also is serving overseas with the Army.

NEAR HEARTBREAK RIDGE

Marine Staff Sgt. John Szary, 30, of 620 Spruce st., Darby, combat veteran of the Second World War, was wounded in Korea Oct. 16 in the action near Heartbreak Ridge. In a letter to his wife, Norma, he said he was recovering from an operation for shrapnel wounds of the neck, right hand and right arm.

Szary served in the Marine Corps for five years during the last war, participating in six island landings in the South Pacific. He was recalled to duty about two years ago and has been in Korea since June. He has one child, Elaine, 2.

Also reported wounded was 1st Lt. Harry F. Kemske, husband of Mrs. Louise M. Kemske, of 1022 Sycamore st., Chester.

Other casualties announced by the Defense Department were:

PENNSYLVANIA—KILLED IN ACTION

Sgt. Eugene T. Brophy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Brophy, of Olyphant.

Cpl. Alfred H. Dechant, son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis E. Dechant, of Lucinda.

Cpl. Robert E. Eshenbaugh, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Eshenbaugh, of Freeport.

Pvt. James Helmondollar, son of Mr. and Mrs. Devere L. Dailey, of Pittsburgh.

Cpl. Joseph J. Laskowski, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Laskowski, of Wilkes-Barre.

Pvt. Donald L. Welsh, son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert G. Brooks, of Lock Haven. (Previously wounded and returned to duty.)

WOUNDED

Pfc. Paul Chakot, son of Mr. and Mrs. Pete Chakot, of Black Lick.

Pvt. Edward Johnson, Jr., cousin of Mrs. Virginia Flynn, of Pottstown.

Pfc. Ralph E. Hoshauer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hoshauer, Jr., of Reading.

Sgt. Carl A. Howerter, son of Franklin N. Howerter, of Boyertown.

Cpl. Robert H. Malenich, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Malenich, of Fair Oaks.

Pvt. Philo H. Pannebaker, son of Mrs. Jennie Hoffman, of Elverson.

Pfc. David E. Pinkerton, son of Mrs. Stella Pinkerton, of Kittanning.

Cpl. Peter J. Rupp, son of Mrs. Mary Rupp, of 2423 Jackson st., Scranton.

Pfc. Charles E. White, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Vanzile, of Nelson.

MARINE CORPS

Pfc. Charles H. Bauer, husband of Mrs. Charles H. Bauer, of Pittsburgh.

Sgt. Robert L. Mann, son of Mrs. Elizabeth A. Mann, of Pittsburgh.

Pfc. Herman J. Mock, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman J. Mock, Sr., of Pittsburgh.

Pfc. Norbert X. Novobilski, son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Novobilski, of Dupont.

Cpl. James W. Snyder, son of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Snyder, of Allentown.

Pvt. Michael W. Borghoff, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred J. Borghoff, of West New York.

MARINE CORPS

Pfc. John R. Bishop, son of Mrs. Ann G. Dow, of Belleville.

Pfc. Robert J. Cruser, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Cruser, of Hamilton Square.

Pfc. Michael Redorochko, son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Fedorochko, of Bayonne.

MARYLAND—KILLED IN ACTION

Pfc. William A. Holladay, son of Mrs. Cloey E. Holladay, of Seat Pleasant.

Pfc. John E. Suggs, brother of Luther R. Suggs, of Elkton.

1st Lt. Carroll W. Sweiger, son of Mr. and Mrs. Carroll J. Sweiger, of Baltimore.

Pvt. Milton K. Watkins, son of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Watkins, of Cumberstone.

DIED OF WOUNDS

Pvt. Albert Callon, nephew of Mrs. Eula M. Callon, of Caldwell, of Baltimore. (Previously wounded.)

WOUNDED

1st Lt. Ralph M. Cloud, husband of Mrs. Gisela M. Cloud, of Edgewood.

MARINE CORPS

Pfc. Carl E. Ridenour, son of Mr. and Mrs. Columbus V. Ridenour, of Hagerstown.

INJURED

2d Lt. Theodore C. Ill, son of A. B. Ill, of Carlisle.

Pfc. Harry R. Miller, son of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Miller, of Melcroft.

MISSING IN ACTION

Pfc. Andrew P. Boyer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Boyer of Jonestown.

NEW JERSEY

MARINE CORPS

Cpl. John R. Pskowski, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pskowski, of Dover, was erroneously reported wounded on casualty list No. 398.

KILLED IN ACTION

MARINE CORPS

Pfc. John A. Felton, son of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Felton, Sr., of Freehold.

WOUNDED

Pfc. John Bartko, husband of Mrs. Helen Bartko, of Carteret.

Phila. GI, Jet Pilot Killed in Korea

Pvt. MARELLA

PFC. MARTZ

SGT. SZARY

PVT. WEBB

SGT. CARLEY

PFC. HILL

A Philadelphia soldier and a Vineland, N. J., jet pilot were reported killed in action in Korea in the Defense Department's 441st casualty list, released yesterday. The department also listed a Malvern Air Force sergeant as missing in action and two Philadelphians and a Magnolia, N. J., service man as wounded.

Other Pennsylvania casualties included one killed, four wounded, two injured and five missing. Another New Jersey soldier was reported killed and two others wounded.

The service men from this area who lost their lives in battle were Pfc. Thomas C. Smith, 23, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Smith, of 6518 Gesner st., and First Lt. Louis T. Esposito, 28, son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Esposito, of 708 Montrose st. Vineland, N. J.

BARTRAM HIGH ATHLETE

Smith, an infantryman attached to the 25th Division, was killed Oct. 26, according to notification received by his parents.

A graduate of John Bartram High School, he was a member of the football, baseball and track teams at the school. He also was active in St. James Episcopal Church, 68th st. and Woodland ave., serving as president of the Young People's Fellowship.

Smith entered the Army last December and had been in Korea since August. A brother, Charles C., served in Europe during the Second World War.

MISSING AFTER BATTLE

Esposito, a veteran of eight years' service in the Air Force, was previously reported missing in action following a battle with Russian MIG's Oct. 22. He enlisted in the Air Force shortly after graduating from Vineland High School in 1943.

He served in Germany for a time and was sent to Korea on his birthday, Dec. 13, 1950. In his last letter dated Sept. 28, he said he hoped he would have engaged in sufficient missions to be sent home by Christmas.

Reported missing in action was Air Force Sgt. Alois A. Fuehrer, 24 husband of Mrs. Nancy L. Fuehrer of Route 1, Malvern. A radio operator on a B-29, he was on his second bombing mission when his plane was shot down Oct. 23, his wife was informed. She said the entire crew was seen to bail out behind enemy lines.

RECALLED TO SERVICE

A veteran of the Second World War, Fuehrer was recalled to service last March 25. He was sent to Korea early last month. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Fuehrer, live in Cedar Hollow, N. J.

Pvt. Danny J. Ricci, 22, of 1244 S. 10th st., was wounded slightly in the right arm Oct. 19, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ricci, were

PFC. SMITH

PVT. RICCI

PVT. WILLIS

SGT. TRASATTI

seas in July. A brother, Fred, was wounded in action in Europe during the Second World War. Another brother, Michael, also served in Europe in the last war.

WOUNDED BY SHELL

Pvt. Edward B. Willis, 19, son of Mrs. Helen G. Carter, of 5309 Ludlow st., was wounded Oct. 6 by an exploding shell. He enlisted Oct. 6, 1950, and went into combat Sept. 9, his 19th birthday. He is a graduate of Our Lady of Victory Parochial School, 54th and Vine sts.

Sgt. 1/C Vincent W. Trasatti, 22, of 337 N. Warwick rd., Magnolia, N. J., was wounded Oct. 19. In a letter to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Trasatti, he said he had been shot in the left arm.

A graduate of Camden County Vocational School, he entered the service Dec. 13, 1950, and trained at Fort Dix. A brother, Joseph J., 24, is a Navy veteran.

Reported returned to duty were Pvt. Fred W. Hullstrung, son of Mrs. Edna Hullstrung, of 647 Seminole ave., Fox Chase Manor, and Sgt. William B. Murphy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Earl B. Murphy, of 1027 W. Indiana ave. Both previously were reported wounded.

6 Area Men Wounded. Pilot Killed in Korea

AREA CASUALTY LIST

AREA CASUAUTY LIST

Killed In Action:
Maj. James H. Crutchfield

Wounded:
First Lieut. Thomas H. Jones, jr.
Pfc. Charles A. Foreman
Corp. Robert N. Lee
First Lieut. Howard J. Thomas
Pfc. James L. Riley
First Lieut. John MacRay Baker

A Marine Corps fighter pilot from Falls Church was killed in action in Korea and five Army men and one Marine from the Washington area were wounded, the Defense Department announced last night.

The Marine pilot was 31-year-old Maj. James H. Crutchfield, husband of Mrs. Patricia Crutchfield, of 546 Monticello dr., Falls Church. He was killed over Korea on November 4.

Pfc. Foreman

Lieut. Thomas

Corpl. Lee

A native of Asheboro, N. C. Major Crutchfield enlisted in the Marine Corps on July 7, 1941, shortly after his graduation from Davidson College. He completed his officer candidate training at Quantico and was commissioned in January, 1942. After overseas combat as an infantry officer with the First Marine Division, Maj. Crutchfield applied for flight training and received his pilot's wings in 1946. He had been in Korea only a short while before he was killed.

Lieut. Jones Maj. Crutchfield

First Lieut. Thomas H. Jones, jr., 26, wounded October 13th, is the son of the late Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Jones. His mother lives at 2231 California st. nw., and his wife, Edna, is staying in her native London, England, with their two-year-old twin daughters.

Lieut. Jones was a student at Bowdoin College in Main, when he entered the service six years ago. He has remained in the Army ever since. He saw action in World War II and was, for a time, a prisoner of war in Germany. His mother says he wrote her that his shrapnel wound was not serious. Shortly before he was wounded, he received an oak leaf cluster to the Bronze Star he won in World War II.

Pfc. Charles A. Foreman, 22, was slightly wounded by shrapnel on October 13. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Foreman, of 1351 Alabama ave. se. His mother reports that he is recovering from his wounds and expects to rejoin his outfit soon. He has been in the Army eight months and was in Korea about two months before he was wounded. Before entering the service, he worked as a chauffeur at the Iranian embassy.

First Lieut. Howard J. Thomas, 25, was seriously wounded by machine gun fire October 16, while leading his pltaoon in western Korea. It was the lieutenant's second wound in Korea. He was previously wounded near Seoul on May 20.

Lieutenant Thomas was commissioned in the Army at the age of 18, during World War II. He was called back to duty in December, less than a month after his marriage to the former Miss Betty Talley of Silver Spring, Md. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Thomas, 3711 Benton st. nw.

First Lieut. John MacRay Baker, 34, who was seriously wounded October 10, is a veteran of 14 years in the Marine Corps. This is the fourth Purple Heart Medal for Lieutenant Baker. He was twice wounded in the Pacific during World War II and was previously wounded on October 10. His latest wounds came from a hand grenade and shrapnel. Lieutenant Baker holds the Broze Star medal. His wife lives at Gettysburg rd., Emmitsburg, Md.

Army Pfc. James L. Riley, 22, was reported slightly wounded on October 14. He is the husband of Mrs. Nannie Riley, whose address is listed as Route 1, Rockville, Md.

Corpl. Robert N. Lee, 24, was wounded October 19. He wrote his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert N. Lee, of 18 47th st. se., that he was slightly wounded in the hand. He has been in the Army for about two years.

AMERICANS MASSACRED BY REDS IN KOREA

. These photos of soldiers and civilians massacred by Communists in Korea were taken near Taejon and mailed by a Chicago soldier to his family here. Bodies of American soldiers were found with hands tied behind their backs.

Ohio Rites Held for Col. Parker

Killed in Korea in Battle in July

WILBERFORCE, Ohio— Hundreds of friends, military personnel and family members gathered at Allen Chapel AME Church in Portsmouth, Ohio, to pay their last respects to Col. Lloyd A. Parker who died July 28, 1951 while serving in Korea.

Colonel Parker, 35, who was a member of a highly prominent Portsmouth family had risen from a second lieutenant ROTC commission to lieutenant colonel.

A graduate of Wilberforce University where he received his ROTC commission in 1939 and a former teacher there for two and a half years Colonel Parker had made one of the most remarkable advancements of the military ever achieved by any member of his race.

Battle Field Honor

His field grade of lieutenant colnel had been secured on the battle field of Korea.

Well known and well liked, both in Portsmouth and Wilberforce, he was active in church and fraternal organizations. Before departing for Korea last year, Colonel Parker was president of Chi Lambda Chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity at Wilberforce University.

He is survived by his wife the former Lucretia Petiford; his daughter Cheryl, 5, and two other brothers who are officers in the Army.

4 From D. C. Casualties of Korean War

AREA CASUALTY LIST

Missing in Action:

Army Corpl. Eibert Arrington, jr.

Wounded:

Army Corpl. Aaron Beckham.

Army Pfc. Joseph H. Dixon.

Army Corpl. Claude A. Onley.

Pfc. Joseph H. Dixon, 23, a District native, was wounded in action October 23, according to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hyder Dixon, of 47 Florida ave. nw. He was one of four District casualties reported yesterday by the Defense Department.

Inducted into the Army in March, Pfc. Dixon had been fighting in Korea since August as a member of the Fifth Cavalry Regiment.

The Dixons said that shortly before they were notified that

Pfc. Dixon Corpl. Beckham

their son was a casualty, he had written them, saying, "I'm sitting on a mountain 1,200 feet above sea level—mortar shells are dropping all around me."

Pfc. Dixon, who formerly helped his father in the contracting business, added: "What digging you taught me to do really comes in handy. You can dig or you can sit here. If you don't dig faster than the enemy shoots, though, you won't be here long."

In an earlier letter, Dixon told his parents he was cited for "outstanding action against the enemy" in the battle for Kokchol-li Hill September 6.

Dixon attended Dunbar High School and Phelps Vocational High School in Washington.

Corpl. Aaron Beckham, wounded in action according to the Defense Department, is now at Fort Belvoir Hospital, his mother, Mrs. Lanza Beckman, 443 Six and a Half st. nw. said.

She said her son was wounded during October. Beckham, 19, is also a native of Washington. Mrs. Beckham said he worked for Western Union before entering the Army.

Corpl. Claude A. Onley is hospitalized in a Swedish hospital in Korea, he has written his mother, Mrs. Alice C. Onley, 1410 1st st. sw. Onley wrote his mother his condition was "not serious."

The 24-year-old Washington man reenlisted in the Army after serving in World War II. He was trained at Fort Jackson, S. C., before going to Korea April 11, 1951, said Mrs. Onley.

Corpl. Onley attended St. Vincent de Paul School and Phelps Vocational High School in the District. He was employed as a truck helper between enlistments, according to his mother.

The Department of Defense reports Corpl. Elbert Arrington, jr., son of Mrs. Lucile Arrington, Washington, missing in action.

2 Service Men From Phila. Wounded in Korea Action; 5 N. J. Casualties Listed

Two Philadelphia service men were reported wounded in action in Korea in the Defense Department's 453d casualty list, released yesterday. They were among six Pennsylvanians listed as wounded.

The New Jersey list included four wounded, one missing and one returned to duty, while the Maryland toll was two killed and three wounded. No casualties for Delaware were listed.

WOUNDED ARE LISTED

Reported wounded were Cpl. Robert Moses, Jr., 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Moses, Sr., of 1644 N. 8th st., and Pvt. Joseph S. Van Osten,

CPL. MOSES PVT. VAN OSTEN

Jr., 22, whose parents live at 1433 N. Peach st.

Moses was wounded in the hand Oct. 16, his 22d birthday, according to word received by his parents. He was graduated from high school in Osleydale, S. C.

EVACUATED TO JAPAN

Van Osten was wounded Nov. 17 and evacuated to Japan, his parents were informed. A graduate of Overbrook High School in 1946, he attended Temple University night school and was employed for a time in the office of the Liberty Mutual Insurance Co. of Philadelphia.

Van Osten entered the service last March and has been in Korea since Sept. 2 as a member of the 25th Division. He has two brothers.

Other casualties were:

PENNSYLVANIA—WOUNDED

Pvt. Homer C. Burkhart, son of Mr. and Mrs. Earl E. Burkhart, of Johnstown.

Pfc. Richard C. Sojewski, son of Mrs. Stella Soja, of Pittsburgh.

Pfc. Richard L. Stanton, son of Mrs. Minnie M. Drake, of Watisburg.

MARINE CORPS

Capt. Louis R. Daze, husband of Mrs. Louis R. Daze, of Forty Fort.

NEW JERSEY—WOUNDED

Pfc. Sheldon L. Goldflam, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Goldflam, of Dover.

Pfc. Alfred W. Kirkpatrick, son of Mrs. Cecelia Kirkpatrick, of Rutherford.

Cpl. Samuel T. Porter, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Porter, of Jersey City.

MARINE CORPS

Pfc. Richard L. Ascough son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard R. Ascough, of Dover.

MISSING IN ACTION

Sgt. Genaro E. de Roda, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nick de Roda, of Somerville.

RETURNED TO DUTY

Pfc. James R. Duffy, son of Mr. and Mrs. James J. Duffy, of Elizabeth. (Previously wounded).

MARYLAND—KILLED IN ACTION

Pfc. Henry Lucke, son of Mrs. Ella R. Lucke, of Baltimore.

Pvt. Joseph Taormino, brother of Pete Taormino, of Essex.

WOUNDED

Pvt. Ollie E. Conwell, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Ollie E. Conwell, Sr., of Lanham.

Pfc. Ronald F. Mellott, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wilton A. Mellott, of Baltimore

Cpl. John R. Wiles, husband of Mrs. Betty K. Wiles, of Frederick.

888 NAMES ADDED TO CASUALTY LIST; TOTAL NOW 102,576

Washington, Dec. 12 (AP)—Announced United States battle casualties in Korea reached 102,576 today, an increase of 888 since last week.

The defense department's weekly summary based on notifications to families thru last Friday reported:

	Last week	Increase	New Total
Killed in action	15,431	159	15,590
Wounded	73,515	676	74,191
Missing	12,742	53	12,795
Total	101,688	888	102,576
Battle deaths [x]	17,275	166	17,441
Current missing [y]	10,988	54	11,042

[x] Includes killed in action, 1,665 fatally wounded and 186 dead originally reported missing.

[y] After deducting from gross total 1,392 returned, 175 known captured, and 186 known dead.

Following is a breakdown of the casualties by services:

	Last week	Increase	New Total
Army	83,273	864	84,137
Navy	1,183	1	1,184
Air force	925	2	927
Marine corps	16,307	21	16,328

Korean Veteran Is Buried In Portsmouth

Funeral services for M/Sgt. Randolph A. Hale, above, son of the late Henry Hale and Mrs. Fannie Hale of Portsmouth, who died at Scott's Air Force Base Hospital in Illinois, of wounds received in Korea, were held at Mt. Hermon Baptist Church, Dec. 10, with Dr. O. C. Jones officiating. Survivors include a wife, brother, sister, half brother and sister, and other relatives. He was a native of Portsmouth and nephew of the late Rev. F. M. Jones.

Morgan Professor Missing in Action

Casualty lists released by the Department of Defense this week point up just how heavy American losses were in the retreat from North Korea last month.

Many of those listed as killed, wounded or missing are members of the U.S 2nd Division which lost about one third of its men during fierce fighting along the Chongchon River. They are the men who held the front, enabling the rest of the 8th Army to escape from the invading Chinese Reds.

Included on the list is Major John C. Harlan, 44, former associate professor of military science at Morgan State College, who at first was reported missing in action but now is believed to be a Red prisoner.

Being Treated Well

His wife, Mrs. Mildred Harlan of 1701 N. Caroline St., Baltimore, told the AFRO she had word from an Associated Press correspondent that Peiping Radio reported an interview with Major Harlan on Jan. 10, in which he said he is being treated well.

A graduate of Howard and Cornell Universities, Major Harlan has made the Army a career. During the last war, he served in Guam and the Philippines and at the end of hostilities was assigned to the rehabilitation center at the Dennis Hotel in Atlantic City.

He joined the faculty of Morgan State College in Sept. 1948, when he held the rank of captain and was second in command of the college ROTC.

He had served as ROTC officer at A. and T. College in Greensboro, N.C., before the war.

Heard From Him Last Month

Last September he was assigned to Korea and promoted to his present grade. In the last letter she received from him Dec. 9, Mrs. Harlan said her husband reported having a good five course Thanksgiving dinner. which he had to rush down because they were 'moving out.' The Harlans have two children. Barbara, 15, and John Jr., 18, both students at Dunbar High School in Baltimore.

Also included on this week's list are 6 other Baltimoreans, 5 Washington residents, 19 from the Philadelphia area and 9 from Richmond.

Baltimoreans Missing

SFC. JOSEPH E. KEY, 30, 2242 Penrose Ave., husband of Mrs. Gladys Key, missing since Nov. 28. He has been in the Army 10 years and has two sons, Joseph, 4 weeks, and Ezerick, 8.

SGT. JAMES W. SHEPPARD, 22 512 N. Pine St., son of Mrs. Elizabeth Sheppard has been missing since Dec. 1. He left Carver Vocational School in 1947 to join the Army. In his last letter he told his mother he was moving to the front.

CPL. CLAUDE LANIER, 18, son of Mrs. Melvina Lanier, 1127 W. Mulberry St., who pushed his age up three years ago to enlist and went to Korea last July. In his last letter home on Nov. 30, he said he was 'doing all right.' He formerly attended Booker Washington Junior High and was a member of Unity Christian Community Church.

PFC. JOHN J. BEVERLEY, son of Mrs. Dorothy Beverley, 128 N. Pearl St.

CPL. ROBERT L. WYATT, son of Mrs. Margaret Wyatt, 212 Dallas St.

Baltimore Wounded

CPL. WILLIAM TAYLOR, 19, 1320 Etting St., son of Mrs. Lottie Taylor was injured in a jeep accident Dec. 27. In his last letter, written from a hospital in Japan, he said he didn't want to go back because "it is so cold and the fighting is really bad."

Washingtonians Missing

CPL. FRANK L. HILL, 36, nephew of Mrs. Myrtle Chavers, 1839 Kalorama Rd., N.W.

PVT. EDWARD SCOTT JR., 19, nephew of Lee B. Contee, 2109 Eye St., N.E.

PF. CHESTER W. HUNER, 18, of 1324 Emerald ST., N.E., son of Mr. and Mrs. Chester A. Hunter.

SGT. ROBERT L. PARKS, 22, 625 Pickford St, NW. son of Mrs Brook M Price

Washingtonian Wounded

SGT CHARLES PITTS 24 husband of Mrs Elizabeth Pitts ,1734 D St., S.E., formerly of Arlington Va

In Space of Weeks

All of these District casualties were injured between Nov 28 and Dec. 3 and were veterans or recently enlisted men.

Cpl. Hill resided with three aunts, Mrs. Chavers and Mesdames Irene Green and Felicia Boyd. He enlisted in 1941.

In Space of Week

All of these District casualties were injured between Nov 28 and Dec 4 and were veterans or enlisted in the Army

Corporal Hill resided with three aunts Mrs Chavers and Mesdames Irene Green and Felicia Boyd He enlisted in 1941

Pvt Scott enlisted in 1948 and resided with his uncle Mr Contee a retired government worker. He is a native of Alexandria, La., and his father resides in California

Pfc Hunter a former Browne Junior High School pupil was a grocery clerk before he enlisted last September He has a brother Arthur 21 also serving in Korea They are natives of South Carolina

Sgt. Parks, a 1944 graduate of Dunbar High enlisted in the Army in Oct. 1945 and his parents have not seen him since. His grandmother, Mrs. Emma Whitson, who resides at the Pickford St. address, received a letter from him Nov. 15 in which he said the fighting was tough and the Korean cold tougher. He formerly worked in the Navy Department in the Capital.

Sgt. Pitts' wife reported he was injured by a hand grenade on Nov. 28 and returned to duty after three days in the hospital. He served in the Pacific during the last war.

Richmond Missing

..SGT. JOSEPH S. PATTERSON, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Patterson of 11 W. Clay St. He's a former star halfback at Armstrong High School where he was graduated in 1946. He enlisted in the army in 1947.

..SGT. EARL DANTLER, son of Samuel Dantzler, 1111 St James St., former basketball player at Walker High School.

..CPL. JAMES F. SCOTT, son of Mrs. Juliette Scott, 703 N. Third St.

..PFC. LINDSEY C. LOCKETT, 25, son of Mrs. Rebecca Lockett and husband of Mrs. Anna Lockett, both of 6 E. Jackson St. A World War II veteran, he was recalled by the reserve for active duty in June, 1950. He was also a Walker High School pupil and attended Turpin Barbers' School. A brother, Robert, is stationed at Ft. Devens, Mass.

..CPL. JEROME BRUNSON, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. Willie Brunson, 806 N. 26th St., has served three years in the army. He is a graduate of Maggie Walker High School.

PVT. GRATTIN SCOTT, 18, foster son of Mr. and Mrs. Holmes Marshall of 605 .N 1st St. He attended Walker High School and enlisted in the army May, 1950.

CPL. ROBERT L. MOORE, son of Robert T. Moore, 520 N. 30th St.

Pvt. Vernon Scroggins, son of Mrs. Annie R. Scott of 825 N. 27th St.

Richmond Wounded

SGT. HERBERT J. MONROE, 29, son of Herbert Monroe, 4415 S. 36th St., is a veteran of 12 years in the army. Mr. Monroe received no letter from his son recently but was notified last week that he had been wounded.

Korean Report:

4 Wounded 14 Missing

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The latest lists issued by the Defense Department on the Korean debacle list four Negroes as wounded and fourteen missing in action.

The wounded are Corp. John A. Cox, 20, sustaining his second wound, St. Louis; Pvt. William Watson, 29, and Corp. Francis A. Gordon, both of Chicago; Pfc. John W. Nickens Jr., Arlington, W. Va.

Missing are Pvt. Curtis L. Daniels, 19; Pfc. Leonard Scott Jr., 17; Sgt. 1/c Raymond J. Adams and Pvt. Hercules Moore, 31, all of St. Louis; Recruit Don H. Calvin, 19; Corp. Norman R. Johnson, 25; Sgt. Donald L. Minter, 22; Pfc. Ronald F. Campbell, Pvt. Lee A. Dewey, Corp. Bernard J. Jackson, Pfc. Samuel Kelker, Sgt. Paul G. Martin, Pvt. Edison F. Owens and Sgt. Albert Morgan, all of Chicago.

Korean War Casualties Mount To 45,137 As 2424 Are Added

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—Announced American casualties in the Korean war mounted to 45,137 today, an increase of 2424 over the previous week.

The Department of Defense said notifications had gone to kin of that many fighting men through Jan. 12.

The department said 6509 were killed outright, 772 have died of wounds, and 22 men originally listed as missing in action have been determined to be dead. Thus the death toll stood at 7303.

Wounded totaled 29,951, including the 772 who later died. The missing total of 8677 included 822 men who since have returned to American control and 108 known prisoners of war.

The casualties by services:

	Killed	Wounded	Missing	Total
Army	5,208	23,544	8,204	36,956
Marines	1,116	6,008	208	7,332
Navy	56	372	68	496
Air Force	129	27	197	353
Totals	6,509	29,951	8,677	45,137

Lt. Jerome McGovern Missing; Brother Was Killed In Action

The parents of a 23-year-old lieutenant killed in Korean combat on January 30 have learned a second son is missing in action there.

The Defense Department announced today that 2d Lt. Jerome Francis McGovern, 21, is missing in action with an infantry division in Korea. The missing officer is the brother of 1st Lt. Robert M. McGovern, killed in action with the 1st Cavalry Division last January, and the son of Mr. and Mrs. Halsey F. McGovern of 4610 New Hampshire avenue N.W.

The 251st Casualty list of the fighting in Korea also reported:

Missing in action—Pvt. George Ellsworth Hardy, 21, son of Mrs. Jeanette Sesco of 2922 Sherman avenue N.W. and Pfc. Louis A. Saunders, brother of Mrs. Grace E. Elliott, Solomons Island, Md.

Wounded—Corpl. Louis. S. Cittadino, 36, husband of Mrs. Anna M. Cittadino, 1716 West Virginia avenue N.E.; Pvt. James R. Lyon, 22, nephew of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Hunt, 438 Manor place N.W., and Corpl. William T. Parlon, 20, husband of Mrs. Gladys M. Parlon, G-4 Section, 2nd Army, Fort Meade, Md.

Lts. Jerome and Robert McGovern were together as members of the 187th Airborne Division in the Philippines and in Japan. Mr. and Mrs. McGovern have two other sons, Charles, 19, a student at Roosevelt High School, and John, 27, a civil engineer and a veteran of World War II. Mr. McGovern is a traffic consultant in the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Pvt. Hardy, a member of the 2nd Division, has been missing since February 11, his mother said. He enlisted in the Army in July, 1950.

A native of Washington, Pvt. Hardy attended Armstrong High School and worked at Griffith Stadium before enlisting. An only child, he was one of the first members of the Junior Police and Citizens' Corps and was an active Boy Scout, maintaining an interest in Troop 503 up to the time of his enlistment.

Corpl. Cittadino was born in Independence, La., and joined the Army there during World War II. He served in the China-Burma-India theater as an M. P.

He came here in 1945 with his wife and was stationed at the Army War College until his discharge in 1947. Later, he went to work for the Army Map Service. He was recalled to active duty as a reservist last November, arriving in Korea the end of January

Corpl. Cittadino.

Pvt. Hardy,

Pvt. Lyon.

Mrs. Cittadino said her husband suffered wounds in the chest and left leg in an action near the Han River. He is recovering in a hospital in Yokohama.

Pvt. Lyon was "slightly" wounded on February 19, his aunt said. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Lyon of Wendell, N. C. He enlisted in the Army in 1945 and was discharged two years later, after spending most of his time in the Pacific. He re-enlisted last September.

Corpl. Parlon was slightly wounded in the foot by a rifle bullet that shattred a toe. He wrote his wife, who works at Fort Meade and lives in a dormitory on the base, that his company of the 187th Regimental Combat Team "got into trouble" near Wonju.

2 CHICAGOANS WOUNDED AGAIN AT KOREA FRONT

9 Others of Area Named on Casualty Roll

Eleven Chicago area men were named yesterday in a defense department casualty list from the Korean area. They were:

Pvt. Vincent W. Butler, 23, who is recovering from wounds in a Yokohama hospital, lived with an uncle Edwin L. Bracke, at 5316 Oakdale av. He served 18 months in the army in 1946 and 1947 and as a reservist he was called back

Butler [left] and Kerns

last October and went overseas in December. He was a graduate of Sullivan High school and worked as an insurance underwriter.

Marine Pfc. Thomas L. Kerns, 18, son of Mrs. Ruby R. Kerns, of 922 W. 29th st., left Tilden High school Nov. 2 to enlist and went overseas in December. He has been wounded for the second time. Kerns has two sisters and two brothers.

Marine Wounded Second Time

Marine Corp. Don Arthur McNeil, 20, who lived with his mother, Mrs. Ethel O'Neil at 2846 W. Fillmore st., previously wounded and returned to duty, has been

McNeil [left], Dotson, and Lipka [right].

wounded again. He enlisted Oct. 18 after graduation from Harrison High school and has been overseas since December.

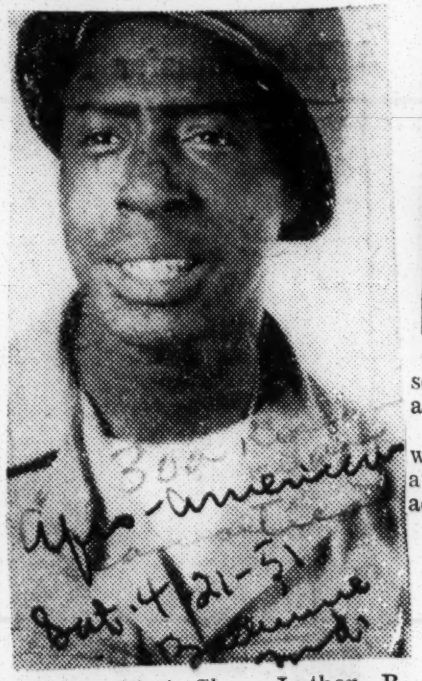
Also listed as wounded are **Marine Corp. Charles F. Mathieu**, who lived with his father, Charles J., at 319½ State st., Geneva, and **Marine Pfc. Thomas L. Morgan**, whose sister lives at 633 Elkhart st., Miller.

Four Chicagoans are listed as missing:

Pvt. Edward Leon Bytnar, 24, who lived with his wife, Yolanda, at 916 N. Kedzie av.

Pfc. Serafino S. Dicrispino, 21, son of Mrs. Serafino Dicrispino, 939 W. 59th st.; enlisted in the army three years ago and has been overseas since last August. He was a former employe at Midway airport.

Sgt. Robert F. Dotson, 20, son of Mrs. Lucille Dotson, 3126 Vernon av.; enlisted in February, 1948, and has been overseas since October. He was a graduate of Douglas elementary school.



Private First Class Luther R. Pauling, 18, son of Luther Pauling(1754 Willard St., N.W. of Washington, D.C., who was reported killed in action in Korea Defense casualty list 271.

Phila. GI, W

A Philadelphia soldier and a marine from Wayne were among nine Pennsylvanians reported killed in action in Korea in the Defense Department's 439th casualty list, released today.

Two others from this State died of wounds, one soldier was missing, 32 were wounded, including 13 from the Philadelphia area, and four were injured, the list disclosed. Four New Jersey residents were wounded and one was injured. No new casualties for Delaware and Maryland were announced.

Pfc. Sylvester Wilson, 22, lost his life in battle Oct. 18, his sister, Mrs. Mary Knight, of 2529 N. 16th st., was informed. A graduate of Parmele High School, Parmele, N. C., he also is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wilson, of that community and four brothers and four sisters.

PFC. WILSON

Private Wilson entered the Army last April 26 and was sent overseas in late summer, after training at Fort Knox, Ky.

Marine Pfc. John Keckly, Jr., whose parents live at 12 Windsor ave., Wayne, also was killed in action.

Area Man Wounded, 3 Missing in Korea

MISSING IN ACTION:

Army Pvt. Elijah P. Hursey, 1519 E st. se.

Army Pvt. Calvin J. Hart, 3631 10th st. nw.

Army Pvt. Norman E. Turner, 503 S. Columbus st., Alexandria.

WOUNDED IN ACTION:

Army First Lieut. William A. PaPtch, 1921 24th st. nw.

"Smuggy" Hursey, an outstanding District middleweight whose bouts during 1947 and 1948 drew some of Washington's biggest fight crowds, has been missing in action in Korea since November 26, the Defense Department announced yesterday.

Hursey, who was known by the Army as Infantry Pvt. Elijah P. Hursey, was a member of the Ninth Infantry Regiment of the Second Division. He had been fighting in Korea since last October.

The 22-year-old fighter mailed his last letter home November 24 and said his outfit was advancing toward the Manchurian border.

In 1947 the squat middleweight stunned more than 15,000 fans at Griffith Stadium when he flattened New York's Danny Kapilow with a lightning left hook in the first round.

A return 10-round match with Kapilow was a draw. Earlier, Hursey's victories over Billy Arnold and Aaron Perry lifted him toward the top middleweight rankings. In 1949, however, he lost a bout with Ken Stribling and his fistic career ended that year when he retired for physical reasons.

Born in Rocky Mount, N. C., Hursey came to Washington about 18 years ago with his family. He attended Armstrong High School until he began to fight professionally, and in May, 1950, he enlisted in the Army, assigned to Fort Knox, Ky. After a furlough in August, he left for the West Coast bound for Japan and by late October he was in Korea.

Hursey's aunt, Mrs. Annie Reeder, lives at the E st. address. His father, Joseph Hursey, is a porter at the Safeway warehouse.

Lieutenant Patch, son of Retired Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Joseph Dorst Patch of Philomont, Va., was wounded January 1 while commanding a company of infantry of the Twenty-fourth Division. He is in a hospital in Japan with head and neck wounds.

His wifee, the former Helena S. Fletcher, lives at the 24th st. address with her parents, Col. and Mrs. Robert H. Fletcher. She gave birth to a son at George Washington University Hospital Sunday.

A West Pointer, born in Missouri, 24-year-old Patch graduated from the Landon School here before going to the academy.

After leaving West Point in 1948, he served at Fort Riley, Kans., and Fort Benning, Ga. He left in August of 1949 for Japan and went to Korea last July.

Patch has two brothers, J. D. Patch, jr., of 2800 Woodley rd. nw., and retired Army Capt. Richard K. Patch, Purcellvile, Va.

Private Hart, 19, son of Mrs. Mary Carlton, 3631 10th st. nw., has been missing in action since November 26. He was serving with the Twenty-fourth Infantry Division.

Born here, he attended Harrison Elementary School, Garnett-Patterson Junior High and Armstrong Senior High School. He enlisted in May, last year.

Assigned to Fort Knox, Ky., he left the United States last September for the Pacific. His last letter home was postmarked January 5 but his mother said the Defense Department is almost certain it was delayed and had not been written after he was reported missing.

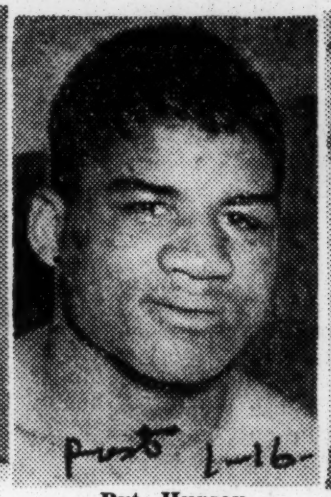
In a letter sent last October, Hart said he was in good health and good spirits but was on the fighting line and his only request, said his mother, was for her to pray for him.

Private Turner, 18, son of Mrs. Hattie I. Turner of the Alexandria addresses, has been missing since November 28. His last letter was received the same day his mother was notified by the Defense Department.

His letter said nothing of his circumstances but only asked about the family, said his mother.

Four Area Men on Korean Casualty List

Lieut. Patch
. . . Wounded



Pvt. Hursey
. . . Missing

Pvt. Turner
. . . Missing

Pvt. Hart
. . . Missing

Born in Alexandria, he attended Parker-Gray High School and enlisted in Apring, 1950. Stationed at Fort Knox, Ky., he went overseas last August.

By early September he was in Korea fighting with the Twenty-Fourth Division.

He has a brother. Thomas H.. 20. a junior at Savannah, Ga., State College.

Three other Virginians were included on yesterday's casualty list. They were: Corpl. Jefferson Johnson, husband of Mrs. Emmalene Johnson of Youngs Village, Fort Belvoir (notification was made at Arcadia, Okla.), killed in action; Pfc. William F. Brown, son of Mrs. Mary B. Barnett, Orange, missing in action, and Pfc. Henry W. Burnette, son of Mrs. Rebecca Grimes, Fredericksburg, missing in action.

3 Phila. Soldiers Killed in Korea

Three Philadelphia soldiers were killed in action in Korea and five other service men from this area were wounded, the Department of Defense announced yesterday.

The latest casualty list, No. 249, also disclosed that another Pennsylvanian lost his life in the fighting and nine were wounded, one injured, one missing and one returned to duty. New Jersey casualties included three killed, four wounded and one injured and Maryland listed two wounded and one injured.

PRIVATE, 17, KILLED

Pvt. David C. Brooks, 17, only son of Mrs. Gladys Nelson, of 5312 Wyalusing ave., was killed in Korea, Feb. 16, according to notification received by his mother. In his last letter, written the day before he was killed, he requested his mother to send him some food. He attended Shoemaker Junior High School and enlisted in the Army in July, 1949. Also surviving are two sisters.

Sgt. James C. Curcio, Jr., 18, of 5025 Larchwood ave., was killed Feb. 11 while serving with the 2d Division, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James C. Curcio, Sr., were notified. Curcio was reported missing behind enemy lines Sept. 1, but he escaped and returned to action five days later.

WROTE FAMILY ON FEB 1

His family last heard from him in a letter dated Feb. 1 when he wrote: "I don't know what was worse—fighting the weather or fighting the Chinese." A graduate of West Catholic High School, he entered the Army Nov. 1, 1949. He has a brother, Ross, and a sister, Marianne.

Sgt, 1/c Charles M. Klein, 33, a veteran of the Second World War, was killed in action Feb. 14, the Defense Department notified his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Klein, of 2743 W. Silver st. A member of the 2d Division, Klein first enlisted in the Army in 1938 and was stationed in the Philippines for three years.

RE-ENLISTED IN 1948

During the last war, he served as a gunnery instructor in this country. He re-enlisted in 1948 and was sent to Germany, where he was a member of Gen. Mark Clark's honor guard. He went to Korea last July. While in the Army he was active in athletics, participating in boxing, swimming and football. He was a member of the championship 16th Infantry football team in Europe.

PVT. BROOKS SGT. CURCIO

In his last letter, written just before Christmas, he said the "going is pretty tough all the way." Klein attended North Catholic High School and worked for a time as an inspector at the Nice Ball Bearing Co., 29th st. and Hunting Park ave. In addition to his parents, he is survived by two brothers, Aloysius and Joseph, and two sisters, Mrs. Marie Crosson and Mrs. Louise DeVine.

PFC. CARTER PFC. LINDSEY

FOURTH HOSPITAL VISIT

Cpl. Rodney C. Brader, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Brader, of 630 Gerhard st., was wounded in action Feb. 22. Brader had been hospitalized three times previously since arriving in Korea. He suffered a fractured foot shortly after his arrival and later was burned seriously during a gas tank explosion. He again was hospitalized for frostbite of both feet.

He is being treated for a mortar fragment wound in the abdomen.

He attended Roxborough High School. A brother, Edward, is a veteran of the Second World War.

HIT BY MORTAR SHRAPNEL

Pfc. Fred F. Carter, Jr., 17-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred F. Carter, of 315 S. Matlack st., West Chester, was wounded Feb. 16 in the fighting near Yongdong - po. He wrote to his parents from an Army hospital in Tokyo that he had been hit in the left side by mortar shrapnel. He said he had undergone an operation and was doing well.

A member of the 25th Division, he enlisted in the Army last April 3 while a student at West Chester High School. He was sent overseas after training at Fort Knox, Ky.

Brader served in the Navy before joining the Army in January, 1950.

SGT. KLEIN CPL. ERADER

Pfc. Lonnie F. Lindsey, Jr., 18, of 5149 Hoopes st., was wounded Feb. 12 while serving with the 9th Division. In a letter to his parents he said he had been shot in the leg. He has two sisters.

Also reported wounded were Sgt. Vincent R. DiBernardo, son of Mr. and Mrs. Vincent R. DiBernardo, of 941 Annin st., and Cpl. William Kelly, son of Mrs. Louella S. Kelly, of 103 Woodlyn ave., Pitman, N. J.

Other casualties announced by the Defense Department were:

PENNSYLVANIA—KILLED IN ACTION

Sgt. Bernard Doran, son of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Doran, of Wilkes-Barre.

WOUNDED

Cpl. Stanley O. Bentley, son of Mr. and Mrs. Claud R. Bentley, of Altoona.

Pvt. Paul E. Clark, brother of Miss Florence P. Clark, of RD 1, Cherry Tree.

Pfc. Robert G. Eller, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Eller, of Schuylkill Haven.

Cpl. Ralph L. Wagner, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis F. Wagner, of Erie.

Cpl. Dee A. Werth, husband of Mrs. Helen M. Werth, of Sugar Notch.

INJURED

Cpl. Albert Bonetti, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Bonetti, of Reading.

MISSING IN ACTION

Sgt. Thomas N. Waltonbauch, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Waltonbauch, of Smithdale.

RETURNED TO DUTY

Cpl. Thomas R. Quinn, brother of Mrs. Agnes C. Maguire, of Erie. (Previously wounded).

NEW JERSEY—KILLED IN ACTION

Pfc. Russell H. Bowers, Jr., son of Mrs. Dorothy E. Bowers, of Newark.

Pfc. Harold R. Hendershaw, son of Mrs. Lucille E. Daly, of Lake Hiawatha.

Pvt. Joseph F. Santillo, nephew of Mrs. Lucy Ferro, of Paterson.

WOUNDED

Pvt. Clifford Anderson, son of Mrs. Iva Anderson, of Newark.

Pvt. Vincent J. Leftt, son of Mrs. Florence Fair, of Jersey City.

Sgt. John W. Vann, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Vann, Sr., of Red Bank.

INJURED

2d Lt. Robert W. Baines, husband of Mrs. Lorraine M. Baines, of Fairlawn.

MARYLAND—WOUNDED

Pfc. Walter E. Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Daniels, of Baltimore.

NAVY

John C. Dunlavey, hospital corpsman 3c, husband of Mrs. Ina A. Dunlavey, of Chevy Chase.

INJURED

1st Lt. Lawrence S. Brice, husband of Mrs. Jean B. Brice, of Betterton.

CHICAGO MARINE KILLED IN KOREA; 5 MEN WOUNDED

2 Are on Casualty List Second Time

A Chicago marine has been killed in action in Korea, and three Chicago army men and two Chicago marines have been wounded, it was disclosed in a department of defense casualty list released yesterday.

Sgt. George A. Kopczak Jr., 21, of 2426 S. Sacramento av., was killed March 16, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Kopczak, have been notified. A member of the marine corps reserves, Kopczak was called to service in August and sent overseas in September. He was a graduate of Harrison High school and was employed as

Kopczak [left], Bailey, and Kubiak [right].

a service station attendant by Sears, Roebuck and Co. prior to his entry into service. Kopczak was in the 1st marine division and participated in the original surprise landings at Inchon.

Pfc. Leon W. Bailey, 20, was wounded a second time on March 7, his aunt, Mrs. Geneva Webb of 15 S. Leavitt st., has been informed. Bailey enlisted shortly after graduation from McKinley High school in 1949. After training at Ft. Knox, Ky., he was sent to Japan in January, 1949, where he was stationed at the outbreak of the Korean war. Last October Bailey suffered shrapnel wounds in the neck. A brother, Clifford, served two years with the army engineers during World War II.

Wounded Man Coming Home

Pvt. Frank J. Kubiak Jr., 19, of 2624 Parkside av. was slightly wounded March 3, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Kubiak, have been notified. Kubiak left Steinmets High school to enlist last spring, and received his army training at Ft. Knox, Ky. He went overseas in January. Kubiak telegraphed his parents from a Tokyo army hospital telling them "not to worry, and that he expected to be home soon." His father is a Chicago fire department captain in charge of engine company 12.

Pfc. Edward H. Scott, 19, who was wounded March 5, wrote his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lionel H. Scott of 1308 W. 99th st., that he had suffered an ankle injury and was en route to a hospital in Japan. Scott enlisted in November, 1948,

Scott [left], Christensen, and O'Connor [right].

and trained at Camp Breckinridge, Ky. He was sent to Korea in February. Scott has a twin sister, Alma, a freshman at Wright Junior college. A brother, Lionel H. Jr. served three years with the merchant marine during World War II.

Wounded Second Time

Pfc. Edward Arled Christensen Jr., 20, was wounded March 15. His mother, Mrs. Mary Fisher of 1357 Berwyn av., said he had been awarded the Purple Heart for wounds suffered in January. A graduate of Senn High school, Christensen enlisted in the marines in September, 1949. He received his basic training at Parris Island, S. C. In May, 1950, he was assigned to the U.S.S. Leyte and toured the Mediterranean, ending up in Korea in time for the original Inchon landings.

Pfc. George R. O'Connor, 19, was wounded Feb. 26. His mother, Mrs. Josephine O'Connor of 8232 Aavlan av., said he wrote that he had suffered a leg injury, but gave no details. A graduate of De La Salle High school where he starred on the football team, O'Connor was a member of the marine reserves and was called into service last August. He went overseas in January. A brother, Stephen, 17, also a reservist, was called to service at the same time, and is at Camp Lejeune, N. C. Three other brothers served in World War II.

Other midwest casualties:

ILLINOIS

KILLED IN ACTION

Bennett, Sgt. James W.—Mrs. Ellis B. Buchanan, Eldorado, mother. [Previously reported missing.

WOUNDED

Dillon, 1st Lt. Garland S.—James F. Dillon, Peoria, brother.

Gansauer, Sgt. Donald P.—Julius Gansauer, Centralia, father.

Batterton, Marine Pfc. Leonard H.—Leonard A. Batterton, Springfield, father.

INJURED

Bogner, Corp. James J.—Frank Bogner, Wyoming, father.

INDIANA

WOUNDED

Miller, 1st Lt. Donald J.—Fletcher Miller, Marion, brother.

Thickstun, Pvt. Robert E.—Mrs. Mary Jane Thickstun, Bloomington, wife.

Vest, Corp. Charles W.—Mrs. Peggy J. Pryor, Greenfield, sister.

Warren, Pfc. Delbert E.—Mrs. Stella Warren, Indianapolis, mother.

Killed in Korea—

Pfc. Alex C. Clay, son of A. L. Clay of Memphis, Tenn., has joined the list of Memphians killed in Korea. He died of wounds on March 3. Private Clay was 19.

One Killed

Negro GIs Casualties In Korea

WASHINGTON—(ANP) — Recent casualty figures released by the Department of Defense list one Negro GI killed, two missing in action, and six injured.

Dead is Pfc. Francis Joseph Boldon, 18, of Joliet, who was killed last Feb. 11. The missing in action duet are Pvt. John Ragland Jr., 20, Chicago, and Sgt. Joseph P. Avery, 19, St. Louis.

WOUNDED

On the wounded list are: First Lieut. Walter John Bauman, 32, Chicago; Pvt. William Phillips, 18, Gary, Ind.; Pfc. William R. Washington, 21, and Pfc. Joseph E. Hamilton, 27, and Pfc. Harold Barton, 18, St. Louis, and Pvt. Calvin J. Hart, 19, Washington, D. C.

Another soldier turned up a casualty, but not in Korea. Marine Pvt. Wilbert R. Abbott, 21, of Harvey, Ill., was killed in Chicago early last week when an automobile in which he was riding crashed into a house after failing to negotiate an offset corner of a street. The driver of the car, a civilian, was injured.

Reburial Set For District Cavalryman

Pfc. Banks, 24, died last May 29. At the time of his death he was a radioman attached to the First Cavalry Division. Previously he he was a radioman attached to the First Cavalry Division. Previously he had seen combat service as an artilleryman.

Pfc Banks

He entered the Army in October, 1950, completed basic training at Fort Jackson, S. C., and arrived in Korea last March.

Pfc. Banks was a graduate of Armstrong High School, where he was outstanding in music and art. In 1944, he won first prize in the National Symphony Orchestra's poster contest and in 1948 was District winner of the Nation-wide Dahlia Art Competition.

He attended Miner Teachers College for two years and at the time of his induction was employed by Lansburgh & Bro. He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Bank; two brothers, Woody and Floyd, and a sister, June, all of 1635 New Jersey ave. nw.

Korean War

Lt. Seward. Corpl. Staves. Corpl. Teti. Pvt. Craven.

Lt. Seward, Pfc. Ricci Killed, Two Others From D. C. Wounded

The Defense Department today announced the death in Korea of two young Washington men. They were Marine Corps 1st Lt. Stanley J. Seward of 4832 Reservoir road N.W., and Army Pfc. Albert M. Ricci of 3211 Ninth street N.E.

Lt. Seward was killed on March 16 in action with the 7th Regiment of the 1st Marine Division, according to word received here by his wife, Mrs. Betty Watkins Seward. Pvt. Ricci, son of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene L. Ricci, was killed on March 5, a day after he wrote a letter from Korea telling his family "not to worry" about him.

The department also released the names of two Washington men and an Upper Marlboro man. (Md.) soldier wounded in Korean combat. They are Corpl. Samuel M. Staves, jr., of 501 Columbia road N.W.; Corpl. Joseph J. Teti of 60 New York avenue N.E., and Pvt. Robert G. Craven of Upper Marlboro, Md.

Lt. Seward, 25, had been in Korea since last September. A native of Stoneham, Mass., he attended Dartmouth College under a Marine Corps training program and was commissioned in 1945, his wife said. He served a year in China following World War II and was discharged in 1947.

Recommissioned in 1949.

He was recommissioned in June, 1949, after re-entering the service and training for a time at Quantico Marine Barracks. Last May, Lt. Seward was assigned to the Fleet Marines for a cruise in the Mediterranean and, in September, was transferred to a heavy weapons company in Korea.

Besides his wife, Lt. Seward is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Seward, of Stoneham, Mass., and two brothers, Air Force Capt. William A. Seward, jr., of 111 North Wayne street, Arlington, and Marine Corps Sergt. Richard Seward, stationed at Jacksonville, Fla.

Pvt. Ricci, 22, enlisted in the Army in 1945, served 18 months and was discharged. He was recalled to active duty as a reservist last September. He had attended McKinley High School and for a time worked for the Bureau of Internal Revenue here, his parents said.

Planned to Marry.

They said Pvt. Ricci and Miss Mona A. Gage of Magnolia Gardens, Arlington, had planned to be married as soon as he got home on furlough.

A requiem mass for Pvt. Ricci will be read at 9 a.m. Saturday in St. Anthony's Catholic Church, Twelfth and Monroe streets N.E. In addition to his parents, he is survived by a brother, Eugene C. Ricci, jr.; two sisters, Miss Frances C. Ricci and Sister Eugene Marie, and his gradmother, Mrs. Marie Ferri of the Washington address.

Corpl. Staves, a 24-year-old medic, was wounded in the chest on March 7, according to a letter to his mother, Mrs. Beatrice Staves of the Columbia road address. The letter, written in a Toyko hospital, reported he suffered a broken rib from an enemy bullet.

A native of Jackson, Miss., Corpl. Staves attended Armstrong High School for a time after his family came here in 1943. He entered the Army in 1944, his mother said, and was stationed with occupation forces in Germany for two years. He was ordered to Japan last September, after training in Texas, as a corpsman. He was sent to Korea in November.

Teti Attended McKinley.

Corpl. Teti, a 21-year-old engineer attached to the 25th Division, was wounded on March 7, according to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Teti. He attended McKinley Technical High School and worked for the A. & P. stores here before entering the Army in 1948. His parents said Corpl. Teti had been stationed in Japan since Christmas, 1948, and was sent to Korea last July 7 when the war was 13 days old.

Pvt. Craven, 18, is the son of Mrs. Allie Tayman of Route 1, Upper Marlboro. In a letter to his mother from a hospital in Japan, he said he was wounded on March 10 by mortar fragments in the knee.

Pvt. Craven was born in Washington and attended schools here and in Upper Marlboro. Before enlisting, he worked for Peoples Drug Stores here and was employed for a time in the print shop at Woodward & Lothrop. He has been overseas since January.

CASUALTIES

Ex-Prisoner of Nazis Killed in Korea Battle

Sgt. William A. Lord, 35, of 5836 Dickens ave., West Philadelphia, an Army veteran who spent more than two years in a prison camp in Germany during the Second World War, was killed in action in Korea, according to the Defense Department's 271st casualty list, released yesterday.

Five other Pennsylvanians also lost their lives in action, one soldier died of wounds, 32 others were wounded, including 13 from the Philadelphia area, and four were injured, the list disclosed.

One New Jersey resident was reported killed and one was missing. Eight others were wounded, including three from South Jersey. The Maryland toll was two killed, five wounded and one injured. No new casualties for Delaware were announced.

CAPTURED IN SICILY

Sergeant Lord, who went to Korea in September with a cavalry regiment, was killed March 16, according to word received by his sister, Mrs. Mildred Costello, with whom he lived.

In a letter dated March 7, the veteran wrote that "this last battle was so bad that the cooks forgot to feed us one night, and the next morning we had bouillon for breakfast."

Sergeant Lord joined the Army 14 years ago and had served in the North African campaign before being taken prisoner in Sicily. He escaped two and a half years later, was recaptured and then released by advancing American units.

IN HOSPITAL IN JAPAN

Pfc. Arthur A. Donzanti, 24, who served three years with the Army occupation forces in Germany, was wounded March 12, one week after he landed in Korea, according to notice received by his wife, Gloria, of 6206 Master st.

PFC. DONZANTI

In a letter, Donzanti said that he had been machine-gunned through the right knee and was recuperating in a hospital in Japan. He arrived in Japan last January. A member of a cavalry unit, he was a former student at Overbrook High School. He was in the merchant marine for seven months during the Second World War and later joined the Army, from which he was discharged in October, 1948. He was recalled to active duty two years later.

Pvt. Stephen M. Edmonds, Jr., 18, an infantryman, was wounded March 6, his mother, Mrs. Pearl Edmonds, of 519 Budd st., was informed. The youth wrote in a letter dated March 12 that he had been wounded in the head, but was recovering. He added that previously, a bullet had hit the heel of his shoe, but he did not know of his close call until his buddies called his attention to the embedded slug.

PFC. WILLIAMS

Also a former student at Overbrook High School, he enlisted last June after completing his sophomore year and was sent overseas on Christmas Eve. He has a brother, Jack, 16, and two sisters, Querida and Mazie Marie.

Pfc. Johnny Williams, another 18-year-old infantryman, was wounded March 2 and now is in Valley Forge General Hospital. The son of Mrs. Leah Williams, of 2323 Greenwich st., he was hit in the left leg by a small-caliber bullet.

The youth enlisted last May on graduating from Bok Vocational School.

SUFFERS SECOND WOUND

Pfc. John J. Christburgh, also 18, who enlisted last June and went overseas with an infantry unit in October, was wounded March 9, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Christburgh, of 2131 N. Woodstock st., were informed. The youth, who joined the Army while a student at Simon Gratz High School, previously had been wounded last Nov. 26. He has three sisters.

Others from this area reported wounded were Pfc. Albert A. Chamberlain, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Chamberlain, of 7715 Botanic ave.

Other casualties announced yesterday:

PENNSYLVANIA—KILLED IN ACTION

Pfc. Edward M. Barron, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Barron, of Eckley.

Pvt. Ralph R. Holstetter, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Holstetter, of Pittsburgh.

Pvt. Archie J. Moschella, jr., son of Archie Moschella, of Altoona. (Previously erroneously reported missing in action).

Pvt. Donald L. Moyer, son of Mrs. Eva Christman, of Gilberisville. (Previously erroneously reported missing in action).

Pvt. Charles E. Reed, son of Mr. and Mrs. James C. Reed, of Emlenton. (Previously reported missing in action).

DIED OF WOUNDS

Pfc. William R. Francis, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Francis, of Ellwood City.

Pfc. William W. Patterson, of Doylestown; son of Robert Patterson, of Millville High School, had served in the Army one year before being recalled last September.

Others from South Jersey reported wounded were Pfc. Francis P. Barrow, of Route 25, Palmyra, and Pvt. Clement Bramonte, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Bramonte, of 548 Hudson st., Trenton.

Cpl. Carl Robert Wentzell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph R. Wentzell, of 847 Linden ave., Pleasantville, N. J., who also was wounded previously; Cpl. Robert Holm, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Holm, of 1908 E. State st., Wilkes-Barre, and Cpl. Hiram Miller, Jr., son of Mrs. Sadie Miller, of 1729 N. 31st st.; Pfc. Glenn E. Frysinger, son of Mrs. Daisy A. Barnes, of 213 N. Pine st., York; Pvt. Leo R. Hendricks, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Hendricks, of 36 Chain st., Norristown; Pfc. George W. Lair, son of Henry B. Lair, of New Hope; Sgt. Russell S. Lehn, son of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Lehn, of Millville, N. J., was wounded in the leg March 16 when a land mine exploded. He is recovering in a Tokyo hospital. Green, a former student at Barrow, of Route 25, Palmyra, and Pvt. Clement Bramonte, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Bramonte, of 548 Hudson st., Trenton.

Cpl. Carl Robert Wentzell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph R. Wentzell, of 847 Linden ave., Pleasantville, N. J., was listed as missing in action.

LAND MINE CASUALTY

Pfc. Harry C. Green, 24, nephew of Mr. and Mrs. Elizabeth Asay, of 302 Green st., Millville, N. J., was wounded in the leg March 16 when a land mine exploded. He is recovering in a Tokyo hospital. Green, a former student at Overbrook High School, was listed as missing in action.

WOUNDED

Pfc. Americo C. Alberti, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Jenkins, of Beaver Falls.

Pvt. Harold Booterbaugh, son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Booterbaugh, of Lilly.

Pfc. Peter W. Conti, husband of Mrs. Mary C. Conti, of Pittsburgh.

Pvt. Charles B. Fields, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fields, of Pittsburgh.

Cpl. David E. Gray, son of Mr. and Mrs. David E. Gray, Sr., of Crafton.

Sgt. Warren A. Kite, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alex Kite, of Elizabeth.

Cpl. Robert E. Lenfestey, Jr., husband of Mrs. Catherine Lenfestey, of Carnegie.

Pfc. James L. Lightfoot, son of Mrs. Rhoda Mae R. Lightfoot, of Lewistown.

Pfc. Donald M. Mason, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. Mason, of Pittsburgh.

Sgt. Jim F. McClelland, son of Mr. and Mrs. Merle F. McClelland, of New Castle.

Cpl. Clarence Neff, Jr., son of Mrs. Olive P. Neff, of Slatedale.

Cpl. Francis J. Pavusich, brother of Catherine M. Pavusich, of Pittsburgh. (Previously wounded and returned to duty).

Cpl. Otis Peoples, son of Mrs. Essie M. Peoples, of Pittsburgh.

Cpl. William Pikor, son of Julius Pikor, of Donora.

Pfc. Cleveland D. Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Smith, of Derry.

Pvt. John B. Stitt, husband of Mrs. Patrica L. Stitt, of Mifflintown.

Pvt. Charles D. Thomas, son of Mr. and Mrs. James C. Thomas, of Newville.

Sgt. Jonathan Tucker, son of Mrs. Sobina Oliver, of Avoca.

Sgt. Marlin M. Zigner, Jr., son of Marlin M. Zigner, of Wisconisco.

INJURED

Cpl. James R. Forsythe, son of Mr. and Mrs. Bruce J. Forsythe, of McKeesport.

Pvt. Ralph O. Grove, husband of Mrs. Martha E. Grove, of Mount Union.

Pvt. William S. Rehrer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Rehrer, of Lewistown.

Cpl. Splendore Scalise, husband of Mrs. Geraldine Scalise, of Bradford.

RETURNED TO DUTY

Pvt. Salvadore Lombardo, husband of Mrs. Mary Lombardo, of Turtle Creek. (Previously injured in action).

Cpl. Walter Watson, son of Mrs. Mattie Watson, of 1509 W. Cabot st., Philadelphia. (Previously wounded in action).

NEW JERSEY—KILLED IN ACTION

Pfc. Earl F. Branham, son of George F. Branham, of Pennington.

WOUNDED

2d Lt. Vernon Gatling, son of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Gatling, of South River.

2d Lt. Jerome K. Kelly, husband of Mrs. Genevieve G. Kelly, of Fords.

Pvt. Allen R. Lipschitz, son of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Lipschitz, of Newark.

Pvt. William J. Mack, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Mack, of Port Monmouth.

Sgt. 1/c Donald J. Schweer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Schweer, of East Orange.

RETURNED TO DUTY

Pfc. Nathaniel Nicholson, son of Mrs. Ina Mae Nicholson, of Newark. (Previously wounded in action).

MARYLAND—KILLED IN ACTION

Pfc. Jay T. Ballenger, son of Mr. and Mrs. Blair J. Ballenger, of Silver Spring.

Pfc. William R. Jackson, husband of Mrs. Mary E. Jackson, of Frostburg. (Previous reported missing in action).

WOUNDED

Cpl. Theodore R. Gracia, 2d, son of Mrs. Evelyn Gracia, of Takoma Park.

Pfc. Eugene A. Jozwick, son of Mrs. Louise C. Jozwick, of Baltimore.

Pvt. Clay L. Larrimore, son of Henry C. Larrimore, of Baltimore.

Sgt. 1/c August B Robertson, husband of Mrs. Muriel J. Robertson, of Cumberland.

Cpl. Joseph E. Taylor, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Taylor, Sr., of Baltimore.

INJURED

Cpl. Melvin C. Smith, son of Mrs. Georgia Ford, of Baltimore.

7 Listed as Wounded, Two From City Missing

Seven Philadelphia service men were wounded in action in Korea and two others from this city were missing, the Department of Defense disclosed in casualty list No. 266, released yesterday.

Other Pennsylvania casualties listed were five wounded and two missing. The Delaware toll was one wounded and one missing. No new casualties were announced for New Jersey or Maryland.

SGT. NEREU PVT. SUMMERS

IN HOSPITAL IN JAPAN

Cpl. William J. McDonald, Jr., 20, of 2323 Auburn st., was wounded March 11 while serving with the 3d Division. In a letter written from a hospital in Japan, he told his parents that a piece of mortar shell hit him in the left foot during heavy fighting on the south bank of the Han River.

He said one of his buddies was killed in the same engagement.

A graduate of Northeast High School, McDonald was employed by a bakery at 7th st. and Allegheny ave. before entering the service Aug. 15, 1949. He has a brother and three sisters.

Pfc. Leslar L. Moran, 20, son of Mrs. Lillian K. Moran, of 2111 McKinley st., was wounded March 8. A medical corpsman attached to an infantry unit, he enlisted in January, 1949, and was sent overseas last July.

He attended Penn Treaty Junior High School and was employed for a time as a packer by a meat firm. He has a brother, Roy, 22, who served in the Navy for four years, and two sisters.

Sgt. Manuel O. Nereu, 38, of 230 N. Edgewood st., was wounded in the hip March 7 and is now in a hospital in Japan, his wife, Ruth, was informed. A veteran of nine years of Army service, he is attached to the 24th Division. He has a daughter, Mary, 10.

WOUNDED IN LEGS

Pvt. Charles C. Summers, 20, son of Mr. and Brs. Jesse Summers, of 3404 Mantua ave., was wounded in the legs and back March 11. He was employed by a restaurant chain before enlisting in the Army last October. He has 10 brothers and one sister.

Pfc. William J. Thomas, 18, son of Mrs. Beatrice Thomas, of 2441 W. Berks st., is now in a hospital in Japan for treatment of wounds suffered in Korea.

He enlisted last June while a student at Northeast High School. He arrived in Korea a week before Christmas.

CPL. McDONALD PFC. MORAN

RECALLED TO ACTIVE DUTY

Pvt. Thomas A. Smith, 24, of 2305 S. 22d st., was wounded March 9, his uncle, Thomas A. McCormick, of the 22d st. address, was notified. Smith first entered the Army in 1945 after graduating from Southeast Catholic High School. He served for two years and then enrolled at LaSalle College. He was recalled to active duty last October.

Pfc. Allen White, 22, nephew of Thomas White, of 5737 Cherry st., was wounded March 10. He wrote to his uncle from a hospital in Japan and said he had been shot in the arm. White first enlisted in 1947 while a student at Overbrook High School. He served for a time with the occupation troops in Korea. He re-enlisted last June and was sent overseas again in December.

MISSING ARE LISTED

The Philadelphians listed as missing in action were Pvt. Warren W. Henderson, 23, son of Mrs. Sarah Henderson, of 1239 Myrtle st., and Cpl. Robert J. McCaul, whose wife, Annie E., lived temporarily at 429 W. Mount Pleasant ave., Mt. Airy.

Henderson, a veteran of the Second World War, has been missing in Korea since Feb. 12, according to word received by his mother. A native of North Carolina, Henderson served in Germany during the last war. He was employed by a local mattress cover plant before re-enlisting last October. He went to Korea the following month.

Other casualties announced by the Defense Department were:

PENNSYLVANIA—WOUNDED

Cpl. Rexford G. Jordan, son of Mr. and Mrs. Rexford C. Jordan, of Peckville.

Pfc. Claude W. McNaughton, Jr., son of Claude W. McNaughton, Sr., of Indiana.

Pfc. Francis W. Pawloski, son of Mr. and Mrs. Marlin Pawloski, of Cumbola.

Pfc. Albert Smalley, son of Mrs. Anna Shultz, of Leckrone.

Sgt. James N. Walker, son of Mr. and Mrs. William T. Walker, of Pittsburgh.

MISSING IN ACTION

Cpl. Herbert R. Confer, son of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Confer, of Tyrone. (Previously injured and returned to duty.)

Pfc. John L. Head, brother of Mrs. Margaret Bryant, of Homestead.

DELAWARE—WOUNDED

Pvt. Donald M. Henry, son of Mrs. Virginia K. Henry, of Bridgeville.

MISSING IN ACTION

Pfc. William A. Lockwood, son of Mrs Anabelle Lockwood, of Milford.

30 Wounded, 2 Missing

9 Tan GIs Listed Dead In Korea

WASHINGTON — (ANP)— Latest casualty reports from the Department of Defense list nine Negro GIs as killed, thirty wounded and two missing in the Korean action.

Dead are: Pfc. Robert Chooks, 20, Washington, D. C.; Lieut. William H. Butts, 34; Pvt. Donnis Irvingg, 21; Pfc. Orville L. Simpson, 22, all of Chicago; Pfc. Lawrence Bell, 19, Memphs; Sgt. Joseph P. Avory, 19; Pvt. Walter L. Hentz, 19; Pfc. Charles L. Washington Jr., 26; and Pfc. Thessalonians Adams, 22, all of St. Louis.

The wounded are: from St. Louis: Pfc. Fred D. Curtis Jr., 18; Pfc. Arthur Kelly, 19; Pvt. John Beavers, 23; Pfc. Arthur L. Richardson, 19; Sgt. Wilson O. McKindra, 20; Corp. Herbert S. Thomas, 20; Pvt. Albert E. Boone, 17; Pvt. Homer Allen, 27; Pfc. Curtis H. Woods, 19; M/Sgt. George E. Berry, Pfc. John E. Collins, 22.

SEVENTEEN CHI WOUNDED

From Chicago: Pfc. Paul W. A. Pope, 18; Pfc. Leon Short, Pvt. Calvin J. Simons, 24; Pfc. Johnny Chambliss, Pfc. George T. Griffin, Pvt. Ross King, Pvt. Herbert L. Thompson, 22; Corp. Robert L. Brown, 26; Pvt. Clarence J. Scruggs, Pfc. William C. Frye, 18; Corp Elijah Green, Pvt. Howard G. Mason, 21; Pfc. Monroe C. McGhoo, Pvt. James Pikos Jr., Pvt. Andrew H. Reeves, 20; Pvt. Raymond Washington, 22; Pvt. Leonard W. Maclin, 18.

Pvt. Clarence Chambers, 22; Pvt. Lovin Lucas, 17; and Sgt. Clyde A. Bratton, 26, all of Washington, D. C. and Pfc. Richard Rivers Jr., 19, Memphis.

Missing in action are Pvt. William M. Bonn, 28, Chicago and Pvt. Epsy Torry Jr., 19, St. Louis

D.C. Soldier Wounded Second Time, Another Injured in Accident

A Washington soldier serving in Korea has been wounded in action for the second time, and another District GI has been injured, the Defense Department announced today.

Corpl. Matthew E. White, 26, colored, son of Mrs. Cornelia White, 26, colored, son of Mrs. Cornelia White of 654 Morton street N.W., was wounded for the second time in three months, and Pvt. Henry McDonald, jr., 22, colored, son of Mrs. Cleo McDonald of 3732 Foote street N.E., was reported injured in an accident.

Corpl. White. Pvt. McDonald.

Struck by Shrapnel.

Corpl. White, formerly a driver for the Goodwill Industries here, was struck in five places by shrapnel on June 3 and returned to duty after three weeks in a hospital. His second wound in the foot came on September 2. He is recovering at the Tokyo Army Hospital, his family said.

Born near Charlottesville, Va., Corpl. White has lived here for 10 years. He attended Shaw Junior High School. A brother, Samuel, 19, who suffered frost bite last winter, is serving in the same company of the 24th Infantry Regiment in Korea. Both are volunteers.

Corpl. White has another brother and three sisters living here. His mother lives with one of them, Mrs. Josephine P. Stanley, at the Morton street address. His father, Early White, lives at 528 Alexander place N.E.

No Details of Accident.

Pvt. McDonald, a native of Jersey City, N. J., spent most of his life here and went to Browne Junior High School. An employe of Providence Hospital, he was drafted in March and has been in Korea only a month.

He was slightly injured on August 25, his mother said. She has had no word of how the accident occurred. Pvt. McDonald's father died in 1947. He has three sisters and seven brothers, all of the Foote street address.

8 Phila. Area Men Wounded in War

Eight service men from the Philadelphia area were wounded in action in Korea and two others are missing, the Department of Defense disclosed in its 426th casualty list, released yesterday.

Pennsylvania casualties totaled 21 wounded and three missing; New Jersey, one killed, seven wounded and one returned to duty; Maryland, six wounded and one missing, and Delaware, two killed and three wounded.

IN HOSPITAL IN JAPAN

Pvt. Joseph J. Piper, 19, of 2516 S. Rosewood st., was wounded in the shoulder Oct. 5 and is now in a hospital in Japan. He entered the service last February and was sent to Korea in August. He lived with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hayes at the Rosewood st. address.

Pvt. James Prout, 19, of 2834 Fairmount ave., was wounded Oct. 4, according to notification received by his grandmother, Mrs. Arrie Prout. A graduate of Benjamin Franklin High School, Prout entered the Army last April 16 and was shipped overseas in July.

WOUNDED IN LEG

Pfc. Benjamin Gaskin, 21, son of Mrs. Essie Gaskin, of 5122 Federal st., was wounded in the leg Oct. 3. He attended Benjamin Franklin High School and South Philadelphia High School. He entered the service in March, 1950, and left for overseas last September.

Pfc. Howard T. Ireland, Jr., 24, of 1927 E. Orleans st., was wounded Oct. 1, his father, Howard T., Sr., was notified. In a letter written by a nurse in a hospital in Japan, Ireland said he had been hit in the left arm and abdomen by grenade fragments and bullets.

WAS MACHINIST

Ireland attended Northeast High School and was employed as a gear machinist before entering the Army in September, 1950. He went overseas last February.

Pfc. John F. Marshall, Jr., 23, son of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Marshall, Sr., of 4413 Wallace st., was wounded Oct. 5. He entered the service last March 25 and was shipped overseas the latter part of July. He is a graduate of Saltzberger Junior High School. A brother, James A., 20, is stationed with the Air Force in Idaho.

WOUNDED IN HIP

Pfc. George D. Griffith, son of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Griffith, of RD 1, Pottstown, was wounded in the hip Sept. 26. He is now hospitalized in Japan.

Pfc. Edward M. Chew, 22, of 3243 Floyd walk, Crescent Gardens, Camden, was wounded Oct. 4. In a letter to his father, Oliver F. Chew, Jr., he said he had been hit in the eyes when his tank went over a mine. He attended Broadway Public School, Camden, and was employed by a floor laying firm before entering the Army last February. He was sent to Korea in May. His father is a veteran of the First World War.

PFC. CHEW

Also listed as missing was Pfc. Emanuel L. Turner, son of Mrs. Lucille R. Russell, of 2121 W. 3d st., Chester.

The area men reported missing were Pfc. Nelson L. Graves, brother of Mrs. Mildred Thomas, of 2033 N. Bambrey st., and Air Force 2d Lt. Frank J. Kuzmech, son of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Kuzmech, of Gilbertsville, Montgomery county.

PVT. PIPER

PVT. PROUT

PFC. GASKIN

PFC. IRELAND

Cpl. Luther Murray Killed in Korea

Cpl. Luther E. Murray, 23, son of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Murray, 1310 E Sixteenth street, was killed in action in Korea on Sept. 22, his parents were notified here last Friday by the defense department.

A 1947 East graduate, Corporal Murray entered service Nov. 10, 1950, and had been in Korea since last March. He was with Company B, 1st battalion, 24th infantry division. He took his training at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.

Cpl. Murray

His parents Tuesday had not learned details of his death, but believed their son was killed in the fighting on "Heartbreak ridge."

In their last letter, dated Sept. 21, the day before Luther was reported killed, he wrote in part:

"Today is a very lovely day. The sun is nice and warm and that makes me feel so good.

"About all the news over here is rotation. A lot of guys are going to leave for the states and are they glad. I hope it won't be long before I leave this place. I hope it will be before Christmas. That would be real great.

"Well, we still have not gone into reserve yet but I think about the first of the week we will go. When we do I am going to try to get in the kitchen or something in the rear. I am tired of the front."

Just two days prior to that letter the Iowan wrote to his parents that "we are away from the company area —on a hill. It is used as an outpost."

Surviving, besides his parents, are two brothers, Don and Walter; a sister, Charlotte, all at home; and his grand mother, Mrs. Eliza Tillman of Des Moines.

Wounded Again

CPL. PAUL CAMPBELL

Mr. and Mrs. James Campbell 1221 E. 21st street, were notified by the office of the Secretary of the Army that their son, Cpl. Paul Campbell had been wounded seriously on Oct. 1 on the front lines in the Korean war. Awarded the Purple Heart and the Bronze Star, he has been sent to a hospital in Tokyo, Japan.

The Iowan was wounded in battle last January and was returned to the fighting outfits in April.

Mrs. Campbell informed Tuesday that she had received a letter from Paul who informed that he had been wounded but did not reveal the nature of his injuries.

D. C. Sergeant Hurt in Korea Third Time

An Army sergeant from the District has been listed as a casualty for the third time by the Department of Defense.

Sergt. Jordan

Sergt. 1/c Cloyd B. Jordan was wounded in Korean action for the second time November 25. He previously was reported injured. The Defense Department gave no details on the nature of his latest wounds.

Jordan, the son of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Lee, of 771 Hobart pl. nw., first was a casualty on June 4 when shell fragments hit him in the lower left leg. He was fighting near Nudae, Korea, with the Third Infantry Division at the time.

The sergeant returned to action two months later and on October 8 was injured by a hand grenade, according to the Defense Department. He suffered a concussion.

Jordan, who is 19, was born in Jefferson County, Ga. He attended Armstrong High School here before his induction into the Army in August, 1950.

The Defense Department also reported that Corpl. Elbert Arrington, jr., son of Mrs. Lucile Arrington, of 165 Todd pl. ne. was killed in action in Korea.

Two Phila. Soldiers Killed, 25 From Area Wounded in Korea

Two Philadelphia soldiers and five others from Pennsylvania were reported killed in action in Korea in the Defense Department's 433d casualty list, released last night.

Three Pennsylvanians died of wounds, 62 were wounded, including 25 from this area; six were injured and two are missing in action. One of the missing men is from Hatboro.

LIST LONGEST IN MONTHS

The list, one of the longest issued in recent months, also disclosed that one New Jersey resident was killed, while 13 others were wounded and one, a Palmyra man, is missing.

The latest Maryland toll was one killed, one dead of wounds, 10 wounded and two injured. No new Delaware casualties were announced.

Sgt. Thomas Adams, 19, who had been reported missing since Aug. 30, now has been listed as killed in action, according to word received by his grandmother, Mrs. Sadie Smith, of 3922 Warren st., with whom he resided.

SGT. ADAMS

The youth, who left Benjamin Franklin High School to enlist in the Army in August, 1950, went overseas last January with an airborne division. In a letter, which arrived last Aug. 27, he wrote that he was in a hospital in Japan, because of "a slight injury," and that "when I leave here I go back to Korea, and from there I hope to be sent home." He also is survived by a sister, Gloria Louise Adams.

Pfc. Edward R. Enders, 22, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Enders, of 4515 Shelmire st., lost his life in battle Oct. 9. In a letter, written two days earlier, he said he knew his parents were worried, but added, "I'm getting along fine." He went into the Army last Feb. 27 and arrived in Japan on July 1.

Private Enders, who trained at Fort Wood, Mo., attended Olney High School and was employed at the Crown Can Co. when he entered the service.

MISSING SINCE AUGUST

Cpl. Robert Willis, 27, formerly of 1032 Reeves ave., Camden, has been missing in action since August while serving with an infantry unit, a brother, Edwin, of Route 25, Palmyra, N. J., was informed.

Willis, whose parents are dead, is a native of Philadelphia who moved to Camden at the age of 3. He served in France and Germany for a year during the Second World War. He re-enlisted about a year ago and was sent to Korea a short time later. He has another brother and four married sisters.

Sgt. Roy W. F. Beck, 24, son of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Beck, of Keith Valley rd, Hatboro, has been missing since Sept. 15. In a letter received Sept. 10, he told his parents he was with a reconnaisance unit working with French troops at Heartbreak Ridge. He has a married sister.

BROTHER ALSO IN KOREA

Reported wounded Oct. 8, Pvt. Herbert G. Marshall, son of Mrs. Nita Marshall, of 740 S. 21st st., entered the Army last March 13 and went overseas in August, after training at Fort Meade, Md. A brother, Pfc. Raymond, also is serving in Korea, while three others, Huntington, Lloyd and Thomas, are veterans of the Second World War.

Marshall, a graduate of Benjamin Franklin High School, was a Horn & Hardt Baking Co. employe before joining the Army.

Cpl. Joseph J. McKeone, 23, son of Mrs. Helen McKeone, of 7032 Vandike st., is in a hospital at Pusan after being wounded by mortar shells in the left side and right leg Oct. 7. A graduate of Frankford High School, he worked as an American Stores Co. checker before going into the Army last Jan. 19. He went overseas with an infantry regiment in May. Three brothers, Leo Thomas and William, served in the armed forces during the Second World War.

BACK IN ACTION, HE WRITES

Pvt. Charles R. Labree, 21, son of Mrs. Bertha Labree, of 7139 Montague st., was wounded Oct. 5, but he wrote later that he is "now in the front lines again." A brother, George, served in Panama during the Second World War.

A graduate of Harding Junior High School, Labree worked as a clerk for the Fire Underwriters Association before entering the Army last February. He went to Korea in August with a cavalry division.

Pfc. Kenneth Harris, 21, nephew of Mrs. Anna McKie, of 347 N. Salford st., was wounded Oct. 11, but informed his aunt that he was "all right, and don't worry about me." He was in his second year at Overbrook High School when he enlisted in July, 1950. He went overseas in December.

Young Harris, who fought in The Inquirer Golden Gloves tournament, was considered a hard puncher and one of the leading contenders for the world light heavyweight title before he entered the service.

IN HOSPITAL IN JAPAN

Pvt. Kohran Hovsepian, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. Mardiros Hovsepian, of 5302 Chestnut st., also was wounded Oct. 11. He wrote that he was in a hospital in Japan with leg and back wounds. A brother, Jack, 27, served in the Second World War.

A graduate of Camden High School, Hovsepian worked for a Philadelphia department store before he enlisted last February.

Sgt. Joseph J. Campbell, 24, son of Mrs. Marie Campbell, of 1906 Mount Vernon st., was wounded Oct. 15. A graduate of St. Thomas More High School, he was in the Merchant Marine before joining the Army.

PVT. LABREE

PFC. HARRIS

PVT. MARSHALL

CPL. McKEONE

CPL. WILLIS

PFC. ENDERS

WOUNDED SECOND TIME

Pfc. John W. Strickland, previously wounded in September, was again wounded last month. In a letter to his mother, Mrs. Pinnie Strickland, of 2253 N. Camac st., he declared that he was "now doing fine but I'm still not able to get about."

Strickland enlisted last Feb. 19 and went overseas in August, after training at Fort Knox, Ky. He is a former Sears, Roebuck & Co. employe.

PVT. HOVSEPIAN

SGT. CAMPBELL

2 Phila. Soldiers, 3 Others From Penna. Killed in Korea

Two Philadelphia soldiers were among five Pennsylvanians reported killed in action in Korea in the Defense Department's 465th casualty list, released last night. The Department also listed two Maryland service men as wounded and one as returned to duty. No casualties for New Jersey or Delaware were included in the list.

The Philadelphians who lost their lives in battle were Cpl. Arthur F. Martin, 23, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fate Martin, of 4318 Wyalusing ave., and Cpl. John R. Butler, 18, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Butler, of 2128 Webster st.

CPL. MARTIN

Martin, a member of the airborne infantry, was killed Nov. 27, the day he returned to combat after being hospitalized for treatment of wounds suffered in action, his parents were informed.

WAS WOUNDED TWICE

He was wounded twice in battle, the first time on Sept. 5.

A former student at Central High School, Martin was employed as a helper by a construction company before entering the Army last January. He was sent overseas in July. Surviving, in addition to his parents, are three brothers and five sisters.

Butler, who also previously had been wounded in action, was killed Nov. 24, according to word received by his parents. The soldier suffered leg wounds last April 25 and later returned to duty. He was a student at Bok Vocational-Technical School when he enlisted in August, 1950.

SURVIVORS LISTED

Also surviving are a sister, Elizabeth, and four brothers, James, Jr., Edward, Raymond and Earl, an Air Force veteran.

Other casualties were:

PENNSYLVANIA—KILLED IN ACTION

Pfc. James H. Armstrong, son of Mr. and Mrs. Matthew R. Armstrong, of Pittsburgh.

Sgt. Billie F. Kline, son of Mrs. Gertrude V. Kline, of Titusville. (Previously wounded and returned to duty).

Pvt. William M. Mitchell, son of Mrs. Gladys Mitchell, of Hooversville.

MARYLAND—WOUNDED

Sgt. 1/c Albert A. Geckle, husband of Mrs. Clara G. Geckle, of Baltimore.

MARINE CORPS

Pfc. Gene A. Morrison, son of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Morrison, of Baltimore.

RETURNED TO DUTY

Pfc. Sylvester J. Morris, cousin of Ambrose F. Morris, of Burkittsville. (Previously injured).

8 CHICAGO AREA GIs WOUNDED IN ACTION IN KOREA

Tribune Aug. 9 25-51

Chicago Sun

Another Listed Missing Since Aug. 18

Eight Chicago area men were wounded, one was listed missing, and one has returned to active duty, it was reported in the casualty list released yesterday by the defense department.

Pvt. Frank Birch, 21, the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Birch, 2703

Birch [left] and Kwiatkowski

Warren av., was wounded in the hand last month. He was drafted last December.

Pvt. James J. Dennigan, 22, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Dennigan, 7512 St. Lawrence av., was wounded in the shoulder and upper left arm last Aug. 31 but wrote his parents that he is feeling better. He was drafted last Jan. 6. After graduating from Leo High school he drove a soft drink truck.

Wounded Second Time

Sgt. Leonard R. Kwiatkowski, 21, son of Mrs. Amanda Kwiatkowski, 2344 Palmer st., suffered his second wound since last May 17 last month. He attended Washburne Trade school before entering the army.

Pvt. James H. Lindsey, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lindsey, 948 N. Franklin st., was wounded Aug. 29. He was drafted last Oct.

Lindsey [left] and Shapiro

7 and has been in Korea since January. Prior to that he was employed by International Harvester company.

Pvt. Daniel Shapiro, 18, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Shapiro, 339 S. Homan av., was wounded Aug. 29 in the right leg by shrapnel. He is being treated in an Osaka, Japan, hospital. He attended Marshall High school for three years before enlisting last January and has been overseas since May. He served as a litter bearer.

Wounded in Second War

Master Sgt. Walter Sukta, 27, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sukta, 10360 Wallace st., was wounded Aug. 29. He was wounded in the

Sukta [left], Foster [center], and Pacheco.

Battle of the Bulge in World War II. He reënlisted in the army in 1948 and has been in Korea since last November. He was a mechanic in civilian life.

Pfc. John Foster Jr., the husband of Mrs. Georgia Mae Foster, 1844 Lake st., and **Pvt. Roger H. Splitt**, brother of Mrs. Josephine Devitt, Fox Lake, also were wounded.

Missing in action was **Pfc. Michael Fitzpatrick**, 23, brother of Miss Mary Fitzpatrick of 1712 Estes av. Fitzpatrick, who has been missing since Aug. 18, came to the United States three years ago from County Mayo, Ireland, where his father still lives. He was drafted last Dec. 15. Prior to that time he was employed by the Inland Steel company and resided in Whiting, Ind.

Pfc. Angelo Pacheco, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. Mike Pacheco, 122 N. 21st av., Melrose Park, has been returned to duty after suffering wounds Aug. 21. A member of the 25th division, he was drafted last December.

Other Midwest Casualties

Other Chicagoland casualties were:

ILLINOIS

WOUNDED

Allen, Pfc. David R.—Mrs. Edna M. Hagerman, mother.
Brooks, Pvt. William D.—Carl Brooks, Mascoutah, father.
Fingerhut, Corp. Harold L.—Mrs. Bonnie J. Fingerhut, East St. Louis, wife.
Lagesse, Pvt. Harold L.—Mrs. Marion Lagesse, Beecher, wife.
Morse, Pvt. Dale E.—Mrs. Merle Morse, Canton, mother.
Newcomb, Pfc. La Vern K.—Mrs. Marguerite Newcomb, Farmington, wife.
Reynolds, Pfc. Th[illegible]—Mrs. Isabel Reynolds, Jacksonville, mother.
Stoneburner, Pvt. George Jr.—Mrs. Elva L. Stoneburner, Pana, mother.

INJURED

Williams, Pvt. Herman Jr.—Mrs. Lola Jordon, Gibson City, sister.

MISSING IN ACTION

Allen, Pfc. Oreall L.—Oreall Allen, Brookport, father.

IOWA

KILLED IN ACTION

Leinen, Pfc. Matt P.—Peter F. Leinen, Portsmouth, father.
Sherwood, Pvt. Francis E.—John D. Sherwood, Fort Madison, father.

WOUNDED

Dallen, Pvt. Richard J.—Fred L. Dallen, Sioux City, father.
Davis, Pvt. Howard J.—Mrs. Carnet I. Davis, Des Moines, mother.
Elliott, Sgt. William J.—Raymond T. Elliott, Farley, brother.
Hansen, Pvt. Glynn H.—Mrs. Betty Jane Hansen, Extra, wife.
H[illegible]ham, Pvt. Chester E.—Lawrence L. Higginbotham, Council Bluffs, father.
Huffaker, Pvt. Harlan L.—Mrs. Marjorie E. Huffaker, Baxter, wife.
Jacobs, Pfc. Delbert L.—Henry I. Jacobs, Hartley, father.
Jones, Pvt. Alphus A.—Marvin Jones, Afton, father.
Low, Pvt. Clareace Jr.—Clarence Low Sr., Clear Lake, father.
Munson, Pfc. Charlie D.—John S. Munson, Graettinger, father.
Pisney, Pvt. Richard F.—Frank W. Pisney, Chester, father.
Recker, Pvt. Louis L.—George J. Recker, Dyersville, father.
Swanger, Pvt. Melvin L.—Mrs. Shirley M. Swanger, Council Bluffs, wife.
Ver Steegh, Pfc. Harold G.—Mrs. Natalie A. Ver Steegh, Aplington, wife.

CHICAGO GI DIES IN KOREAN WAR; 3 ARE WOUNDED

Tribune

Melrose Park Soldier on List of Missing

A Chicago soldier was killed in action in Korea, three other Chicago area soldiers were wounded, and a Melrose Park soldier is missing in action, it was reported in a department of defense casualty list released yesterday.

Sgt. George B. Johnson, 23, son of Loretta and George E. Johnson Jr., of 631 E. 89th pl., was killed

Johnson [left], Tate [center], and Buczkowske.

July 29. Johnson had been wounded in the face in May and returned to duty. A graduate of Fenger High school, Johnson enlisted in 1946 and served for three years with the occupation forces in Germany before getting his discharge. He was working as a fireman for the Illinois Central railroad when he was recalled to duty last September. He went to Korea in December as an infantry man.

Wounded by Shrapnel

Pvt. Robert G. Buczkowske, 22, suffered shrapnel wounds in the right arm and left hand Aug. 29. His parents, Henry J. and Clara Buczkowske, live at 7014 W. 72d st., Nottingham Park, Stickney township. Buczkowske, who attended Argo High school, was employed as a stockroom boss for a radio concern at the time he was drafted last December. He trained at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., and was sent overseas in May. He is a machine gunner with an infantry unit. A brother, Donald, 21, is stationed at Fort Lee, Va.

Pvt. William J. Ivory, 23, son of st., was wounded in the right arm

Ivory [left], Vargas [center], and Foss

Mrs. Essie Ivory, of 941 Orleans Aug. 29, and is recuperating in an army hospital in Japan. Ivory was employed by a wholesale liquor concern when he was drafted last October. After receiving his training at Fort Leonard Wood he was sent to Korea in January.

Wounded by Land Mine

Pvt. Amador J. Vargas, 23, was wounded slightly in the legs Aug. 10 by an exploding land mine. His brother, Frank Vargas of 1615 S. Loomis st: said that in a letter received last Friday, Amador wrote he was back at the front lines. Vargas was drafted last January and went to Korea in May as an infantryman. Two of his brothers, Ruben, 18, and Rudolph, 20, also are infantrymen in Korea.

Pfc. Eugene A. Foss, 23, son of Frieda and Lawrence Foss of 1601 N. 17th av., Melrose Park, has been missing since Aug. 8. A graduate of Proviso Township High school, Foss was employed in the car department of the North Western railroad when he was drafted last November. He trained at Fort Leonard Wood and went overseas in May as an infantryman. A brother, Earl, 21, is with the engineers in Korea. Another brother, Clarence, 27, served with the navy in World War II.

Pfc. William Tate has been wounded a second time, his mother, Mrs. Hannah Tate of 4632 Evans av., has been notified.

Other Medical Casualties

Other Chicagoland casualties:

ILLINOIS

KILLED IN ACTION

Wyatt, Pfc Duane—Charles N. Wyatt, Roodhouse, father.

WOUNDED

Pagani, Corp. Theodore J.—Mrs. Margaret Pagani, La Salle, wife.
Richardson, Corp. Chester W.—Chester L. Richardson, Waverly, father.
Smith, Corp. Dillard W.—Leslie C. Smith, Kell, father.

INJURED

Wright, Pvt. Earl E.—David N. Wright, East St. Louis, father.

MISSING IN ACTION

Scott, Sgt. Robert D.—Mrs. Fairel M. Scott, Fairfield, mother. [Previously wounded and returned to duty.]

MICHIGAN

WOUNDED

Green, Pfc. David J.—Mrs. Jessie Green, River Rouge, mother.
Harlow, Pfc. Martin W.—Roy Harlow, Perington, father.
Lewis, Corp. David—Ed Lewis, Mount Clemens, father.
Thomas, Sgt. Louis E.—Claude Thomas, Detroit, father.

MISSING IN ACTION

McManaman, S Sgt. Lourance—Mrs. Frieda J. McManaman, Davison, wife.
Stanley, Capt. Lee R.—Fred W. Perrett, St. Claire Shores, father.

RETURNED TO DUTY

Leach, Pfc. Fred, Jr. — Fred Leach Sr., Perry, father.

Pvt. Mabon Wounded In Both Legs Month After Arrival In Korea

Pvt. Clinton Mabon, Jr., popular Southwest Memphis youth, learned what the fierceness of war is like just a month after his arrival in Korea. He was shot in both legs in line of service, while performing as a rifleman with the Eighth Army. Latest reports, however, are to the effects that amputation wouldn't be necessary.

The young serviceman who just turned 21 years of age this year left Memphis for overseas duties this past summer, arriving in Korea in July. On August 15 he sustained serious wounds on the battlefield, and had to be removed to a station hospital in Japan.

Clinton grew up in Southwest Memphis where he was reared by his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. George Blount 2of 94 West Person Avenue. His mother, Mrs. Minnie Mabon, was fatally injured by a street car in 1933 when Clinton ws only three years old. The responsibility of rearing him was then left to his grandparents. The wounded soldier has two first cousins in the service, Hugh Ellis and John Cross, Jr.

Following graduation from Booker T. Washington High School in 1949, Pvt. Mabon married the former Miss Odessa Doggins. Their first child arrived Tuesday of last week, and has been christened Beverly Ann. Wife and daughter are living with Mr. and Mrs. Blount on West Person pending the return of Pvt. Mabon.

All-White Honor Guard At Rites For S. C. Soldier

ORANGEBURG, S. C.—(INS) An all-white honor guard has been arranged for the funeral of Cpl. Hazel Thomas, an Orangeburg soldier killed last Sept. 18, on a Korean battlefield.

Capt. Harold Aronson, head of the South Carolina National Guard Quartermaster company, said the honor guard would participate in the funeral to be held from the Bull Swamp Baptist church.

ELMHURST YANK KILLED; CHICAGO GI IS WOUNDED

Gary Private Listed Missing in Korea

An Elmhurst army private, missing since September, was listed as killed in the Korean fighting in a defense department casualty report released yesterday. A Chicago army private was reported wounded and a Gary private was listed as missing in the war.

The dead man is **Pfc. Donald J. Bales, 19,** son of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard J. Bales, 260 Elm av., Elmhurst. Bales, who attended York Community High school, en-

Bales [left] and Johnson

listed in the 2d infantry division in January, 1949. His parents were informed the end of September that he was missing. He was one of 10 children.

The wounded soldier is **Pvt. Henry W. Myers,** son of Mrs. Elsie Myers, 1919 Milwaukee av. A former student at Lane Technical High school, Myers went into service last November. He has been in Korea since early April, and is now in a hospital recovering from a hand grenade wound suffered on July 5.

Pfc. James W. Johnson Jr., 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. James William Johnson, 1050 Washington st., Gary, has been missing since May 29, his parents were informed on July 17. A former student at Froebel High school, Gary, he enlisted in October, 1949, and left for overseas on May 5. He was in the quartermaster corps, and has two brothers and four sisters.

Pvt. Willie Hibbler, son of Mrs. Vera Hibbler, 1032 E. 133d st., has been returned to duty after recovering from wounds.

Other Chicagoland casualties:

ILLINOIS

KILLED IN ACTION

Davison, Marine Pfc. Robert Dwight—Mr. and Mrs. Dwight O. Davison, Rockford, parents.

Lam, Pfc. William W.—Mr. and Mrs. Charlie W. Lam, Johnston City, parents.

WOUNDED

Kunkel, Pfc. Richard A.—Mr. and Mrs. August G. Kunkel, route 1, Granville, parents.

Schove, Corp. James W.—Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Schove, Fairbury, parents.

INDIANA

KILLED IN ACTION

Lowe, Pfc. William R.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lowe, Thayer, parents.

WOUNDED

Jackson, Pvt. Donald K.—Mrs. Vernie Jackson, Rossville, mother.

McIntire, Pfc. Robert L.—Mrs. Carrie Kleber, route 1, Seymour, grandmother.

INJURED

Spurlin, Corp. Edwin E.—Mr. and Mrs. Hurley E. Spurlin, route 4, Shelbyville, parents.

MICHIGAN

WOUNDED

Brown, Pfc. William J.—Mr. and Mrs. Claude D. Brown, Saint Ignace, parents.

DeGood, Pfc. Royce G.—Mr. and Mrs. Gerritt DeGood, Ada, parents.

INJURED

Davis, Sgt. Ora F.—George Nelson Davis Fostoria, brother.

Martin, Pfc. Joseph Martin—Mrs. Julia Egyed, Highland Park, grandmother.

WISCONSIN

KILLED IN ACTION

Neitzer, Pfc. Joseph J.—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Neitzer, Wabeno, parents.

Zareda, Pfc. Thomas E.—Mrs. June B. Zarada, Thorp, wife.

WOUNDED

Hill, Sgt. Byrd M.—Mr. and Mrs. Jess B. Hill, Readstown, parents.

Jastrow, Corp. Wayne L.—Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Jastrow, Milwaukee, parents.

Six in Phila. Area on Wounded List

Twenty-two Pennsylvania servicemen, including six from the Philadelphia area, were wounded in action in Korea, the Department of Defense disclosed in its 415th casualty list, released last night.

A Pennsville, N. J., soldier was reported killed in action, another South Jersey man was listed as dead of wounds and another as wounded. Other casualties from that State included one dead of wounds and seven wounded. The Maryland toll was four wounded. No casualties for Delaware were given in the list.

MARINE WOUNDED

Among the service men from this area reported wounded was Marine Sgt. Charles V. Lyman, 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Lyman, of 2637 N. 27th st. In a letter to his parents, he said he suffered slight wounds of the right arm and hip Sept. 21 and was treated in Korea.

A graduate of Roman Catholic High School, class of 1948, Lyman was a member of the cross-country track team. He enlisted in the Marine Reserve in January, 1948, and was called to active duty in July, 1950. He has served overseas since January.

SAILED IN JULY

Pfc. Cleave Perrin, 18, of 2537 W. Nicholas st., a member of the 101st Airborne Division, was slightly wounded Sept. 22, according to notification received by his mother, Mrs. Carrie Perrin. Perrin is a graduate of Vaux Junior High School. He was sent overseas last July.

Marine Cpl. Arthur E. Hoch, 19, son of Mrs. Henry E. Williamson, of 1113 W. Silver st., was wounded in the left hand by shrapnel Sept. 13. Hoch enlisted in the Marine Corps Dec. 12, 1949, and was sent to Korea last June. He attended Gratz High School.

WOUNDED BY SHRAPNEL

Marine Pfc. Allan E. Bierman, 19, of 3913 N. Marshall st., was found wounded on a battlefield in Korea Sept. 22, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Earl E. Bierman, were notified. They received a letter from a youth in the hospital bed next to Bierman saying that he had suffered shrapnel wounds of the hand and body.

Bierman enlisted last Jan. 15 while a student at Mastbaum Vocational-Technical School. He went overseas in July. A brother, Earl E., Jr., is serving in the Army, and another brother, William G., is in the Navy.

Also listed as wounded in action were Pfc. Thomas A. O'Neill, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. O'Neill, Sr., of 105 E Gowen ave; Marine Pfc Alfred B. Brown, son of Mrs. Elizabeth F. Brown, of 229 Le Carra drive, Lansdowne, and Pfc. Clarence L. Gauntt, son of Mrs. Elsie M. Gauntt, of 551 Kings Highway, Moorestown, N. J.

PENNSVILLE GI KILLED

The Pennsville, N. J., soldier reported killed in action was Pvt. Gerald J. Poulson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin H. Mulford, of 2d st. and Dunn's lane. He previously was reported missing in action.

Marine Pfc. Warren A. Zinn, son of Mrs. Emma Zinn, of 13 Ormond ave., Oaklyn, N. J., was listed as dead of wounds.

Other casualties announced by the Defense Department were:

PFC. PERRIN SGT. LYMAN

PENNSYLVANIA—WOUNDED

Sgt. Ralph C. Brown, son of Paul Brown, o. Orbisonia.

Pvt. Lorraine W. Burkett, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Burkett, of Coolspring.

PFC. James J. Cuff, son of Mrs. Beatrice Cuff, of Shenandoah.

Pvt. Donald E. McFarland, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. McFarland, of Altoona.

Pvt. Charles L. Miller, son of Mrs. Aline A. Miller, of Pittsburgh.

Sgt. 1/C William O. Monnick, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Monnick, of Crabtree.

Pfc. Bernard E. Sharpe, son of Cornelius Sharpe, of Tamaqua.

Pfc. Joseph R. Sliz, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Sliz, of Latrobe.

1st Lt. William E. Walker, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ira E. Walker, of Tarentum.

MARINE CORPS

Pfc. Albert R. Beahm, son of Mrs. Caroline M. Beahm, of Bethlehem.

Sgt. Merchie C. Calabrese, son of Mr. and Mrs. Merchie G. Calabrese, of Erie.

2d Lt. John F. Gearhart, son of Dr. and Mrs. John F. Gearhart, of Tower City.

Pfc. Paul L. Hattler, son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard L. Hattler, of Honesdale.

Pfc. Norbert X. Novobilski, son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Novobilski, of Dupont.

Pfc. Walter O. Petroll, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Petroll, of Mendenhall.

Sgt. Joseph L. Schmidt, Jr., son of Mrs. Helen R. Schmidt, of Harrisburg.

NEW JERSEY—DIED OF WOUNDS

MARINE CORPS

Pfc. William Joseph Armstrong, son of Mrs. Julia H. Armstrong, of Manville.

WOUNDED

Pvt. George W. Davis, son of John Davis, of Sand Brook.

Pfc. Frank Eiflander, son of Mrs. Gertrude Eiflander, of Newark.

Cpl. Louis W. Rivellini, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Rivellini, Sr., of Plainfield.

MARINE CORPS

Pfc. Richard A. Grammig, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Grammig, of Livingston.

Pfc. Charles W. Mottram, Jr., son of Mrs. Helen Mottram, of Nutley.

Pfc. Robert Nichols, son of Mrs. Marie A Nichols, of Clifton.

Pfc. Edward J. Ortelli, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Ortelli, of Phillipsburg.

MARYLAND—WOUNDED

Pfc. Milton H. Vaughn, son of Mr. and Mrs. Milton R. Vaughn, of Baltimore.

MARINE CORPS

Cpl. Robert M. Bennett, husband of Mrs. Robert M. Bennett, of Baltimore.

S/Sgt. Wilber D. Smith, husband of Mrs. Wilber D. Smith, of East Riverdale.

Cpl. Robert E. Whetzel, husband of Mrs. Robert E. Whetzel, of Cumberland.

Korean Casualties

KILLED—Pfc. Ralph C. Wilkins, son of Mrs. Rose Wilkins, Richmond.

side, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Burnside, 1101 St. Peter St., Richmond.

WOUNDED—Pfc. Leonard M. Adams, son of Mrs. Rosa Adams, 743 N. 2nd St., Richmond

MISSING—Pvt Ryland E Hayden, son of Mrs Augusta S Hayden, 720 Brook Rd, Richmond

Lt. Thomas. Pfc. Burnette.

Iwo D. C. Area Men Reported Wounded In Korea Action

The Defense Department today reported two District area men were wounded in action in Korea. They are 1st Lt. Howard J. Thomas, 24, whose wife lives at 200 East Hamilton street, Silver Spring, Md., and Pfc. James E. Burnette, 24, son of Mrs. Estelle Hailstork, 2237 Twelfth place N.W.

Lt. Thomas, a graduate of Cornell University and Western High School, was hit with mortar fragments in the right leg on May 20 while fighting with the 1st Cavalry Division in the defense of Seoul, according to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Thomas, 3711 Benton street N.W.

The lieutenant, who served in Germany with the occupation forces for one year after the war, was recalled to the Army in December and was sent to Korea the following month. He was married on December 6, a few days before he was recalled.

Pvt. Burnette was fighting with the 24th Division when he was hit on May 19. He left for Korea in November.

A veteran of the last war, Pvt. Burnette joined the Navy in 1945, serving in both the Atlantic and the Pacific theaters, according to his mother. He was born in Fredericksburg, Va.

Mobile Youth Dies In Korea

MOBILE, Ala.—Pvt. Robert G. Turner, 17, died of battle wounds April 17 which were received in tense fighting the day before.

The youth, a volunteer, was a member of the 24th infantry regiment of the 25th division. He had been in the army only seven months.

Pvt. Turner was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph G. Turner, 624 Bizzell ave., Mobile.

He was a member of the Hope Chapel AME Zion church and a 1950 graduate of Central high school.

Another son, Alphonse Russell, was lost in an air transport crash in World War II.

Soldier Dies, Marine Hurt In Korea War

AREA CASUALTY LIST

Killed in Action—

Army Pvt. George H. Thomas, 648½ E st. se.

Wounded—

Marine Sergt. Michael J. Styles, 1121 N. Kensington st., Arlington.

A 20-year-old soldier with less than a year in the service is the latest area death from Korean fighting announced by the Department of Defense.

Pvt. Thomas

Pvt. George H. Thomas, aldest of three children of Mrs. Lucy McPherson, 648½ E st. se., was killed June 20, the Department said.

A plumber's helper before enlisting last August, Thomas was a rifleman in Co. M, Twenty-fifth Infantry Division's Twenty-fourth Regiment.

Born in Augusta, Ga., he came to the District with his mtoher in 1941. He is survived also by a brother and sister. Shortly before the report of his death, Mrs. McPherson received a letter from him which closed, "don't worry about me, I'm all right."

Marine Sergt. Michael J. Styles, 1121 N. Kensington st., Arlington, was shot twice in the left hand June 29, the Defense Department reported.

His wife, Mrs. Virginia L. Styles, said she received a letter written two days after the wounding in which her husband said he returned to action and "was fighting his heart out with the rest of them."

A Washington native, Styles, a graduate of Gonzaga High School, was an interior decorator. He served with the Marines during World War II and was recalled as a reservist August 14. He has a 2-year-old son, Michael.

2 CHICAGO AREA GIs CASUALTIES AT KOREA FRONT

A Chicago service man is listed as missing in action and a Hazel Crest marine as wounded for the second time in 10 weeks in a defense department report on casualties in Korea issued yesterday.

Pvt. Norwood C. Cooper, 18, reported missing in action, enlisted last July and was sent overseas in March. He had attended Tuley High school and a Terre Haute, Ind., high school each for a year. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Warren D. Cooper, live at 2320 N. Lister av.

Marine 2d Lt. Kenneth M. Buss, 22, wounded on March 4 and returned to duty, was wounded again on May 17. Lt. Buss, a Thornton Township High school graduate, was commissioned after

Lt. Kenneth M. Buss [left] and Pvt. Norwood C. Cooper.

his graduation from Illinois Normal university, where he was a student in physical education. He and his wife, Luella, have a daughter, Cheryl Ann, born March 16. The Buss home is at 129 W. 169th st., Hazel Crest.

Other midwest casualties and next of kin notified:

ILLINOIS

KILLED IN ACTION

Cinkovich, Pfc. Bert F.—Mrs. Lena Cinkovich, Toluca, mother.

MISSING IN ACTION

Hazlett, Pfc. Harry E.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hazlett, Pekin, parents.

INDIANA

KILLED IN ACTION

Bogard, Pvt. Glen D.—Mr. Delane Bogard, R. F. D. 7, Bloomington, father.

WOUNDED

Brim, Marine Pfc. Richard F.—Mr. and Mrs. Otto Brim, Jeffersonville, parents.

MISSING IN ACTION

Gipson, Pvt. Paul T.—Mrs. Rosella Stewart, R. F. D. 2, Delphi, mother.

IOWA

KILLED IN ACTION

Tibben, Pvt. Darrell J.—Mr. and Mrs. Fred J. Tibben, R. F. D. 3, Exira, parents.

DIED OF WOUNDS

Nabholz, Pvt. Vincent L.—Mrs. Margaret M. Nabholz, Waterloo, mother.

WOUNDED

Anderson, Pfc. Gerald D.—Mrs. Velvo Anderson, Boone, mother. [Previously missing.]

Foor, Corp. Walter W.—Mr. Clinton B. Foor, Muscatine, father.

INJURED

Clingenpeel, Corp. Robert—Mrs. Alice Clingenpeel, Des Moines, mother.

MICHIGAN

WOUNDED

Matheney, Marine Corp. Richard—Mrs. Lily J. Matheney, Detroit, mother.

INJURED

Jacobson, Sgt. Robert L.—Mr. and Mrs. Axel L. Jacobson, Ironwood, parents. [Previously wounded and returned to duty.]

Raymond, Pfc. John E.—Mr. and Mrs. Albert W. Raymond, Saginaw, parents.

MISSING IN ACTION

Matzke, Pvt. Delbert E.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Matzke, R. F. D. 1, Alpena, parents.

McPherson, Pfc. William N.—Mr. and Mrs. Norton McPherson, Pontiac, parents.

Norman, Pvt. Wilmer—George E. Norman, Remus, father.

Ambler GI Killed In Korea Fighting

Pfc. James Johnson, 22, of 213 S. Chestnut st., Ambler, was killed in action in Korea, the Department of Defense disclosed in its 315th casualty list, released last night.

Johnson was the only service man from this area named on the list. Other Pennsylvania casualties were three wounded, four injured and two missing. No new casualties were announced for New Jersey, Delaware or Maryland.

PFC. JAMES JOHNSON

Johnson, grandson of Mrs. Sadie Wood, of the Ambler address, enlisted in the Army in August, 1947, at the age of 17, and served on Okinawa for 17 months before being sent to Korea. He attended Ambler High School.

In his last letter, written April 12, he said the fighting was heavy and many of his buddies were being killed. A brother, Cpl. Donald Johnson, 20, is in the Air Force.

Other casualties announced by the Defense Department were:

PENNSYLVANIA-WOUNDED

Sgt. John Krysik, son of Joseph Krysik, of Creighton.

Sgt. John H. Wike, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Wike, of Auburn.

Pvt. Paul J. Williams, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Williams, of Cuddy. (Previously wounded and returned to duty.)

INJURED

Pvt. Robert H. Beaumont, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Beaumont, of Lima.

Cpl. Robert E. Guizio, brother of Miss Rose Guizio, of Johnstown.

Pfc. John Krauthauser, son of Mrs. Rose F. Krauthauser, of Reading.

1st Lt. Malcolm A. Sussel, husband of Mrs. Siri A. Sussel, of Pottstown.

MISSING IN ACTION

Cpl. Marion D. Gray, husband of Mrs. Ann Gray, of Brownsville.

Cpl. Thomas M. Johnson, son of Thomas Johnson, of Old Forge.

District Area Marine Dies of Wounds; Other Casualties Listed

A 19-year-old Marine corporal, formerly active in the Catholic Youth Organization here, died on June 20 in Korea of wounds he received 16 days earlier, the Defense Department has announced.

Corpl. Milstead.

He is Corpl. Kenneth L. Milstead, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lonnie E. Milstead, 122 Third street, Takoma Park, Md.

Reported missing in action in the latest casualty list was Pfc. Tyson Simmons, 18, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Simmons of 4439 E street S.E.

Wounded Are Listed.

Among the wounded were Pfc. Wheeler B. Green, jr., 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler B. Green, 4605 Addison street, Kenilworth, Md.; Marine Pfc. Robert R. Aylmer, 21, son of Mrs. Jean Aylmer of 829 L street N.E., and Sergt. Charles A. Liming, 24, whose wife Irma lives at 196 Chinquapin Village, Alexandria.

Corpl. Teddy L. Franklin, 23, whose wife, Christine, lives at 1825 Sixteenth street N.W., was reported returned to duty on June 16 after being injured by hand grenade concussion.

Corpl. Milstead previously had been wounded on March 4, while serving with the 1st Regiment, 1st Marine Division. He enlisted in 1948 and went to Korea last July.

Pfc. Aylmer.

Pvt. Simmons

Pvt. Green

Corpl. Franklin

Active in Sports.

Corpl. Milstead was active in sports at St. Gabriel's School here and in the Catholic Youth Organization. A member of the school patrol for many years, he spent much time helping its members even after he finished school.

His brother, Corpl. Lonnie E. Milstead, jr., is with the 5th Marine Air Force in California.

Pvt. Simmons was reported missing since last October 3. His mother, however, said the last letter she had received from him was dated November 10. Mrs. Simmons said she received no information from the Army concerning her son until June 26.

Attended Browne Junior High.

Pvt. Simmons attended Browne Junior High School here. He enlisted in the Army in April, 1950, and went to Korea last August. He was in the 24th Infantry Regiment.

Pvt. Green, whose hand was injured by shrapnel, now is at the station hospital at Camp Pickett, Va. He was a member of the 7th Calvary Regiment.

The 13th is the "day of fate" for Pvt. Green, his mother said. He enlisted last October 13, went to Korea on April 13 and had his bandages removed July 13.

Pvt. Aylmer, who was hit in the eye, both legs and arm by sharpnel on June 2, now is at the Bethesda Naval Hospital.

A reservist, he was recalled to active duty last December and went to Korea in February.

Worked for Map Service.

Before being recalled, Pvt. Aylmer worked for the Army Map Service. He attended McKinley Tech High School here.

Both Sergt. Liming and Corpl. Franklin are married to German girls whom they met while with the occupation forces in Europe.

Sergt Liming, a former machinist for the Southern Railway, was wounded in the arm June 11 while with the 32d Regiment, 7th Division. He went to Korea last December. Sergt. Liming's mother, Mrs. Laura B. Evans, lives at 16 West Wyatt street, Alexandria. The Limings have a 15-month-old daughter Ann Marie.

Corpl. Franklin was recalled to duty last October and has been in Korea since March. During World War II, he enlisted in the merchant marine at the age of 16 and then served in Germany with the Army from 1946 to 1948.

When recalled to duty, Corpl. Franklin was employed as a driver for the Capital Transit Co. The Franklins have a daughter, Jacqueline, 2. Mrs. Franklin is employed at Mazor's Furniture Co., 911 Seventh street N.W.

Reported killed in action was Sergt. Charles Wenn, son of Mrs. Isabell C. Wenn, Annapolis, Md.

Phila. Soldier, 19, Injured in Korea

Pvt. James C. Smith, 19, of 6128 N. Lambert st., was injured in Korea July 20, it was disclosed by the Department of Defense in its 380th casualty list, released yesterday.

PVT. SMITH

The Department also listed a Pennsylvanian as wounded in action. Three New Jersey service men also were reported wounded. No casualties for Delaware or Maryland were on the list.

Smith, an infantryman attached to the 24th Division, suffered face and back injuries, according to notification received by his cousin and guardian, Mrs. Mary Cook of the Lambert st. address.

Smith attended Germantown High School and was employed in the kitchen of the Germantown Hospital before joining the Army last Oct. 27. He went overseas in April.

Other casualties were:

PENNSYLVANIA—WOUNDED

Pvt. Theodore A. Stevenson, son of Mrs. Willia M. Robinson, of Harrisburg.

NEW JERSEY—WOUNDED

Pfc. Donald J. Fenlon, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Fenlon, Sr., of Jersey City.

Cpl. Raymond H. Heins, brother of Mrs. Ethel M. Thompson, of Little Silver.

M/Sgt. Leo V. Shanahan, Jr., husband of Mrs. Rose Shanahan, of Rochelle Park.

BATTLE CASUALTIES IN KOREA INCREASE 2,181 DURING WEEK

Washington, Oct. 3 (AP) — Announced United States battle casualties in Korea reached 87,650 today, an increase of 2,171 since last week.

The defense department's weekly summary based on notifications to families thru last Friday reported:

	Last	Increase	New Total
Killed in action	12,715	430	13,145
Wounded	60,410	1,756	62,166
Missing	12,344*	5	12,339
Total	85,469	2,181	87,650
Battle deaths*	14,280	454	14,734
Current missing†	10,661*	8	10,653

*Includes killed in action, 1,441 fatally wounded, and 148 dead, originally reported missing.

†After deducting from gross total, 1,368 returned, 170 known captured, and 148 known dead.

‡December.

Following is a breakdown of the casualties by services:

	Last Week	Increase	New Total
Army	69,543	1,275	70,818
Navy	1,011	20	1,031
Air force	798	6	804
Marine corps	14,117	770	14,997

Casualty List Reports Missing Phila. GI Killed

Pvt. Leroy C. Urquhart, 19, of 1805 W. Master st., who previously was reported missing in Korea, was listed as killed in action in the Defense Department's 387th casualty list, released yesterday.

The department also reported that a soldier from this city was missing, another was injured and a Conshohocken corporal was wounded. Other Pennsylvania casualties included three wounded and one injured. No casualties for New Jersey, Delaware or Maryland were on the list.

Private Urquhart, the son of Mrs. Mary Urquhart, was reported missing in action last Nov. 20. An infantryman attached to the 24th Division, he enlisted in the Army in February, 1950, and was sent overseas June 30, 1950, less than a week after the outbreak of hostilities. He attended Benjamin Franklin High School.

AWARDED SILVER STAR

Listed as missing in action was Cpl. Joseph M. Lynch, 24, of 6018 E. Wister st., who won the Silver Star for gallantry in Korea. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. Lynch, received notification that he had been missing since July 28.

On May 18, when his company was retreating, Lynch volunteered to stay behind and hold off the enemy until his comrades had withdrawn. For this action he was awarded the Silver Star.

A graduate of Northeast Catholic High School, he enlisted in September, 1949, and has served overseas since January, 1950. Two brothers, John J., Jr., and Lewis R., also are in the armed forces.

CONSHOHOCKEN GRADUATE

Cpl. Joseph Mashett, 23, of 155 W. 7th ave., Conshohocken, former three-letter athlete at Conshohocken High School, was wounded in Korea Aug. 7, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Mashett, were notified. He was graduated in 1947 from the high school, where he played football, baseball and basketball. He entered the service last November and has been in Korea since March.

Two brothers, Anthony and Francis, are veterans of the Second World War.

The Philadelphian reported injured is Pvt. Robert L. McCullough cousin of Henry Scott of 1943 S 4th st.

Other casualties were:

PENNSYLVANIA WOUNDED

Sgt. 1/c Jacob L. Boose, son of Mrs. Heler B. Boose, of Quarryville.

Pvt. Robert B. Dunmire, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Dunmire, of Blacklick.

Pfc. Felix A. Valle, husband of Mrs. Dolores C. Valle, of Reading.

INJURED

Cpl. William D. Watts, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob M. Watts, of Montoursville.

CPL. LYNCH

PVT. URQUHART

Lt. Hilliard Burial To Be in Arlington

Reburial services for Lt. Fred D. Hilliard, 23, who was killed in action in Korea last January, will be held at 1 p. m. Friday at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church, on M street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets N.W. Burial will be in Arlington Cemetery.

Lt. Hilliard.

Lt. Hilliard, a 1949 graduate of Howard University, is the son of Pvt. Fred D. Hilliard, a Metropolitan policeman attached to No. 4 precinct. He lives at 70 O street N.W.

His mother is Mrs. Fleta Rambeau Hilliard of 1114 Fairmont street N.W.

An infantry platoon leader, he was killed in action with the 15th Regiment of the 3d Division. He was a member of the Reserve Officers Training Corps at Howard University and had planned to make the Army his career.

Besides his parents, Lt. Hilliard leaves a brother, Benjamin A. Hilliard, and a sister, Miss Doris L. Hilliard, both of the Fairmont street address.

CHICAGOAN DIES, 2D IS MISSING IN KOREA FIGHTING

A Chicago service man was listed as killed, a second as missing, and a Chicago man and an Evanston soldier as wounded in a casualty report released yesterday by the defense department.

Corp. Charles J. Bedore, 21, of 5323 Belle Plaine av., previously reported missing, was discovered to have been killed April 25. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Bedore, with whom he lived here, were informed in a letter July 21 of his death. The letter said the graves personnel had found his grave. Corp. Bedore enlisted in the national guard on his graduation from St. Phillips High school in 1948. He served a year, enlisted again last October, and was sent to Korea in January.

Pfc. Leo Henry Jr., 19, of 3704 South Park way, has been missing in action since April 23, his mother, a widow employed by the Art Institute of Chicago, was informed Aug. 4. Pfc. Henry was graduated from McKinley High school. He enlisted April 10, 1950, and was sent overseas about Dec. 13.

Pfc. Robert A. O'Malley, 21, of 4538 N. Wolcott st., received flesh wounds in the explosion of a front line mine. He was treated in a field hospital and later flown to a hospital in Japan. His widowed mother, Mrs. Ivy O'Malley, a bookkeeper, said she had tried to telephone him in Japan but was informed he was en route to the United States. O'Malley, a graduate of Wright Junior college, was inducted last Jan. 4, sent to Korea May 16, and wounded July 15.

Corp. Bedore [left] Pfc. O'Malley [center] and Pfc. Henry.

Marine Pfc. William T. Bard, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold B. Bard, formerly of 557 Michigan av., Evanston, also was listed as wounded. Pfc. Bard served at Glenview naval air station before he was sent to Korea. The Bards moved to Cairo, Alexander county, about a year ago.

Other midwestern casualties:

ILLINOIS

KILLED IN ACTION

Meints, Pfc. Kenneth W.—Mrs. Maggie M. Meints, Weston, mother. [Previously missing in action.]

McNeill, Air Force Staff Sgt., Lewis, O.—Mrs. Gladys L. McNeill, Murphysboro, wife.

INDIANA

KILLED IN ACTION

Steele, Pvt. Robert R.—Mr. and Mrs. Cecil F. Steele, New Market, parents. [Previously reported missing.]

INJURED

Kelley, Pfc. William E.—Wilma Mae Wollman, Terre Haute, sister.

RETURNED TO DUTY

Prather, Corp. Charles R.—Miss Mildred Prather, Watson, sister. [Previously wounded.]

MICHIGAN

KILLED IN ACTION

Capen, Pvt. Erwin A.—Mr. and Mrs. Alex O. Capen, Wheeler, parents. [Previously missing in action.]

Motz, Pfc. Gordon C.—Mr. and Mrs. Perry C. Motz, Kalkaska, parents. [Previously missing in action.]

WOUNDED

Pluta, Pfc. Marion A.—Mr. and Mrs. John Pluta, Hamtramck, parents.

Richter, Marine Pfc. Calvin Ernest—Ernest W. Richter, Detroit, father.

MISSING IN ACTION

Peterson, Pfc. Richard A.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Peterson, Ishpeming parents. [Previously wounded and returned to duty.].

Death Overtakes Him

Fate Was Unkind to This Vet

By JULIUS W. HOLDER

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Corp Leland Wesley Green, 20 year-old veteran of the Korean war, died early Monday morning at the Ventura County Hospital of injuries suffered in an auto accident.

The veteran, only recently returned to the States, was wounded eight times while in conflict and served with Company "M" Ninth Infantry, RCT, which entered Korea several days after hostilities started.

Green was returning to Camp Roberts (Calif.) when the accident occurred. He had spent the week-end with his mother, and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Lee of 828 South Thirty-third Street, this city.

The youth, born in El Reno, Okla., attended San Diego public schools and joined the U. S. Army in 1948.

CORP. LELAND W. GREEN

. . . killed in auto accident

He was awarded the following: Silver Star, Purple Heart, Bronze Star, Combat Infantry Badge, Good Conduct Medal, Unit Citation, Three Battle Stars, and a possibility of two additional.

Others in the car at the time of the accident which occurred on Highway 101 (under construction), south of Ventura, were: Nelson Lee, Roosevelt Warren of San Diego; Corp. R. L. Washington, Sgt. E. Barnett and Corp. C. C. Cannon, all of Los Angeles. Warren suffered a slight abrasion on the forehead. The others were uninjured.

In addition to Mr. and Mrs. Lee, Corporal Green is survived by Leonard Green of Kansas City, Mo., father; Mr. and Mrs. George Green, El Reno, Okla., grandparents; Mrs. Villa Mae Williams, San Diego, aunt; Mrs. Maeola Curry, Kansas City, Mo., grandmother, and Tilbert Green, El Reno, Okla., uncle.

Ex-Army Drummer Is Wounded by Shell Fragments in Korea

A District soldier who quit as a drummer in an Army band last January to join his friends overseas was hit by shell fragments on September 18 while serving in Korea.

He is Corpl. James E. Clay, jr., 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. James E.

Corpl. Clay.

Pfc. Gray.

Clay, sr., 1611 Corcoran street N.W. He was one of three metropolitan area servicemen listed as wounded by the Defense Department last night.

A tank gunner with the Eighth Army's 64th Heavy Tank Battalion, Corpl. Clay has been in action since April 28. He volunteered for the Army just after his graduation from Cardozo High School in 1950.

Describes Being Hit.

His mother, Mrs. Catherine Clay, said he wrote her the day after he was hit to say that the wound was not serious. In a second letter, written on September 24, he described being hit. He wrote:

"I got off the tank, turned my head slightly to the right—about that time I got it right in the neck."

Also listed as wounded was Pfc. Charles R. Gray, who is the 20-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Gray, 1735 Thirteenth street S.E. He was hit by mortar shell fragments in the back and head on September 13 while fighting with the First Marine Division near Heartbreak Ridge.

From letters he has written home, his parents said he has undergone three operations since being wounded. He was evacuated by air from the front and is now in an Army hospital in Japan.

Youngest of 3 Brothers.

Pfc. Gray, a former Labor Department employe, joined the Marine reserves in November, 1949, and was called to active duty on November 2, 1950. He disembarked at Pusan last May 3 and was assigned to Company E, 2d Battalion, 7th Regiment of the 1st Marines. He is a graduate of Eastern High School.

The youngest of three brothers who entered the service together in August, 1950, Corpl. Ernest R. Bower, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Bower of 6144 Shadyside avenue, Capitol Heights, was also on the department's list.

The Army Casualty branch at the Pentagon said he was slightly wounded on September 23. He was with the 23d Infantry Regiment, 2d Division, of the 8th Army.

Corpl. Bower and his brothers, Prince, 25, and Mac, 21, drove to the Washington recruiting office on August 8, 1950. The two younger Bowers went along to park the car while Prince arranged to rejoin the Air Force. But they followed him into the office and signed up, too. Prince is a sergeant in the Air Force now and Mac is an Army Pfc. and expects to be sent to Korea within a few weeks.

4 Soldiers From Phila. Killed in Korea Action

Four Philadelphians and two others from this area were reported killed in action in Korea in the Defense Department's 418th casualty list, released last night. Two South Jersey residents also lost their lives in battle, the list disclosed.

Eight other Pennsylvanians were killed, 23 wounded, including six from this region, and one was injured. Three other New Jersey men were killed, while a total of six were wounded, including a Mount Ephraim man, and one was injured.

The Maryland toll was two killed, five wounded, one injured and one missing. No casualties for Delaware were announced.

PHILADELPHIANS LISTED

The Philadelphians who gave their lives in the service were Cpl. Harold Adelman, son of Mrs. Sadie Adelman, of 1616 N. Franklin st.; Capt. Martin J. Larkin, husband of Mrs. Dorothy L. Larkin, of 1935 Independence ave., West Oak Lane; Pfc. Joseph J. Lombardi, Jr., whose parents live at 3[illegible] League st., and Pfc. Ronald W. Holmes, son of Mrs. Jan[illegible] Holmes, of 5336 Market st.

Corporal Adelman, 24, an infantryman, was killed Sept. 22. A graduate of Dobbins Vocational School, he served three years in the merchant marine during the Second World War and was employed by the Quaker Sugar Co. when he joined the Army Sept. 26, 1950.

The young soldier went to Japan in April, 1951, and to Korea shortly after the war started there. He also is survived by a brother, Joseph, and a sister, Cecelia.

A Second World War veteran who served overseas two years, Captain Larkin was recalled to active duty Nov. 3, 1950, while in the employ of Wolf & Co., public accountants, 1616 Walnut st.

GERMANTOWN HIGH GRAD

Reported killed Sept. 19, Captain Larkin, who was 30, was sent to Japan last July and to Korea a short time later. He was a graduate of Germantown High School and Drexel Institute of Technology. His parents, Dr. and Mrs. J. Larkin, live at 2104 E. Chelten ave. He also is survived by two daughters, Kathleen, 6, and Patricia, 3; a brother, Edward, and two sisters, Mrs. Dorothy Phillips and Mrs. Eleanor Lyne.

Private Lombardi, 23, was killed Sept. 19, in the Heartbreak Ridge campaign. He was a graduate of Southern High School and was employed by the Southwark Metal Co. before entering the Army in January.

KILLED ON MISSION

After training at Camp Breckenridge, Ky., he went overseas last June. An infantryman, he is survived, in addition to his parents, by three brothers, Salvatore, formerly in the Air Force, Louis and John, and a sister, Annette.

PVT. HOLMES

Private Holmes, 19, was killed Sept. 22 while on a scouting mission with an infantry unit. He enlisted in the Army in July, 1950, in his senior year at Overbrook High School, where he was a member of the track and football teams. He participated in the Penn Relays in 1949.

The youth, an only son, is survived by his mother and two sisters, Janette, 21, and Virginia, 18. He went overseas last April.

FORMER FOOTBALL PLAYER

Others from Eastern Pennsylvania reported killed were Cpl. Edgar A. Metler, son of Mrs. Lydia Metler, of 849 Grant st., Easton, and Pfc. Donald M. Burkholder, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie C. Burkholder, of 115 N. Chestnut st., Boyertown, Berks county.

Corporal Metler, who was 23, was a former football player at Easton High School. He entered the Army in October, 1950, and went to Korea with an infantry unit.

S/1c Anthony J. Barber, 27, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Barber, of Garton and Rainbow Lakes rds., Route 5, Bridgeton, an infantry rifle squad leader, was killed Sept. 22. He had been in Korea nine months.

After serving a year in the Army, Barber was recalled to active duty last November. A letter dated the day before his death stated that he hoped to come home soon under the rotation system. A graduate of Bridgeton High School in 1943, he was a bakery driver-salesman when he joined the Army. In addition to his parents, he is survived by four brothers and two sisters.

Pfc. Charles R. Eppleman, 21, son of Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Eppleman, of 512 Bergen st., Gloucester, who joined the Marine Corps on Feb. 21 and trained at Parris Island, S. C., was killed Sept. 30, about a month after he arrived in Korea.

Private Eppleman, son of a dentist, was in his third year of a pre-dental course at Temple University when he enlisted. He also is survived by a brother, Robert, 18, and a sister, Aileen, 15.

AWARDED SILVER STAR

Sgt. Gilbert L. Hudson, 23, husband of Mrs. Bertha M. Hudson, of 2200 Montrose st., was wounded Sept. 15. Previously awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action, he also was wounded last May.

Sergeant Hudson, who had served in the Army from 1947 to 1950, was employed at the Coatesville Veterans Hospital when he re-enlisted last January. A graduate of Salisbury (Md.) High School, he has a 23-month-old son, Dean.

Cpl. Albert I. Moore, son of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Moore, of 168 E. Pleasant st., Mount Airy, wrote his parents that he lost his right eye and was wounded in the legs, chest and face when hit with shrapnel Sept. 24.

SERVED IN MEDICAL UNIT

The young soldier attended Northeast Catholic High School before he entered the Army last December. He went overseas in April with a medical corps unit. He has two sisters and six brothers.

Another member of a large family, Cpl. Albert S. Thompson, son of Mrs. Christine Thompson, a widow, of 3723 Haverford ave., was wounded Sept. 16 in both legs and the back.

A brother, David, 22, also is in the Army in Korea, but their mother said she believed they never had met there.

Others from this area reported wounded were:

Pfc. Charles E. Farley, friend of Walter Strawn, of Riegelsville, Bucks county; Pfc. Henry R. Ryzner, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ryzner, of Old Bethlehem pike, Colmar, Montgomery county, and Pfc. Joseph B. Mullin, husband of Mrs. Janet Mullin, of 29 3d ave., Mount Ephraim, N. J.

Three Phila. Soldiers Are Wounded in Korea

Three Philadelphia soldiers were wounded on the Korean war front, according to the Defense Department's List No. 401, which was released last night.

Pvt. Allison H. Spence, 19, son of Mrs. Mildred Spence, of 2303 N. 21st st., was so severely wounded that his right foot was amputated at a base hospital in Tokyo, according to a letter received by his family.

Spence wrote that he was wounded a month ago when "we were ambushed by the Commies." Attached to the 24th Infantry Regiment, Spence has been in the Army less than a year, enlisting in October, 1950. He went to Korea in April. A graduate of FitzSimmons Junior High School, Spence worked in a bowling alley at Broad st. and Olney ave. before joining the Army.

PVT. SPENCE

PVT. WILLIAMS

Pvt. William Carey was wounded in both arms Aug. 27, according to a telegram received by his grandmother, Mrs. Lillian Edwards, of 2405 Christian st. This was his second battle wound. He was out of action shortly after landing in Korea, but returned to duty June 13.

Pvt. James E. Williams, Jr., son of Mrs. Anna Williams, of 1922 Lombard st., was wounded in action Aug. 29, his family has been informed. Williams entered the Army Sept. 11, 1950, had his basic training in South Carolina and was shipped overseas in March. He attended Barrett Junior High School.

Cpl. Francis A. Negro, 25, of 1035 Carpenter st., named in list No. 400, was wounded in his legs and back by a grenade on Aug. 27, according to information received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Negro from the War Department.

CPL. NEGRO

Corporal Negro, one of five brothers and five sisters, was inducted into the service on Oct. 10, 1950, and was sent overseas last March as a replacement in the 25th division. He is a graduate of St. Paul's Parochial School, 10th and Christian sts.

There were the casualties on yesterday's list for either New Jersey or Delaware.

Son of D. C. Pastor Wounded in Korea

A Washington pastor's son is one of three area men recently wounded in Korea, a Defense Department casualty list revealed today.

Pvt. Joseph L. Hadley, 18-year-old son of the Rev. Neal Hadley was wounded September 3 near Hwachon, his father said. Mr Hadley is pastor of the Emmanuel Holiness Church, 705 Second street S.W. Pvt. Hadley was with the 9th Infantry Regiment, 2d Infantry Division.

Pvt. Hadley.

Pvt. Joyner.

Pvt. Joseph L. Joyner, jr., was wounded September 2 while serving with the 31st Infantry Regiment of the 7th (Polar Bear) Division. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Joyner of 1141 Stevens road S.E., said they had learned he was slightly wounded by a hand grenade. Pvt. Joyner, who is 19, entered the Army last March.

Also listed as wounded by the Defense Department was Pfc. Richard A. Davis, son of Mr. and Mrs. William W. Davis of 8320 Old Fort road, Broad Creek, Md.

Soldiers Wounded In Korea Include Two From District Area

A Washington soldier and one from Vienna, Va., have been wounded in action in Korea, the Defense Department announced yesterday.

M/Sergt. Owens E. Bingham, 34, colored, son of Mrs. Annie Bingham of 430 Nineteenth street N.E., arrived in Korea August 1, was wounded a month later and now is back in the United States for treatment.

His wife, Mrs. Flossie T. Bingham, lives with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Thompson of 2445 South Lincoln street, Arlington.

Sergt. Bingham is a veteran of four years in the Pacific during World War II. In Korea, he was serving with the 24th Division. He worked for the Alexandria, Barcroft and Washington Transit Co. before enlisting in 1941, was a civilian for two years and then re-enlisted in 1947. The Binghams have a 3-year-old daughter, Yvonne Louise.

The Vienna soldier, Sergt. Leroy Williams, 20, son of Mrs. Nathan P. Ball, was wounded September 2, his mother said, and was reported in an Army rest camp in Japan. He had been in Korea since January

A native of Fairfax, Sergt. Williams went to school in Forestville, Va., and was working on a farm in McLean before he enlisted a year ago. His father, a brother, Leonard, 17; a sister, Etta Mae, 14, and a half-brother, Steve, 4 months, all live in Vienna.

M/Sergt. Bingham.

Sergt. Williams.

2 Phila. Service Men Killed in Korea Action

Two Philadelphia service men were killed in action in Korea and another soldier from this city was wounded, according to the Defense Department's 405th casualty list, released last night.

Other Pennsylvania casualties listed were five killed in action and 13 wounded. A Paulsboro, N. J., soldier was reported killed in action, a Moorestown man is missing and two other South Jersey service men were wounded. Other casualties from that State were one killed and three wounded. Maryand casualties totaled three killed, three wounded and one injured.

The Philadelphians who lost their lives were Pfc. Lawrence A. Reid, 20, son of Mrs. Madalene Reid, of 2338 W. Norris st., and Pvt. Joseph H. Toecus, 23, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Toecus, of of 3944 Delancey st.

PVT. REID

Reid, a medical corpsman attached to an air rescue unit, was killed Sept. 13, according to notification received by his mother. Reid enlisted July 24, 1950, and was sent overseas last Jan. 1 after training at Fort Sam Houston, Tex. He was a graduate of Dobbins Vocational School.

Toecus lost his life Sept. 1 while serving with the 24th Infantry Division. He entered the service last November and trained at Fort Campbell, Ky. He had been in Korea six months. A brother and a sister also survive.

Pfc. Amato Nigro, 23, of 810 Dudley st., was wounded Aug. 26, his mother, Mrs. Assunta Nigro, was notified. The infantryman suffered shrapnel wounds of the shoulder and leg. A former student at South Philadelphia High School, he was employed as a presser in a tailoring shop for a time. Two brothers, Patrick and Anthony, are veterans of the Second World War.

The Paulsboro, N. J., soldier listed as killed was Pfc. Carmen Morina, 23, of 722 Billings ave. His mother, Mrs. Angela Morina, received notification that he was killed Sept. 3 while serving with the 3d Division.

Morina entered the Army 10 months ago and had been in action five months. A

PFC. MORINA

brother, Nicholas, is serving with the Army in Texas. Four other brothers, Anthony, Salvatore, Frank and Michael, are veterans of the Second World War. Two sisters, Mary and Carmella, also survive.

Reported missing in action was Air Force Capt. John S. Walmsley, 32, of 99 E. 2d st., Moorestown, N. J. His wife, Flora, was notified that he had been missing since Sept. 14. Attached to a bombardment squadron, Walmsely enlisted in the Air Force in September, 1942, and was commissioned in November, 1943. He served in Japan from 1946 until 1949. Before returning overseas, he was stationed at McGuire Air Force Base, Fort Dix, N. J. He has two daughters, Amy Lou, 6, and June, 13 months.

Marine Pfc. John W. Howell, Jr., 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Howell, Sr., of 50 Princeton ave., Gloucester Heights, N. J., was slightly wounded Sept. 11. A graduate of Gloucester High School in 1949, he enlisted in the Marine Corps last Feb. 6.

Cpl. Richard A. Scheese, 20, of 1452 Stuyvesant ave., Trenton, suffered shrapnel wounds of the head Sept. 14, and is now aboard a hospital ship in Pusan Harbor, according to word received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur F. Scheese. He attended schools in Trenton and Woodside, Pa., before joining the Army three years ago.

Other casualties announced by the Defense Department were:

PENNSYLVANIA—KILLED IN ACTION

Cpl. Franklin E. Bittner, husband of Mrs. Bertha A. Bittner, of Johnstown.

Pvt. Sherwood D. Fyler, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fyler, of Coplay. (Previously reported missing).

Sgt. Cloyd E. Leach, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Leach, of Mifflin. (Previously wounded and returned to duty).

Pvt. Charles H. Shoe, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Shoe, of Dunmore.

Cpl. Gerald T. Thompson, son of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Thompson, of Huntingdon.

WOUNDED

Pvt. Charles H. Bryan, son of Mrs. Mary Bryan, of Valley View.

Cpl. Sanford L. Elovitz, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Elovitz, of Pittsburgh.

Pvt. Joseph P. Evangeliste, son of Mrs. Florence Evangeliste, of Jeannette.

Pvt. Thomas D. Jacob, son of Michael Jacob, of Naticoke. (Previously wounded and returned to duty).

Pvt. Lenard L. Johnson, son of Mrs. Florence Johnson, of Harrisburg.

Pvt. Thomas J. Kanouff, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ward K. Kanouff, of Shelocta.

Cpl. William L. Kopf, husband of Mrs. Alvina Kopf, of Connellsville.

Sgt. Robert J. Levan, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Levan, of Bethlehem.

Cpl. John P. Lydon, son of Mr. and Mrs. Pat Lydon, of Braddock.

Cpl. John W. Naugle, son of Mrs. Vera J. Naugle, of Coxton. (Previously wounded and returned to duty).

Cpl. Richard D. Nicholson, son of Mrs. Esther N. Powell, of Beaver Falls.

Sgt. Oscar W. Nissen, son of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar W. Nissen, of Duquesne.

Sgt. 1/C Fredrick L. Tobey, husband of Mrs. Julia Tobey, of Lebanon.

NEW JERSEY—KILLED IN ACTION.

Pfc. Stanley J. Gundlach, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Collins, of North Bergen.

WOUNDED

Pfc. Robert V. Coyle, son of James A. Coyle, of Bloomfield.

MARINE CORPS

Pfc. Ronald C. Dunham, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry F. Dunham, of Milltown.

Pfc. Kenneth R. Monell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick B. Monell, Jr., of Chatham.

MARYLAND—KILLED IN ACTION

First Lt. Brownell E. Baker, Jr., brother of Mrs. Dorothy L. Rudnik, of Baltimore. (Previously reported missing).

Sgt. 1/C Walter D. Evans, son of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar R. Evans, of Perryville.

Pvt. Bernard A. Isaacs, nephew of Mrs. Ruby Adams, of Annapolis.

WOUNDED

Pfc. James A. Wooden, son of Mrs. Geneva E. Wooden, of Baltimore.

Pvt. John W. Young, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Young, of Ellicott City.

MARINE CORPS

2D Lt. James F. Meyers, Jr., husband of Mrs. James F. Meyers, Jr., of Baltimore.

INJURED

Cpl. Charles W. Matthews, son of Mrs. Lottie V. Matthews, of Muirkirk

Killed in Korea Fighting

Truman Grants Hero's Burial To Indian Barred by Cemetery

By Edward T. Folliard
Post Reporter

Thanks to the intervention of President Truman, Sergt. John R. Rice, a Winnebago Indian killed in Korea, is to be buried in Arlington National Cemetery with a farewell "Taps" and other honors accorded the Nation's warrior dead.

Mr. Truman went into action yesterday morning after reading a story that told how Sergt. Rice had been denied burial in the Sioux City (Iowa) Memorial Park Cemetery because of his Indian blood. Officials of the cemetery stopped the burial as the body was about to be lowered into the grave, explaining that "only members of the Caucasian race" could be interred there.

The Chief Executive sent word to Sergt. Rice's widow through Maj. Gen. Harry H. Vaughan, his aide, that the Department of the Army would arrange for burial in Arlington if this was agreeable to the family. He also directed Vaughan to send the following telegram to the mayor of Sioux City:

"Please advise the family of Sergt. John R. Rice that arrangements for burial in Arlington have been authorized. The President feels that the national appreciation of patriotic sacrifice should not be limited by race, color or creed."

Mrs. Evelyn Rice, the widow, said at her home in Winnebago, Neb., that she was "very pleased, indeed" to accept the offer, and added, "That's certainly very nice of the President."

A soft-spoken white woman, mother of three children, she said Mr. Truman's action was a "wonderful" climax to two days of grief and disappointment. She said she hoped to attend the funeral at Arlington.

The Association of American Indian Affairs sent a telegram to the Sioux Citq cemetery saying that the denial of a grave for the burial of Sergt. Rice was

Associated Press Wirephoto

SERGT. JOHN R. RICE

Ordered buried in Arlington

"horrible" and adding: "Manifestation of such an inhuman and anti-American attitude dishonors you and brings disgrace upon our country." It was signed by the association's president, Oliver La Farge, whose novel of an Indian youth, "Laughing Boy," won the 1929 Pulitzer prize.

J. M. Gunnell, secretary-treasurer of the Sioux City Cemetery Association, said the burial was stopped because "we had to conform to our articles of incorporation." He said he had no racial prejudice, but pointed out that violation of the articles to permit a non-Caucasian burial might mean that lot buyers would demand their money back.

Two Virginians and Marylander Reported Wounded in Korea

Corpl. Roseberry. Pfc. Packer. Sergt. Jackson.

Two Marines from Virginia and an Army sergeant from Kensington, Md., have been wounded in Korea, the Defense Department announced last night.

Corpl. Warren K. Roseberry, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Roseberry of Springfield, Va., was wounded September 11 while in action with the 7th Regiment of the First Marine Division.

Pfc. James G. Packer, jr., also with the First Marine Division, is the husband of Mrs. Ruth Packer of 2616 North Third street, Arlington. He was returned to combat after being grazed by a mortar shell fragment.

Sergt. George W. Jackson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Jackson, 4 Bonnie Castle avenue, Kensington, Md., was struck in the right leg and arm early this month.

Corpl. Roseberry, who is 21, was wounded in both legs when a land mine exploded. According to a War Department telegram received by his brother September 18, his right foot was amputated. The brother is Wallace Roseberry, of 580 South Twentieth street, Arlington. His parents live in Springfield, Va. He is in an American hospital in Japan.

Wounded Second Time.

Mrs. Packer said her husband was serving with the 11th Marine Regiment of the First Division when he was wounded September 10, near Inje. It was his second wound. Mrs. Packer and her two children, James G. III, 19 months, and Sharon Lynn, 8 months, are living with relatives in Arlington.

Sergt. Jackson, who is 21, was in action with the 32d Regimental Combat Team when he was struck. His mother was notified by the War Department on September 16. Also in the Army are two brothers, Corpl. Robert E. Jackson, 22, who returned home from Korea last July, and Pvt. Leonard D. Jackson, 19.

Pfc. Arrington Pfc. Crawford

Kin of Washington area men have been notified of wounds they suffered in the Korean fighting. Pfc. Thomas F. Arrington, 21, was seriously wounded on October 17, according to his mother, Mrs. Rhoda Kelly, 475 Telegraph rd., Alexandria, Va. Mrs. Rebecca Crawford, 1338 F st. ne., said her son, Pfc. Edward L. Crawford, was slightly wounded when a shell landed near him.

Havertown Lieutenant Killed, 2 GIs Missing

An Army officer from Havertown was killed in action in Korea and two enlisted men from this area are missing, according to the Defense Department's 301st casualty list, released yesterday.

Twenty-eight other Pennsylvanians were reported wounded, including 13 from this region; one was injured and another was listed as missing. Nine New Jersey residents were wounded. The Maryland toll was one killed, one missing, six wounded and two injured. No new casualties of Delaware are announced.

Second Lt. William E. Otis, Jr., 24, who previously was reported missing lost his life in action shortly after he received the Silver Star last Sept. 8, according to word received by his wife, Doris L. Otis, of 135 E. Hathaway lane, Merwood, Havertown.

Lieutenant Otis, formerly of Cleveland, O., where his parents live, was decorated for "extraordinary courage and aggressive action against overwhelming odds" while leading his men in battle near Waegwan, his citation stated. He was married shortly after his graduation from the U. S. Military Academy last June and went overseas in August.

Mon. 5-14-51

MISSING SINCE FEBRUARY

Pfc. Lawrence L. Snead, 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Snead, of 1717 W. Oxford st., and Pfc. John D. McDonald, son of Mrs. Rosa McDonald, of 21 Tilghman st., Chester, was reported missing in action.

Private Snead, who enlisted in the Army last July after graduation from high school, has been missing since date. February his parents were informed. He has two brothers and one sister at home.

Pvt. Edward Goodwin, Jr., 22, whose parents live at 1506 N. 11th st., and Pfc. Alvis Russell, Jr., 19, whose parents live at 2032 Master st., were wounded April 16.

Private Goodwin, a medical corpsman, enlisted in April, 1950, after graduating from Germantown High School. He wrote that he had been wounded in the left arm while on duty in the field. He has two sisters and a brother.

BROTHER IN ARMY

Private Russell, also wounded in the left arm, is a machine gunner who joined the Army last May. A former Benjamin Franklin High School student, he has a brother, Cpl. Joseph Russell, 17, who is stationed at Fort Worth, Tex.

Pfc. William E. Gordy, 20, son of Mrs. Dorothy Gordy, of 2330 N. Woodstock st., was wounded in the right hand April 21. He attended Simon Gratz High School and enlisted last May. After training at Fort Knox, Ky., he went overseas in December. He has seven sisters.

Now in California and reported en route to Valley Forge Army Hospital, Pfc. Chester Kaminski, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Kaminski, of 318 Leverington ave., Manayunk, was wounded by shrapnel, April 19. He went into the Army last October and overseas in March. A graduate of St. Joseph's Parochial School, he has a sister, Dorothy.

WOUNDED IN LAST WAR

Sgt. James J. Walsh, 25, son of Mrs. Grace Walsh, of 2759 N. Judson st., who was wounded twice in Germany during the Second World War, was wounded in Korea, April 10. After the previous war, he reenlisted for three years in 1947, and for a six-year hitch last June. In a recent letter, Walsh, a former Roman Catholic High School student, wrote that he had been hit in the right hip by a mortar shell, but was "coming along fine." A brother, Thomas, is in the Marine Corps, and another brother, Hugh, is a Second World War veteran.

Pvt. Thomas Young, 22, son of Mrs. Elizabeth Young, of 5039 Wellington st., was wounded April 20. He said in a recent telegram that he had been hurt slightly, suffering a broken toe and a burned hand. He entered the Army last Nov. 2 and went to Japan last March.

OTHERS WOUNDED

Others from this area reported wounded were:

Navy Lt. (jg) William C. Davis, son of Dr. and Mrs. T. Carroll Davis, of 7131 Sprague st.; Cpl. Robert L. Bolduc, son of Mrs. Elizabeth R. Bolduc, of 1067 East st.; Pfc. Robert Thompson, son of Mrs. Laura Thompson, of 5321 Ludlow st.; Pvt. Marvin Williams, son of Mrs. Rosa Williams, of 3953 Ludlow st.

Cpl. Peter J. Dicarlo, brother of Eugene Dicarlo, of 824 W. 5th st., Chester; Pfc. Mark W. Pugliese, husband of Mrs. Gloria Pugliese, of 422 W. Greenwich st., Reading, and Pfc. Robert T. Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wilford H. Smith, of 540 Court st., Bristol.

Other casualties announced yesterday:

PENNSYLVANIA—WOUNDED

Pfc. George H. Crummel, son of James A. Crummel, of 314 Calder st., Harrisburg.

Pvt. Clifford Davis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Davis, of Twin Rocks.

Pvt. Edward F. Deighan, son of Mrs. Mary Deighan, of Pittsburgh.

Pfc. Matthew R. Galioto, son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Galioto, of McKeesport.

Pvt. Paul W. Kline, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kline, of New Columbia.

Cpl. Stephen G. Kormis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Kormis, of Wilkes-Barre township.

Cpl. Paul E. Laird, brother of Mrs. Helen M. Shirk, of Lewistown.

Sgt. Kenneth B. Little, son of Jason B. Little, of Muncy Valley.

Pfc. Thomas P. McGuiness, son of Mrs. Margaret McGuiness, of 77 Luzerne st., Wilkes-Barre.

Pfc. Charles G. Miller, son of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Miller, of Johnstown.

Pvt. Richard B. Mullen, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry B. Mullen, of Mount Holly Springs.

Pfc. Francis P. Quinn, son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Quinn, of 1011 S. Irving ave., Scranton.

Pfc. William E. Stives, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Stives, of Dallas City.

Pvt. Jere H. Stoy, brother of Miss Delores F. Stoy, of Quincy.

NAVY

Peter N. Andraski, hospital corpsman, 1st class, son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Andraski, of Box 230, RFD 1, Hazleton.

INJURED

Pvt. Nicholas Migyanko, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alex Migyanko, Sr., of Uniontown.

MISSING IN ACTION

Pfc. Charles A. Dean, son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Dean, of Bellefonte.

NEW JERSEY—WOUNDED

Pvt. Clifford Anderson, son of Mrs. Iva Anderson, of Newark. (Previously wounded and returned to duty.)

Pvt. James W. Argott, son of Mrs. Clara Argott, of Paterson.

PFC. RUSSELL PFC. GORDY

SGT. WALSH PFC. KAMINSKI

PVT. YOUNG PVT. GOODWIN

Pvt. Harmand M. Baldachino, son of Mrs. Ida Baldachino, of Newark.

Sgt. 1 c William P. Brocker, son of Mrs. Jan Brocker, of Nutley.

Pvt. Irving A. Cornine, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis F. Cornine, of Morristown.

Pvt. Marcel P. De Vuyst, husband of Mrs. Joyce De Vuyst, of Haledon.

Sgt. 1 c Philip S. Johnson, son of William Johnson, of Richwood rd., Mullica Hill.

Pfc. Albert L. Mann, husband of Mrs. Pearly Mann, of Orange.

Pvt. Michael T. Moriarty, nephew of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Moriarty, of Maplewood.

RETURNED TO DUTY

M-Sgt. Charles J. Sweeney, son of Mrs. Margaret H. Sweeney, of Hackensack. (Previously wounded.)

MARYLAND—KILLED IN ACTION

Pvt. Henry A. Bennett, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Bennett, of Leonardtown.

WOUNDED

Pfc. Charles R. Hines, son of Mrs. Mae Hines, of Baltimore.

Pvt. Alphonse Lampkins, son of Mrs. Ardelli Lampkins, of Crisfield.

Sgt. William J. Mitchell, son of Mrs. Walter Banks, of Fruitland.

Pvt. John J. Reeder, son of William R. Reeder, of Baltimore.

Cpl. David Spears, husband of Mrs. Polly B. Spears, of Baltimore.

Pvt. Maurice B. Williams, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Fields, of Baltimore.

INJURED

Sgt. 1 c Raymond E. Matthews, husband of Mrs. Ruth R. Matthews, of Baltimore.

Pfc. Clarence L. Muir, brother of Mrs. Elizabeth Dohm, of Nikep. (Previously wounded and returned to duty.)

MISSING IN ACTION

AIR FORCE

2d Lt. Douglas Kern, son of Col. and Mrs. Theodore Kern, of Fort George G. Meade.

2 Young D. C. Soldiers Wounded in Korea Returned to Duty

Two young Washington soldiers have been wounded in action in Korea and a third has been returned to duty after recovering from wounds, the Defense Department announced today.

Reported wounded and returned to Camp Pickett, Va., for treatment was M/Sergt. Paul W. Swain, a 20-year-old platoon leader of 918 Twenty-fourth street N.W. Sergt. Swain, who suffered wounds of the knees and hands, already has been home on a pass to see his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William S. Swain.

Sergt. Swain, attached to the 24th Division in Korea, enlisted in 1948, after attending Armstrong

M/Sergt. Swain. Corpl. Watson.

High School and Phelps Vocational School here, his mother said. He was in Korea within a week after the fighting there began last June.

A 19-year-old tank driver, Corpl. Albert Watson, jr., whose father lives at 647 F street N.E., was wounded slightly in the leg on April 26 in fighting near Seoul, according to his father. Corpl. Watson's wife, Dorothy, is staying with his father at the F street address.

Corpl. Watson, with the 65th Infantry Regiment in Korea, is recovering in an Army hospital in Japan. He attended Shaw Junior High School and Phelps Vocational School before enlisting in 1948.

The Defense Department also said Pvt. Joseph C. Lloyd, jr., son of Mrs. Alice L. Lloyd, 630 M street S.E., has been returned to duty with the 187th Airborne Division in Korea, after recuperating from chest wounds suffered on Easter Sunday, March 25. Mrs. Lloyd said her 18-year-old paratrooper son spent 28 days aboard the hospital ship Repose off Korea and rejoined his outfit on April 18. He was sent back to the front nine days later.

Wounded D. C. Soldier Arrives At Pickett for Hospitalization

AREA CASUALTY LIST:

Wounded:

Army Pvt. Clarence Chambers of 1304 6th st. nw.

Army Pfc. Herbert D. Ingle of 2541 3d st. ne.

Army Pvt. Levin Lucas of 1338 Girard st. nw.

Army Pvt. Charles Wright of 817 24th st. nw.

Marine Corpl. David R. Willis of 17-E Ridge rd., Greenbelt.

Pvt. Chambers

Pfc. Ingle

An area infantryman wounded twice during five months in Korea arrived by plane at Camp Pickett, Va., station hospital yesterday, his family has learned.

Pvt. Clarence Chambers, 22, who had lived with his uncle at 1304 6th st. nw., before his enlistment June, 1950, phone him from Bolling Air Force Base last Friday saying he was enroute to the camp for medical care.

Pvt. Lucas

He told his uncle, Garvin Chambers, that he was hit in the leg on April 22 when the enemy ambushed him in Korea. After returning to the front lines again, he was wounded in tthe arm on May 24.

Born in Baltimore, Chambers attended schools there. He worked for several tire companies here before enlisting and going overseas last December. He served with the Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Pfc. Ingle Recuperating

Recuperating at a hospital in Japan after a bullet pierced his right hand on June 5 is Pfc. Herbert D. Ingle, 18, nephew of Mr. and Mrs. Claude Duckett, of 2541 3d st. ne.

In a phone call to his uncle a week ago he said his hand was in a cast but he expects to be back in the lines "in another month."

A native of Asheville, N. C., Pfc. Ingle was raised by his aunt and uncle since his mother's death when he was three months old. He attended schools in Matthews County, Va., before his relatives moved to Washington in 1941.

The youngest of seven children, he enlisted in September, 1950, trained at Fort Jackson, S. C. and left for Korea in February for duty with the Twenty-third Infantry Regiment.

Pvt. Levin Lucas, 17, son of Mrs. E. Lucas of 1338 Girard st. nw, was wounded in Korea on May 24, a Defense Department telegram informed his mother. In a recent letter home the soldier said a bullet tore through his left leg. He thought he would be eligible for rotation sometime this month, the letter stated. Pvt. Lucas is in the Twenty-fourth Infantry Division.

Born in Georgetown, Pvt. Lucas attended Dunbar High School, enlisting in the Army in July, 1951 after graduation. He had been in Korea since January.

The Defense Department also listed Army Pvt. Charles Wright, son of Mrs. Margaret Wright, of 817 24th st. nw. and Marine Corp. David R. Willis, son of Mrs. Mattie M. Willis, of 17 E. Ridge rd., Greenbelt, Md., as wounded.

Bodies Of Two War Dead Are Enroute To Texas

HOUSTON — The bodies of two Houston soldiers, who were killed in action in Korea, are en route to Houston from California. Both soldiers were members of the 24th division.

Pfc. Morris O. King, 18, of 3319 Swiney street, was killed in action last August. He volunteered for the service before finishing high school, and had been in the army for two years before he was killed. He attended Wheatley High school.

Pfc. Curtis Davis, 19, 3421 Tuam, died from wounds he received while on active duty in Korea. He was a member of the 24th Rifle Division, and was awarded the Purple Heart for Military Merit.

Pfc. Davis was a graduate of Yates High school, where he played football. He volunteered for military service, and had been in the army for about two years. He had been with the UN forces in Korea for about one year.

Wounded Twice In Action With 24th

Home from Korea, Sergeant First Class Nesbit Bethea Jr., of Latta, S. C., is awaiting discharge. Wounded twice in Korean fighting, Sgt. Bethea was a member of the 24th Infantry regiment, now being disbanded for integration.

Casualty List Shows 4 Wounded in Korea

WASHINGTON

Sgt. James H. Harper, 520 33rd Pl., N.E., former Army surgical student in Japan, and Private Johnny Lanier, 4515 15th St., N.W., are listed among Korean casualties by the Department of Defense last weekend.

Sergeant Harper is the son of Mrs. and Mrs. Ernest P. Harper of the 23rd Pl. address. The father is a clerk in the Washington Post Office and former president of the Federation of Civic Associations.

Hospitalized in Japan

The Sergeant, according to his parents, is now in a hospital in Japan. He has already had two operations and is preparing for a third.

His father said he apparently was hit in the left side as a letter received about three weeks prior to the Defense announcement said the left arm was broken and part of the flesh was off of it.

He had been studying for two years in Japan to be a surgical technician when the Korean fighting broke out and he was sent over with the 24th Infantry Regiment.

Wanted Army Training

Mr. Harper said his son enlisted immediately after graduating from Dunbar High School in 1947 because he wanted to do a stint in Army surgery for a year before going to college. He had already made tentative preparations to enter college at the end of that time but the Korean War intervened.

Mrs. Harper received a Mother's Day card from him on Saturday with a note attached informing her of his preparations for the third operation. He has one sister, Eeris a year younger than he is. The Sergeant is 21.

Wounded in Hand

Private Lanier is the husband of Mrs. Mildred Lanier of the 15th St. address was wounded in the hand on April 20. He is a native of Greenwood, S.C., and had lived in Washintton 8 years prior to going into the service. He was married at the home of his mother, Mrs. Lillian Lanier on Sept. 19. The following day he was inducted into the Army. He has been in Korea since the first part of April. He received his basic training at Ft. Meade, Md.

Others listed as wounded on Casualty list 302 are Pfc. Francis A. Leonard, son of Mrs. Wilhelmina Leonard, 25[illegible] V St., N.W., Pvt. Elwood Burnette, son of Mr. and Mrs. James MacAllister, 1129 th St., N.W.

PVT. MILLS

PFC. CHEEKS

LIEUT. PRICE

Latest area casualties in Korea

D. C. Soldier Killed, 6 in Area Wounded

AREA CASUALTY LIST:

Killed in action:

Army Pfc. Robert H. Cheeks, 3d, of 1508 Simms dr. se.

Wounded:

Army Crpl. Vernon M. Thornton, of 100 N st. sw.

Army Pvt. Carroll W. Mills, of 4415 North 13th st., Arlington.

Army First Lieut. William S. Price, of 3284 Aberfoyle pl. nw.

Army Pvt. Russell E. Colbert, of 1226 Maryland ave. ne.

Army Pvt. John W. Shields, jr., of 421 Franklin st. nw.

Injured in action:

Army Corpl. Haywood Johnson, of 706 51st st. ne.

One Washington soldier is listed as killed in action, five men wounded and one injured, according to the Defense Department's latest casualty list.

Killed in action was Army Pfc. Robert H. Cheeks, 3d, of 1508 Simms dr. se., Thirteen days before he died he wrote his father, Robert H. Cheeks, 2d, "Your letter found me in good health, and still shooting at Chinese Reds. I sure wish I was home. I'd like to go fishing and hunting with you."

The 20-year-old private, a machine gunner with the Twenty-fourth Infantry was killed May 22, according to a Defense Department letter sent his father.

Pfc. Cheeks was born here, and attended Cardoza High School. He enlisted at the left for Korea last December.

Thornton Wounded

Army Corpl. Vernon M. Thornton was founded in the left arm June 2, according to his mother, Mrs. Bertha T. Brown, now of 100 N st. sw.

Two days before he was wounded he wrote his mother of a narrow escape. "They had me in a corner," he wrote, "four men and a woman soldier, but I got out. I had to get them or they would have got me. Today I'm making the Rosary Novena. Only God has saved me."

The 20-year-old corporal was born here, one of 11 children. His brother, Pvt. Paul V. Thornton, 22, is now with the 101st Airborne Division in Breckenridge, Ky.

A veteran of World War II, Army Pvt. Carroll W. Mills, 24, was wounded in the right shoulder on May 30, less than a month after he arrived in Korea.

Born in Sterling, Va.

Private Mills was born in Sterling, Va., and attended Wilson High School and Washington-Lee High School. He enlisted in the Paratroopers in 1945 and served in the occupation forces in Japan. He reenlisted in the Army in February, and was sent to Korea May 1. The 24-year-old private lived at 4415 North 13th st., Arlington, with his aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. William Mills.

Also listed as wounded in action on May 29 is Army First Lieut. William S. Price, 23, attached to the 674th Artillery Battalion of the 187th Airborne Infantry.

Lieut. Price attended George Washington University. He enlisted in the Army in 1948, and was commissioned in 1949. He has been in Korea since September.

His mother. Mrs. Gertrude Roderick of 3284 Aberfoyle pl. nw., said he was wounded in the right arm and leg by mortar shell fragments.

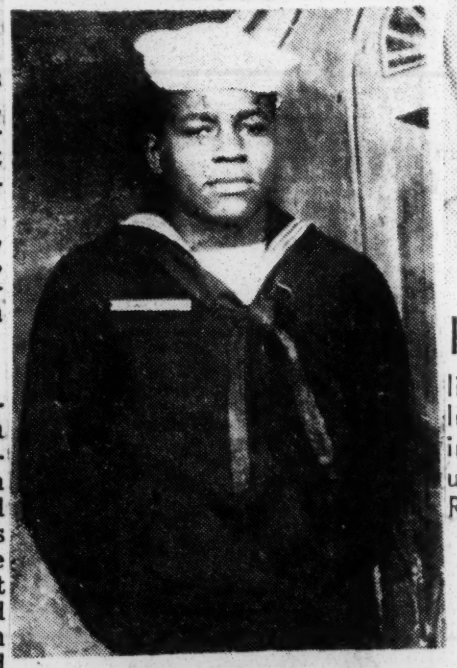
His brother, Roger Roderick, 19, is at West Point, and his sister, Sara Roderick, 16, attends Woodrow Wilson High School.

Johnson Injured

Listed as injured in action is Army Corpl. Haywood Johnson, 20, of 706 51st st. ne. His mother, Mrs. David Johnson, says she received word he is in a hospital in Korea.

The 20-year-old corporal was born here and attended Brown Junior High School. He enlisted in the Army three years ago, and has been in Korea since April, with the One Hundredth and Eighty-seventh Airborne Division.

Also listed as wounded in action are Army Pvt. Russell E. Colbert, 1226 Maryland ave. ne., Army Pvt. John W. Shields, jr., of 421 Frankin st, nw., and Army Pvt. John G. Flynn, of 311 South st., Front Royal, Va.

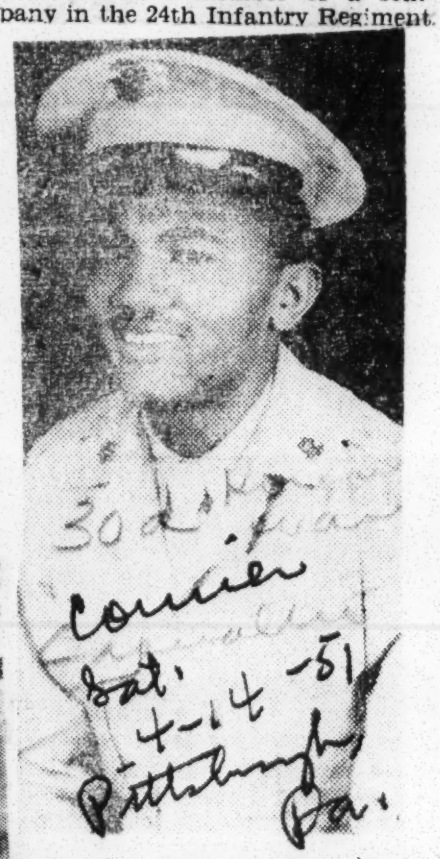


SGT. WOODIE B. THREAT

LOCAL MAN KILLED IN ACTION —Mrs. Rebecca Threat, of 436 Iota Avenue, South received an official notice from the Department of Defense, Washington, D. C., two weeks ago, today, stating that her husband, Sgt. Woodie B. Threat, 24 (above was killed in action in Korea. The June 8-dated notice indicated that Sgt. Threat was killed in action last May 25. (Editor's Note: The picture above shows Sgt. Threat as he looked while serving in the U. S. Navy during World War II).

He entered service at the age of 17 during the last World War and served time overseas. He went back into service last August 1950 as a member of the local army reserve and was shipped overseas, January of this year, Mrs. Threat said.

At the time of his death, Sgt. Threat was a member of a company in the 24th Infantry Regiment.



Killed—Pfc. Richard George Williams, 912 Park Street, Columbia, S. C., has been killed in action in Korea. He volunteered Sept. 7, 1949.—Reynolds Photo.

Pfc. Settles Reported Wounded in Korea

A 20-year-old Washington infantryman is on the Defense Department's casualty list released late yesterday.

Pfc. Lonnie Settles, son of Mrs. Earline Tomes, 822 G street N. E., was wounded in the Korea fighting last August 30. He wrote his mother recently that he was struck by a bullet in the right arm. He was serving with the 9th Infantry Regiment in Korea, his mother said.

Pfc. Settles.

Also listed as wounded was Pvt. Richard C. Gerald, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Gerald, 917 G street S.W.

22 in Penna. Wounded In Korea; 2 From Phila.

Twenty-two Pennsylvanians, including two Philadelphians and three other residents of this area, were reported wounded in Korea in the Defense Department's 359th casualty list, released last night.

Another resident of this city and two others were injured, according to the list.

2 KILLED, 7 WOUNDED

The New Jersey toll was two killed and seven wounded. One Maryland man was reported killed, one missing in action and one wounded. No casualties for Delaware were announced.

Marine Cpl. James Alexander Cummings, 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander J. Cummings, of 647 Sanger st., was wounded July 8. The youth, who joined the Marine Corps at the age of 17 and has participated in many major battles in Korea, wrote that the wound "wasn't much—only a scratch—and I'm back on duty now."

WENT OVERSEAS IN AUGUST

Corporal Cummings, an only son, trained at Parris Island, S. C., and went overseas last August. A former student at LaSalle High School, he worked for the John B. Stetson Co. for several months before entering the service.

Pfc. Oscar Ravenall, 19, son of Charles Ravenall, Sr., of 624 N. 53d st., was wounded May 30. He joined the Army last year and is serving with the 25th Infantry Division, to which his two brothers, William, 21, and Charles, Jr., also are attached.

Others from this area reported wounded were Sgt. Melvin R. Keithley, husband of Mrs. Eleanor L. Keithley, of Boothwyn, Delaware county; Pfc. William C. Swavely, son of Mrs. Myrtle Youngers, of Boyertown, Berks county, and Cpl. Roland G. Young, son of Harry W. Young, of 1145 Weimar st., Reading.

Pvt. Vincent Stefanucci, 32, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stefanucci, of 2304 S. Bancroft st., who was wounded in the invasion of France in the Second World War, was injured June 24 in Korea.

A former member of the Marine Corps, Stefanucci enlisted in the Army last October and went to Korea in December, after training at Seattle, Wash. He was wounded April 20 in Korea and returned to duty a month later. He wrote that his later injury, which he said was slight, resulted from an explosion which would have "blown me to bits if it had been five feet closer."

Other casualties announced yesterday:

PENNSYLVANIA—WOUNDED

Pfc. Donald R. Babcock, son of Mr. and Mrs. Allie R. Babcock, of Athens.

Pfc. John H. Bregon, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Bregon, of Morgan.

Pfc. Peter E. Cileberto, son of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Cilliberto, of Avoca.

Pvt. John E. Deemer, son of Mrs. Mary Deemer, of McKean.

Cpl. Joseph J. Finch, son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Finch, of St. Michael.

Cpl. Floyd L. Hartman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond C. Hartman, of Williamsport.

Cpl. Robert W. Horr, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lee Horr, of Canonsburg.

Sgt. Lloyd E. Nead, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Nead, of Wood (Huntingdon county).

Cpl. John C. Robbins, son of Mr. Elva L. A. Kurten, of Du Bois.

Cpl. John J. Sroczyk, son of Mrs. Anna V. Sroczyk, of Mahanoy City.

Pfc. Charles W. Wagner, son of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Wagner, of Burnham. (Delivered to R.F.D. No. 2, McClure, Pa.)

Pfc. Edward D. Williams, son of Mr. and Mrs. David Williams, of Scranton.

NAVY

Rudolph Karl Beltz, fireman, son of Mrs. Anna Beltz, of Johnstown.

John Anthony Capozzoli, machinist's mate, husband of Mrs. Helen Capozzoli, of Bridgeville.

John William Colwell, boilerman, 3/c, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Colwell, of Reynoldsville.

MARINE CORPS

Pfc. Joseph Edward Serenka, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Serenka, Sr., of Reynoldsville, stead.

Pfc. Roy Addison Socher, son of Mrs. Irene B. Socher, of Pittsburgh.

INJURED

Pfc. Walter G. Parker, grandson of Mrs. Elizabeth Parker, of Sharon.

1st Lt. John Mellon, husband of Mrs. Sophie W. Mellon, of Tarentum.

RETURNED TO DUTY

Pvt. John E. Daly, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Daly, of 604 Wyndmoor ave., Philadelphia. (Previously wounded and erroneously reported missing).

NEW JERSEY—KILLED IN ACTION

Cpl. Thomas S. Doty, brother of James Doty, of West New York.

Cpl. Francis G. Walter, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis G. Walter, Sr., of South Orange.

WOUNNED

Pvt. John A. Mikolajczyk, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mikolajczyk, of Irvintgon.

Pfc. Joseph R. Mooney, son of Mrs. Beatrice Mooney, of 101 Hampton st., Trenton.

Pfc. Joseph Quarino, son of Mr. and Mrs. Dominick Quarino, of Elizabeth.

Pfc. Paul Volocsin, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Volocsin, of Perth Amboy.

Pfc. Moses E. Williams, son of Mrs. Emma R. Williams, of Newark.

MARINE CORPS

Pfc. James A. Anderson, Jr., brother of Miss Judyth A. Anderson, of Weehawken.

Pfc. Owen E. Ballweg, son of Charles Ballweg, of Bayonne.

MARYLAND—KILLED IN ACTION

Pfc. Freemon C. Waller, son of Mrs. Payge E. Pinkett, of Mardela Springs.

WOUNDED

Cpl. Robert L. Blickenstaff, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Blickenstaff, of Smithsburg.

MISSING IN ACTION

Pvt. John T. Sharp, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sharp, of Baltimore. (Previously wounded and returned to duty.)

RETURNED TO DUTY

Pfc. George T. Sherrod, son of Willie Sherrod, of Baltimore. (Previously wounded.)

PFC. RAVENALL

PVT. STEFANUCCI

Private Darrow A. Rose, son of Mrs. Veria D. R. Lanier, 415 West Long Ave., Covington.

MISSING IN ACTION

ARMY:

Sergeant First Class Ray E. Duke, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Duke, Whitwell. (Previously injured and returned to duty.)

Private Lynn H. Morgan, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jay Morgan, Route 2, Powell Station.

Corporal James E. Sullivan, son of Mrs. Minine L. Sullivan, 1703 1-2 14th Ave. N. Nashville.

KILLED IN ACTION

ARMY:

Corporal Norman S. Black, son of Mr. and Mrs. Staton Black, Route 1, Clarksville.

WOUNDED

ARMY:

Private First Class Obie Boyd, son of Mrs. Rosie L. Boyd, 658-I South Lauderdale, Memphis.

Private First Class Alton C. Wiles husband of Mrs. Mary Sue Wiles, Sycamore Landing care of Edward Pirtle.

MARINE CORPS:

Private First Class James Edward Sealy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Sealy, Route 1, Box 802 Lucy.

MISSING IN ACTION

Private First Class James D. McNabb, son of Mr. and Mrs. Simon F. McNabb, Route 5, North Chattanooga.

RETURNED TO MILITARY CONTROL

ARMY:

Private Robert B. Bullock, husband of Mrs. Nora L. Bullock, 1016 Pearl St., Elizabethton. (Previously injured and missing in action.)

D.C. G.I. Missing in Korea

Pvt. Osborne J. Dixon, who was reported missing in action on Casualty List No. 368. He is the son of Mrs. Bertha E. Dixon, 1414 V St., N.W. Private Dixon has been missing since April 23, according to a telegram from the Army by his mother. Mrs. Dixon has not heard from her son since just before he was reported missing.

Casualties in Korean Fighting

Chicago area men named on latest casualty list reported by the defense department.

Paul L. Pedersen [left] and William Semenowich, wounded.

James J. Walsh [left] and Kenneth J. West, wounded.

James B. Knippen [left] and Harold Winter, previously wounded, now returned to duty, and James A. Lockinour, previously missing, now found.

Robert Wilcher [left], Joseph B. Lutz, and Marcus E. Moe [right], wounded.

Roosevelt Williams [left], Rothwell B. Floyd, and Preston Leake [right], missing.

James H. Buckley [left], wounded, and Santo Rinchiuso and Darrell G. Herbst [right], injured.

WOUNDED LIST NAMES 10 FROM CHICAGO AREA

Two Injured, 4 Missing in Korea Fighting

Ten Chicago area men were reported wounded, two were injured, and four were reported missing in Korea in the defense department casualty list released yesterday.

Corp. Paul L. Pedersen, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hans L. Pedersen of 248 W. St. Charles st., Villa Park, was wounded in the face by shell fragments Feb. 12. He spent two weeks in the hospital and has returned to duty, his mother said. Pedersen entered the army in September, 1946, and spent 11 months in Italy. He was called back from the reserve on Sept. 27 and has been in Korea since December. His wife is Mrs. Blanche Pedersen, 1401 Manchester av., Westchester, and the couple has an 18 month old son, Tommy.

Corp. William Semenowich, 22, brother of Mrs. Jean Saso, 914 N. Damen av., suffered a shell fragment wound in his left arm on March 7. He has been in Korea since July 29 and entered the army in December, 1949. He attended Crane Technical High school for three years.

Pvt. James J. Walsh, 18, brother of Miss Catherine Walsh, 1431 W. 105th st., was slightly wounded March 9. He entered the army July, 22, 1950, and has been in Korea three months. He attended Leo High school for three years.

Corp. Kenneth J. West, 26, son of H. L. West, 9226 Harper av., suffered a body wound from machine gun fire March 7 while fighting two miles from the Han river. He now is in a hospital in Guam. Corp. West was graduated from Bowen High school and spent three years in World War II.

Pfc. Robert Wilcher, 19, son of William A. Wilcher, 39 E. Garfield blvd., was wounded in the left hand March 8. He attended Du Sable High school and has been in the army since 1948.

Also wounded were **Corp. Joseph B. Lutz**, son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter B. Lutz Sr., 5737 S. Tripp av.; **Sgt. Marcus E. Moe**, son of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham B. Moe, 2456 Orchard st.; **Pfc. Joseph Zornek**, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Zornek, 1841 N. Halsted st.; **Marine Corp. James H. Buckley**, son of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Buckley of 234 S. Broadway av., Aurora, and **Corp. Harley Thomas**, husband of Mrs. Madonna Thomas, 407 E. Elm st., Villa Grove.

Pfc. Anto Rinchiuso, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. Angelo Rinchiuso, 3327 Lexington st., was injured Feb. 11. He attended Manley Trade school and has been in Korea since November. Also injured was **Corp. Darrell G. Herbst**, son of Mrs. Margaret Herbst, 2527 Stevenson st., Gary.

Sgt. Roosevelt Williams, 34, the husband of Mrs. Virginia Williams, 3230 S. Wabash av., has been missing in action since Feb. 12. He entered the army in 1942 and was discharged in 1945. He was called back Sept. 29, 1950. He is the father of a 4 month old daughter, Deborah.

Also missing were **Pfc. Robert I. Allen**, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Allen, 630 E. 153d st., Phoenix; **Pvt. Rothwell B. Floyd**, brother of Dick Floyd, 2744 Adams st., and **Pfc. Preston Leake**, husband of Mrs. Margaret Leake, 4843 St. Lawrence av.

Two Chicagoans who previously had been wounded have returned to duty. They are **Pfc. James P. Knippen**, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Knippen, 2946 N. Allen av., and **Corp. Harold Winter**, husband of Mrs. Dorothy J. Winter, 36 W. 70th st. **Corp. James A. Lockinour**, son of Mrs. Calanthe Lockinour, 3129 Cottage Grove av., previously missing in action, has been found.

Other Chicagoland casualties were:

ILLINOIS

WOUNDED

Medina, Corp. John B.—Mrs. Mercedes A. Medina, 147 4th st., Silvis, wife.

Miller, Pvt. Harold E.—Charles C. Miller, Decatur, brother.

Prowell, Sgt. Theodus—Lonnie Prowell, East St. Louis, father.

Schulein, Corp. Paul W.—Cletus L. Schulein, Evansville, father.

MISSING IN ACTION

Cantrell, Sgt. Neal F.—Redge Cantrell, Galatia, father.

Miser, Pvt. Bobby G.—Herbert W. Steffen, Peoria, father.

RETURNED TO DUTY

Gillespie, Pvt. James W.—Mrs. Lillian F. Gillespie, Jacksonville, mother.

Pemble, Pfc. Thomas R.—Thomas Pemble, Peoria, father.

RETURNED TO MILITARY CONTROL

Montague, Corp. Robert M.—Newell D. Montague, Mattoon, father.

INDIANA

WOUNDED

Hendricks, Sgt. Joseph K.—Elijah Hendricks, Mitchell, father.

INJURED

Stilger, Sgt. Joseph T.—Mrs. E. I. Stilger, New Albany, wife.

MISSING IN ACTION

Chandler, Pfc. Robert C.—Christ Chandler, Bloomington, father.

Edwards, Sgt. Ray—Mrs. Elsie F. Edwards, Petersburg, wife.

Smith, Pfc. Leland R.—Mrs. Ruth M. Smith, Loogootee, wife.

West, Pfc. Donald L.—Lewis V. West, South Bend, father.

Wilson, Corp. Robert D.—Alva Wilson, Terre Haute, father.

MICHIGAN

WOUNDED

Spray, Corp. Patrick C.—Carl Spray, Merriweather, father.

Warren, Corp. William R.—Mrs. Ruth D. Warren, Detroit, wife.

Betz, Pfc. Thomas Ross—Mrs. Hazel L. Betz, Owosso, mother.

INJURED

Gabbert, Corp. Daniel B.—Mrs. Mary G. Gabbert, Inkster, mother.

Wilds, Corp. Roscoe C.—Mrs. Frances M. Wilds, Dowagiac, mother.

MISSING IN ACTION

Berry, Pvt. James—Claude Berry, Detroit, father.

Canfield, Pfc. Donald L.—Wesley A. Canfield, Grayling, father.

Martin, Pfc. Charles R.—Charles Martin, Detroit, father.

Peart, 2d Lt. Edwin Alfred—Edwin A. Peart Sr., Detroit, father.

Schatz, Pfc. Charles E.—Charles Schatz Sr., Detroit, father.

Scott, Pfc. A. V.—Mrs. Gladys E. Caldwell, Detroit, mother.

RETURNED TO MILITARY CONTROL

Harrod, Capt. Carroll D.—Mrs. Dorothy F. Harrod, Grand Ledge, wife.

Paffhausen, Corp. Robert C.—Charles Paffhausen, Grand Rapids, father.

WISCONSIN

WOUNDED

Sobol, Hospital Corpsman Second Class, Ferdinand A.—Mrs. Mildred A. Sobol, Green Bay, wife.

Goff, 1st Lt. Frederic J. Jr.—Mrs. Frederic James Goff Jr., Madison, wife.

Pfc. Osborne Dixon, World War Veteran, Missing in Kroea

A 29-year-old Washington veteran of World War II is missing in action in Korea, the Defense Department announced yesterday.

Pfc. Dixon.

He is Pfc. Osborne J. Dixon, son of Mrs. Bertha E. Dixon of 1414 V street N.W. A rifleman with the 24th Division, Pvt. Dixon enlisted in the Army last November and was in Korea by late December. He is reported missing as of April 23.

A former window washer here, Pvt. Dixon served in Italy in World War II. He was born here and attended Garnet-Patterson Junior High School. In his last letter from Korea April 14 he wrote his mother, "I am doing all right and hope to be back home in July."

Pvt. Dixon's father died in 1937. A sister, Mrs. Pauline Proctor, lives at the V street address.

At the same time, the Department reported a Carmody Hills (Md.) man wounded in aetion. Marine Corps Pfc. James W. Roach, jr., 20, was wounded "slightly" July 14, the Department said.

His parents, who live at 513 Seventy-third avenue, Carmody Hills, said Pvt. Roach suffered a concussion from a Communist shell blast and was returned to duty the next day "only shaken up a little bit."

He wrote, "It was really God's hands that kept me from being hit. Fellows sitting with me all got hit."

A machine gunner in the 1st Marine Division, Pvt. Roach attended Maryland Park High School, and left in his junior year to become a plumber's helper. His father is a carpenter. Pvt. Roach was called in the Marines from a reserve unit in July, 1950. He has been in Korea seven months.

GI Killed In Korea; Another D. C. Man Dies of His Wounds

A Washington man has been killed in the Korean fighting, another died of wounds and three area men were wounded, the Defense Department announced today. News of a fourth wounded soldier came from his family.

Pvt. Frederick D. Coates, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick D. Coates, sr., 1826 Providence street N.E., was killed in action.

Pfc. Charles J. Gordon, nephew of Mrs. Mamie J. Brown, 4647 Benning road S.E., died of wounds.

Wounded were: Sergt. Paul W. Sweet, brother of Maynard A. Sweet, 704 Third street N.W.; Pvt. William E. White, son of Mr. and Mrs. William H. White, 2476 Phillips court N.W.; Pvt. Gerald R. Diggins, son of Mrs. Clara S. Talley, Boyd, Md., and Corpl. Guy Andrew Wrege, jr., husband of Mrs. Rosemarie Wrege, 344 Wesmond drive, Alexandria, Va.

Killed March 2.

Pvt. Coates, 25, was killed in action March 2 as a rifleman, 9th Infantry, 2nd Division. He was a Purple Heart veteran of World War II in the European campaign.

He was discharged in 1945, worked as a messenger in the Treasury Department until he reenlisted last November. In January he went overseas. Just before Christmas, he had a week's furlough at home.

The last letter his family received was dated February 8. Four letters were received from him during February. The family said the last word of any kind received from him was a cablegram saying: "You are more in my mind at this time than ever. Love. Frederick."

Two Brothers in Service.

Pvt. Coates is survived by his parents and two brothers who are also in the service.

They are: Pvt. Alfred Coates, 23, who enlisted in August and is now at Fort Lewis, Wash., and Seaman 1/c Theodore D. Coates, 22, stationed in Philadelphia after being recalled as a reservist in January. He entered the Navy just after World War II.

Pvt. Gordon died of wounds March 9. His aunt does not know when he was wounded. He had been in Korea since January. He was a rifleman in the 9th Infantry, 2nd Division—the same outfit in which Pvt. Coates served.

His father, Lee Gordon, lives in Tampa, Fla. His mother is dead.

Attended Armstrong High.

Pvt. Gordon was a native of Florida and had lived in Washington since 1948. He was attending Armstrong High School and was about to enter his senior year when he entered the service.

Sergt. Sweet is a brother of Sergt. Eugene Sweet, who was shot through the stomach last September, evacuated to Japan, but is now restored to duty in Korea, his brother here said. The family here does not know the extent of the sergeant's wounds, having last heard from him January 31, when he was in good health.

His brother said the family consists of five boys and five girls and all the boys served in the armed forces. Two of them were in World War II — Maynard and John Sweet, jr., who lives in Concord, N. H. and served in Germany. Another brother, Robert, is undergoing basic training in Oklahoma.

Pvt. Coates. Pvt. Diggins.

Sergt. Paul Sweet was born in North Troy, Vt., March 14, 1931. He attended public schools there and finished high school in Keene, N. H., to which the family moved. About July, 1948, he came to Washington to live with Maynard.

Worked for D. C. Government.

The sergeant worked in the Electrical Department of the District Government at the National Guard Armory for about four months.

In November 1948, he volunteered for the Army when he was 17½ years old and trained at Camp Lee, Va. In February 1949, he went to Japan, after four months' training. Then a week or two after the outbreak of the Korean war, he was shipped to Korea in late June or early July. He was with the 17th Regiment, 7th Division, Company C, in charge of a gun crew, his family said.

The Defense Department telegram said only that he was slightly wounded in action in Korea March 9. His family believes he is still in Korea.

Wounded in Head.

Pvt. Diggins, 18, was wounded the second week of February, his mother said. He suffered mortar fragment wounds in the head and frostbitten feet and is at the Osaka Army Hospital in Japan, his letters said.

He enlisted last August, went to Korea in January as an infantryman, but his family was not sure of his outfit. He was a student at Lincoln High School at Rockville and would have graduated in June.

Corpl. Wrege, 22, was wounded in the right leg in action near Seoul March 6, members of his family have been notified. He is now in the 8th Station Hospital, Japan. His home is in Ludington, Mich. He has a brother and a sister.

The corporal went to Korea in September as a military policeman, but was later transferred to the infantry as a machine gunner.

Last June 30 he married Miss Rosemarie Linder of 344 Wesmond drive, Alexandria, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard E. Linder of that address. She was formerly a secretary to Senator Magnuson, Democrat, of Washington. The corporal was then stationed at Fort Meade.

Mrs. Wrege has been living with her parents-in-law in Michigan.

REDS WOUND 4 CHICAGOANS AT FRONT IN KOREA

Elmhurst Pilot Missing on Casualty List

8-9-51

Four Chicago service men are reported wounded in a Korea casualty list released by the defense department yesterday. An Elmhurst marine corps flying officer was reported missing.

Sgt. Frank Feret, 31, of 4434 S. Richmond st., is listed as wounded, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Feret, with whom he lived before he first enlisted in 1939, have received word from him on a hospital ship off Pusan that shrapnel lodged in his leg while he was fighting with a line infantry regiment in Korea July 24.

He had obtained a transfer to the infantry regiment after reenlisting in 1949. He wrote his father that he had served a year with the paratroopers but that "things were dull" and that jumps from air force planes were too few to make it interesting for him. Feret was at Pearl Harbor, a member of the 4th marine division, in 1941, after his initial enlistment in 1939, and was awarded a bronze star for heroism there. He fought thru World War II and was wounded at Iwo Jima in 1945. Sgt. Feret attended St. Adalbert's High school.

Chicagoan Shot from Plane

Pfc. Theodore Charles Brewton Jr., 18, of 1266 Washburne av., who has been wounded, enlisted in June, 1950, a month after he reached the age of 17. He was sent to Korea last February, after a month's furlough at home, and assigned to an observer's post in an artillery regiment. Brewton was shot in the hip several times on July 3 from an enemy airplane. He has written from a hospital in Japan that he will be back in the fighting—if there's fighting—in two months. He lived here with his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Charles Brewton, and attended Chicago schools.

Feret [left] and Brewton

Sgt. Ernest E. Schultz, 26, of 1107 George st., is in Kobe base hospital, recovering from a split left foot. He wrote his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth E. Schultz, with whom he lived here before his first enlistment in 1941, that he suffered the wound from shrapnel fire while fighting with the infantry July 12. He became a mate in the merchant marine after his first enlistment. He enlisted again in 1948, was 18 months with the army in Japan, and then at home for eight months on reserve. He was sent to Korea in September, 1950. Sgt. Schultz was graduated from Crane Technical High school.

Schultz [left] and Hintz

Corp. Lester Jean Wassmann was reported wounded and his mother, Mrs. Jeannette V. Wassmann, was listed as living at 4770 Lincoln av., but she could not be traced. Residents of the Lincoln av. building did not know her.

Marine Pilot Missing

Lt. Harold Hintz Jr., 27, of 443 Evergreen av., Elmhurst, who is missing, was a marine corps air pilot based for a time on the carrier Bataan and later in Pusan. His wife, Shirley, said she was notified that he was missing in action after 50 fighter missions. A marine flyer in World War II, he had been discharged and recalled in August, 1950, while he was studying at the University of California and living in Los Angeles. He has a son, Kenneth Warren, 8½ months old. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. Harold Hintz Sr., 7829 Sunset dr., Elmwood Park. Lt. Hintz was graduated from Steinmetz High school.

Other midwest casualties:

ILLINOIS

WOUNDED

De Pew, Corp. Richard Gerald—Dewitt C. Stafford, grandfather, Fox Lake.

Novotny, Pvt. Eugene J.—Mrs. Dolores Novotny, Streator, wife.

Young, Pvt. Alex—Mrs. Elizabeth A. Young, mother, Gillespie. [Previously wounded and returned to duty.]

Villhard, Marine Corps Pfc. Robert Lee—Mr. and Mrs. Le Roy Smith, O'Fallon, parents.

IOWA

KILLED IN ACTION

Bass, Air Force 2d Lt. Henry R.—Mr. and Mrs. John J. Bass, Oskaloosa, parents. [Previously reported missing.]

WOUNDED

Herman, Pvt. Gerald V.—Mr. and Mrs. Harvey E. Herman, Le Mars, parents.

Rice, Sgt. Robert E.—Walter Rice, Indianola, father.

Almonrode, Marine Corp. Clifton Leon—Mrs. Wanda Almonrode, Marshalltown, mother.

Lottman Jr., Marine Pfc. Ernest Cornelius—Mr. and Mrs. Ernest C. Lottman, Muscatine, parents.

Strand, Marine Lt. Reuben Mork—Mrs. Reuben M. Strand, Shenandoah, wife.

MISSING IN ACTION

Shanahan, Marine Capt. Jeremiah David—Mrs. Jeremiah D. Shanahan, Brooklyn, wife.

MICHIGAN

WOUNDED

Tumidanski, Pfc. John W.—Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Tumidanski, Detroit, parents.

Wormsbacher, Pfc. Frederick J.—Mr. and Mrs. William C. Wormsbacher, parents, Central Lake.

MISSING IN ACTION

Hackworth, Pfc. Richard—Mrs. Rosetta Richardson, Detroit, mother.

WISCONSIN

WOUNDED

Reichenberger, Pfc. Norman T.—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Reichenberger, Oshkosh, parents.

INJURED

Dominowski, Pfc. Kenneth Emery—Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Dominowski, Sturgeon Bay, parents.

Md. Hero Typifies Nation's War Dead

By RUFUS WELLS

BALTIMORE

This is the story of Clayton J. W. Byrd, Private First Class, United States Army. It is also the story of countless soldiers to whom America paid homage Wednesday in the observance of Memorial Day.

The story had its beginning in Baltimore in 1928 when Byrd was born. For 18 years the story had its setting in the public schools and churches of the Monumental City, where the lad studied, worshipped and learned the American way of life.

It ended suddenly Aug. 11, 1950 when Pfc. Byrd died in a faraway land of wounds received on the field of battle. His story is not an unusual one. It would not make news today in an editor's definition of the word. But it is the story of thousands of young men now fighting in a foreign land for the things they hold dear.

Graduate of Dunbar

After finishing his grammar school work, Clayton, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Smith Byrd, studied at Dunbar High School.

From 1944 to 1948, when he was graduated, Clayton applied himself to his studies, to music and art. He sang in the school choral group, and spent many hours at home playing the upright piano in his living room.

His sister, Jurelyne, commented:

"We often sat there, playing together. He was crazy about music."

And his step-mother, Mrs. Emma Bryd, agreed that he liked to listen to and to play good music.

But there was nothing soft about Clayton.

In Korea last July, when outnumbered United Nations forces were making a heroic stand to keep from being pushed off the penisula, Clayton wrote to his stepmother:

Will Not Surrender

"Things are pretty tough over here. I'm doing an awful lot of fighting and doubt if I will get out of it alive. But if I die, it won't be with my hands behind my back."

With these words, Clayton revealed his courage. They meant he would rather die fighting than surrender to the enemy.

Clayton kept his promise. He was cut down by enemy fire while fighting and died a few days later in a hospital near the front lines.

The valiant soldier was also an accomplished artist. Mrs. Lena H. Dickerson, who taught him at Dunbar had this to say about him:

"He was a very fine man, of great artistic ability. Clayton did outstanding work in water color, oil and clay. I have returned all of his work to his family."

Today these drawings, many of them incomplete, are among the most cherished possessions in the Byrd household.

Won Art Prize

Clayton won a scholarship to study at the Art Center on Preston St. He also won first prize in two city-wide art contests. One of these was for a poster he drew for Health Week observance. His brother, Clyde, won second prize in this contest.

On Sundays you could find Clayton in Southern Baptist Church at Preston and Bond Sts. The member there knew him as "a clean-cut young man who was quiet and serious."

Shortly after graduation from Dunbar, Clayton worked briefly, then enlisted in the Army. He received basic training and was soon shipped to Fort Lewis, Washington enroute to the Pacific theater. Before leaving the States, he purchased a pillow and mailed it to his step-mother.

Inscribed on it were these words:

"No one knows but Mother and Dad
About the smiles and tears we've had
No other is willing and glad to share
Whatever we have of joy or care.
No other of years gone by,
Or understands each smile and sigh.
For the dearest hearts on this old earth
Are the hearts at home, of golden worth."

Today the blue silk pillow rests on the sofa in the Byrd home, a constant reminder of that family's contribution to the war effort.

"My Son is Dead"

Smith Byrd, father of the soldier, couldn't understand why his son had been singled out for a story. He told a reporter:

"My son is dead and gone, that's all there is to it. I'd rather that no more be said about him."

Clayton's stepmother, Mrs. Emma Byrd, stopped preparing her dinner in their recently-purchased home at 1504 Rutland Ave. (they formerly lived at 1010 N. Dallas St.) and came into the living room. She tried to explain to her husband that the story would be in honor of Clayton and all other soldiers killed in the war.

"It's a sort of a memorial. You know, that kind they publish in the papers every year. They have to pick some soldier in order to honor others killed in battles."

Mr. Byrd listened attentively, but appeared to hold his same opinion after his wife finished talking.

Purple Heart Award

The Purple Heart awarded posthumously to Pfc. Byrd was hanging in a frame on the living room wall. Also in the frame was a dollar bill and a picture of the soldier.

The dollar was the first one Clayton had earned.

"He wanted me to have it, and I've kept it ever since," his mother said.

The story of Pfc. Clayton J. W. Byrd is that of the American fighting man—an easy-going fellow and a peace-loving citizen at heart, but one who is ready to fight and to die, if necessary, for the things in which he believes.

Clayton Byrd was "about 18 months old" when his picture was taken in the early thirties. He grew up to develop an interest in music and art and to die in Korea fighting for his country.

This is Clayton Byrd as he looked shortly after graduation from high school. He enlisted in the Army shortly afterwards and was soon shipped to Korea.

Capt. Gray, Combat Pilot, Missing

Capt. George E. Gray, Washington, D. C., has been reported missing in action since April 5 when the fighter plane he was piloting was brought down behind enemy lines in Korea. Capt. Gray, a P-51 pilot in World War II, had flown only four or five missions in Korea since his arrival in the Far East Air Force March 16.

Tech Alumnus Killed In Korea

SGT. AVERY

Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Avery, 2723 Thomas St., received word recently that their 19-year son, Sgt. Joseph P. Avery, was killed in action on the Korean battlefront. Date of death was not reported.

Sgt. Avery had been missing in action since February 14th. No report of his whereabouts was made known until the recent notification from Major General William Bergin, acting Adjutant General of the Army.

Avery was a former student at Washington Technical high school which he left four years ago when he enlisted in the army. He had been in Korea since July

Casualty Lists For Tennessee In Korean War

The Departent of Defense today announced the following casualties in the Korean area:

TENNESSEE

KILLED IN ACTION

ARMY:

Private First Class Lawrence Bell, son of Mrs. Willett Bell, 252 North Dunlap St., Memphis.

Sergeant Paul T. Bunch, husband of Mrs. Bessie M. Bunch, 224 State St., Apt. 56, Knoxville. (Delivered to 62D Randolph St., Knoxville, Tenn.)

WOUNDED

ARMY:

Corporal Harold D. Burrows, son of Mr. and Mrs Walter S. Burrows, Route 5, Trenton.

Sergeant First Class John D. Cantrell, husband of Mrs Betty J. Cantrell, Hayesbour Avenue, Nashville. (Notification made care of Howard Mickel, Bulmickel Drive, Wahalla, S. C.

Corporal Merlin Cates, husband of Mrs. Elsie M. Cates, 2041 Ruby St., Chattanooga .

Second Lieutenant James W. Cox, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs James W. Cox, Sr., 2719 Supreme Ave., Memphis.

Sergeant 1st Class Clay Douglas husband of Mrs. Myrna C. Douglas, RR 1, Box 13, Jellico. (Previously wounded and returned to duty) (Delivered to 597 North Dekem St., Portland, Oregon.

Private Charles J. Fife, son of Anna B. Fife, 773 Fortwood, Chattanooga

Private First Class Lawrence B Goodwin, son of Mrs. Gladys L. White, 343 West Main, Milan,

First Lieutenant Thomas E. Gwynn, husband of Mrs. Molene S. Gwynn, Tullahoma. (Previously wounded and returned to duty)

Captain William H. Hall, husband of Mrs. Katherine B. Hall, 1225 Belvedere Drive, Nashville.

Private Richard M. Hamm, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sam M. Hamm, Route 1 Bradford. (Notification made at Milan, Tenn.)

Private James H. Hargis, son of Mr. and Mrs Cordell Hargis, Blythe St., Gallatin.

Private James B. Honeycutt, son of Mrs. Ada Honeycutt, 508 So Jackson St. Morristown.

Master Sergeant Gordon E Kendall, son of Mrs Nettie Kendall, 118 East Fairview Avenue, Johnson City. (Previously injured and returned to duty.)

Private First Class William F McNabb, son of Mr. and Mrs Simon F. McNabb, Route 5, No. Chattanooga. (Previously missing and returned to military control)

Private First Class Herbert C Page, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd C Page, Route 3, Dover.

WOUNDED

ARMY:

Corporal John C. Sanders, son of Mrs. Florence Sanders, 3810 Wiley Ave., Chattanooga.

Private First Class Robert E Taylor, son of Earl J. Taylor, Route 3, Ashland City.

Private Hardin D. Underdown, son of Mr. and Mrs. Guy H. Underdown, Star Route, Parrottsville

MARINE CORPS:

First Lieutenant James L. Carey husband of Mrs. James L. Carey, 4717 Middle Brook Pike, Knoxville

Private First Class Alfred E Evans, husband of Mrs. Alfred E. Evans, 3009 Keeling Ave., Nashville

Private First Class Zane D Jewell, son of Mrs. Bess L. Jewell Route 2, Dayton.

Staff Sergeant Gerald L. McEwen, son of Mrs. Mollie C. McEwen, 3909 7th Ave. Chattanooga.

Corporal Merritt Clements Roy, husband of Mrs. Merritt C. Roy, 149 39th Ave. No. Nashville.

INJURED

ARMY:

Private First Class William M. Robinson, son of Mr and Mrs George A. Robinson, Route 2, Watertown.

MISSING ACTION

ARMY:

Private First Class Hugh H Bailey, son of Mr. and Mrs Hugh G. Bailey, Route 1, Indian Springs

Private George G. Booker, husband of Mrs Stella G. Booker, Powder Springs.

Private First Class Ira A. Gray son of Mrs. Emma B. Gray, 353 Berry Field, Nashville.

Private First Class Harold E. Humphreys, son of Mrs Carrie L. Humphreys, Route 2, Harriman.

Private John W. Petway, son of Mrs. Francis S. Oldham, 3706 Centennial Boulevard, Nashville.

RETURNED TO MILITARY CONTROL

ARMY:

Privat First Class Don E. Henderson, brother of Carlos W. Henderson, Route 3, Paris. (Previously reported missing.)

Private First Class James D. Nabb, son of Mrs and Mrs Simon F. McNabb, Route 5, North Chattanooga. (Previously prisoner and wounded)

TENNESSEE

KILLED IN ACTION

ARMY:

Sergeant First Class James H. Bell, husband of Mrs Velma L Bell, 1118 Alice, Memphis.

Sergeant Floyd Prince, son of Mr and Mrs John D. Prince, Rt 2. Grand Junction.

WOUNDED

ARMY:

Private David C. Batts, son of Mr and Mrs. Giles Batts, RFD, 3, Pulaski.

Private First Class Kenneth L. Hamby, son of Mr and Mrs V L Hamby, Rt. 1, Ravencroft. (Notification made at Rt. 1, Box 91A Sanford, Fla.)

Private Robert H. Jackson, son of Mr and Mrs. Bennie Jackson Crestview.

Corporal J. W. McCord, son of James H. McCord. Bon Aqua.

Private Elmer Rinks, Jr., son of Mr and Mrs. Elmer Rinks, Sr., Stantonville.

Private First Class Arthur L. Turnbow, son of Mr and Mrs Caleb L. Turnbow, Rt. 1, Hohenwald.

Private First Class Bobby G. York, brother of Jack C. York, Louisiana Ave., Etowah.

MARINE CORPS:

Private First Class Thomas H. Brewer, son of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Brewer, 1030 Murfreesboro Road, Nashville.

MISSING IN ACTION

ARMY:

Second Lieutenant James V. Bailey, husband of Mrs. Margaret R. Bailey 10 Lawrence St. Mount Pleasant.

AIR FORCE:

Captain Ralph D. Mulhollen, husband of Mrs. Martha Mulhollen, RFD 7, Fayetteville.

RETURNED TO DUTY

ARMY:

Private Charles H. Lawson, son of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Lawson, 90 E. Main St., Johnson City (Previously wounded)

RETURNED TO MILITARY CONTROL

ARMY:

Corporal Alford C. Swinford, nephew of Mrs Lela P. Swinford, 229 E. Maple St. Fayetteville. (Previously missing)

5 Phila. Soldiers Wounded in Korea

Five Philadelphia service men were wounded in action in Korea, the Department of Defense disclosed in its 334th casualty list, released last night.

The department also reported that three Pennsylvanians were killed in action and nine others from this State were wounded. No new casualties were announced for New Jersey, Delaware or Maryland.

HIT IN RIGHT SIDE

Pvt. James E. Daly, 17, of 235 Wilder st., was slightly wounded May 29, according to notification received by his mother, Mrs. Ethel C. Daly. He wrote from a hospital in Japan that he had been hit in the right side, but expected to be back in action by the time his mother received the letter.

Daly attended Southern High School and was employed in a laundry before enlisting in the Army last June. He was sent overseas in October. A brother, Robert, served with the Seabees during the Second World War.

WOUNDED SECOND TIME

Pfc. Arnold S. Culbreth, 18, son of Mrs. Carrie Culbreth, of 680 N. 11th st., was wounded in Korea a second time on May 20, a letter written from a hospital ship in Pusan harbor, he told his mother he had been hit in the right wrist and was awaiting removal to Japan. He previously was wounded Nov. 26.

A former student at Benjamin Franklin High School, Culbreth entered the service in May, 1950, and went overseas in October. He boxed in The Inquirer Golden Gloves Tournament in the 126-pound class.

PVT. DALY PFC. CULBRETH

Pvt. James A. Gallagher, Jr., 23, of 2905 Aramingo ave., was wounded May 20, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Gallagher, Sr., were informed. Gallagher previously served in the Army in Germany for two years. He re-enlisted last Nov. 28 and was sent to Korea five weeks later. He is a graduate of Northeast High School.

A brother, Francis, is an Army sergeant in Germany, and another brother, Joseph, is a Navy veteran of the Second World War.

BROTHER IS VETERAN

Pfc. William P. Lange, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard C. Lange, of 5700 Van Dike st., is a patient in Murphy General Hospital, in Massachusetts, for treatment of wounds suffered in Korea May 24. Lange was hit by shrapnel in the left leg while on a night patrol. He was flown from Japan to California and then to Massachusetts.

A graduate of Northeast Catholic High School, he was employed by a rubber firm before entering the Army last Nov. 2. He was sent overseas in March. A brother, Bernard C., Jr., served in the Navy in the Second World War.

Pfc. Joseph Lomazoff, 23, of 2621 S. Phillip st., was slightly wounded May 25, according to word received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Lomazoff. He served in the Army two years and was recalled to duty last June. He is a graduate of Southern High School.

The Defense Department reported that Cpl. George Staffa, son of Mrs. Anna Rimsky, of East Mauch Chunk, Pa., was incorrectly listed as wounded in casualty list No. 312. His correct status is missing in action.

Other casualties were:

PENNSYLVANIA—KILLED IN ACTION

Pfc. Michael J. Czarniewsky, son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael J. Czarniewsky, of Central City.

1st Lt. Howard P. James, husband of Mrs. Margaret S. James, of Harrisburg.

MARINE CORPS

Pfc. Lawrence E. Polan, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel L. A. Polan, of Washington.

WOUNDED

Pfc. John W. Dempsey, son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel F. Dempsey, of Scranton.

Pfc. Hilden F. Fisher, son of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Fisher, of Brier Hill.

Pvt. Joseph P. Galluze, son of Mr. and Mrs. August Galluze, of Pittsburgh.

Pvt. Ralph O. Grove, husband of Mrs. Martha E. Grove, of Mount Union. (Previously wounded and returned to duty).

Cpl. James E. Huey, Jr., son of James E. Huey, of Clarksville.

Pvt. Dairy Jenkins, son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Jenkins, of Claysburg.

Pfc. George A. Kern, nephew of Frank Warnkessel, of Emmaus.

Cpl. Elwood S. Latshaw, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Thomas, of Mount Jewett.

Sgt. J. W. Little, husband of Mrs. Doris D. Little, of Johnstown. (Previously wounded and returned to duty).

2 Area Men Killed, Third Dies of Wounds Suffered Last Month

Two teen-aged area soldiers were killed in action and a 21-year-old corporal died of wounds he suffered March 16 in Korea, according to Defense Department Casualty Report No. 271 released today.

Three other area Army enlisted men and a captain from Alexandria were wounded in action, according to the report.

Pfc. Jay T. Ballenger, 17, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Blair J. Ballenger, 12141 Viers Mill road, Silver Spring, Md., was killed March 7. His brother, Robert, 20, was shot through the jaw in Korea last July, and is now back on active duty.

Pfc. Ballenger, a former Montgomery-Blair High School student, enlisted in the Army last May and was sent overseas in October.

Worked in Grocery Here.

Pfc. Luther G. Pauling, 18, son of Luther Pauling, 1754 Willard street N.W. was killed in action March 2. He was working in a grocery here when he enlisted last July 18.

Pfc. Pauling was home on furlough in November from Fort Knox, Ky., but ate his Christmas dinner in the field in Korea. He was in the 2nd Division. Pfc. Pauling attended Francis Junior High School here.

Corpl. Joseph J. Teti, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Teti, of 5512 Thirteenth street N.W., who died of wounds received early last month, was attached to 65th Engineers, 25th Division.

Corpl. Teti enlisted in the Army in September, 1948, and went to Japan in December of that year. He was ordered to Korea last July 7.

The young soldier had been burned earlier about the face and hands but his mother said it had not been serious.

Corpl. Teti is survived by a brother, Michael, jr., and a sister, Rosalie. His father is a car helper at the Washington terminal.

Capt. Samuel R. Martin, 26, son of Col. and Mrs. Thomas L. Martin, 2917 Argyle drive, Alexandria, was wounded twice in Korea while commanding the 25th Reconnaissance Company, 25th Division. He has been in Korea for six months.

Capt. Martin was graduated from West Point in 1946 and served two years in Japan immediately afterwards.

He was first wounded by a hand grenade last November 27 and was awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action at the time. His unit had been driven off a hilltop near Ipsok, Korea, but he reorganized the men and regained the hill despite being wounded.

The latest injury was caused by an exploding land mine March 19. His father said a letter from him recently reported he was aboard a Danish hospital ship at Pusan.

Pfc. Pauling

Corpl. Teti

Pvt. Hardy

Capt. Martin

Pfc. Ballenger

Previously Reported Missing.

News of Pvt. George E. Hardy, 21, being wounded came as welcome information to his mother, Mrs. Jeannette Scesco, 2922 Sherman avenue N.W.

Pvt. Hardy originally had been reported missing in action March 4. He was serving with the Second Division.

Pvt. Hardy attended Armstrong High School here. While in school he worked part time in the stock room at Griffith Stadium. He joined the Army last July and arrived in Korea January 30.

Corpl. Theodore R. Gracia II, son of Mrs. Evelyn Gracia, 7416 Piney Branch road, Takoma Park, Md., was "slightly wounded" March 9, the Army reported. The 23-year-old corporal, a native of New York City, served with the occupation forces after World War II and was a theological student at the time of his recall to duty.

Also reported wounded were Pvt. Harvey M. Dickerson, son of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Dickerson, 821 Fifty-seventh place, Fairmont Heights, Md., and Sergt. First Class August B. Robertson, husband of Mrs. Muriel J. Robertson of Cumberland, Md., and Pfc. Melton M. Jones, son of Mr. and Mrs. George T. Jones of Fredericksburg, Va.

The Defense Department reported that Pfc. Lawrence W Martin, son of Mrs. Catherine E. Martin, 5303 Drake place S.E., who had been reported wounded now has been returned to dtuy.

6 Phila. Service Men On Korea Wounded List

Six Philadelphia service men were wounded in action in Korea, one was injured and three were missing, the Department of Defense disclosed yesterday in its 325th casualty list.

The Department also listed a Pennsylvanian as killed in action, one as dead of wounds, 19 others as wounded and six others as missing. A South Jersey soldier was reported wounded. No new casualties were announced for Delaware or Maryland.

HAS SHRAPNEL WOUNDS

Pfc. Stanley R. Mizinski, 25, of 4528 Miller st., a Purple Heart veteran of the Second World War, was wounded in Korea May 17, according to notification received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley J. Mizinski. Mizinski wrote to his parents and said he had received shrapnel wounds of the left arm.

He served in Europe for more than two years during the last war and re-enlisted last September. He went to Korea several weeks later with the 38th Infantry Division.

SERVED IN GERMANY

Pfc. Walter Ott, 21, of 3941 N. 9th st., suffered shrapnel wounds of the left arm and shoulder in the fighting May 20, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Russell E. Ott, were notified. A member of the First Cavalry Division, he has served in Korea since December. He was with the occupation forces in Germany for 18 months and was recalled to duty last September. He attended Mastbaum Vocational School.

M/Sgt. Vincent T. Marsh, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Vincent T. Marsh, Sr., of 532 N. 56th st., was hit by shrapnel in the right arm and left foot and is now in a hospital in Japan. A veteran of nearly three years of Army service, he enlisted after graduating from Overbrook High School.

A SCHOOL VIOLINIST

While in school, he was concertmaster of the orchestra. He also played the violin in the All High School Orchestra. He has been in Korea since the outbreak of hostilities, serving as a medical technician with the 24th Division.

Pvt. James. Monzo, 24, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Monzo, of 2601 Iseminger st., was wounded May 8. He telephoned his parents from a hospital in Japan and said he had suffered arm and shoulder wounds and a concussion of the chest and stomach when an artillery shell landed seven feet from where he was patrolling.

OPERATED GROCERY

Monzo entered the service last September. During the Second World War, he served in the merchant marine. Before entering the Army he operated a grocery store at 12th and Shunk sts. with his brother, Larry, a veteran of the Second World War.

Cpl. Norman Beck, 23, of 2409 Tulip sts., was wounded in the left eye May 15 and is now en route home, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frances Beck, were informed. A graduate of Northeast High School, he entered the Army in 1947 and was sent overseas last September. He was attached to the 7th Division.

WOUNDED 3D TIME

Cpl. John B. Young, of 2001 N. 13th st., was wounded a third time in Korea, according to word received by his sister, Mrs. Lucille Poindexter, of the 13th st. address. He was awarded the Bronze Star Medal with "V" for valor last December.

Pfc. Joseph Blackburn, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Blackburn, of 24 W. Buttercup rd., Wildwood Crest, N. J., was wounded while fighting with the First Cavalry Division. A veteran of 18 months of Army service during the Second World War, he re-enlisted last October and was sent overseas in January. Blackburn formerly lived at 6221 N. 18th st. He is a graduate of Northeast Catholic High School.

YOUTH 18 INJURED

Pvt. Walter K. Harmon, 18, was injured in Korea May 19, his aunt, Mrs. Lumenta Foggy, of 3918 Folsom st., was notified. He enlisted about five months ago. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Kermit Harmon, live in Cape Charles, Va.

Pfc. Charles G. Guidetti, 28, of 1521 S. Camac st., a veteran of the Second World War, has been missing in Korea since April 22. A graduate of South Philadelphia High School, Private Guidetti re-enlisted in the Army last October and was sent to Korea in March with the 24th Division. During the last war, he served 14 months in Europe. He was employed for a time by a dyeing firm at Comly st. and Delaware ave. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Guidetti.

Three brothers, Joseph, William and Eugene, are veterans of the Second World War. A sister, Marie served in the Waves. Richardson has two children, Janet, 2 and James, 3.

Cpl. Harry E. Borie, 21, of 2925 Kensington ave., has been missing

MISSING SINCE MAY 18

Cpl. James E. Richardson, 26, of 511 E. Hillcreek drive, has been missing since May 18, according to notification received by his wife, Eleanor. Richardson served with the Seabees in the Pacific for four years during the Second World War. He joined the Army in September, 1949, and was sent to Korea last January.

PFC. MIZINSKI

PFC. OTT

PFC. GUIDETTI

CPL. RICHARDSON

SGT. MARSH

PVT. MONZO

since April 23, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Borie, were informed. In his last letter, dated March 25, he said he had been hospitalized with pneumonia and a broken hand. Borie enlisted in 1947 and served in Japan for three years. He re-enlisted last September. He is a graduate of Northeast High School. A brother, William, 26, is also in the Army, stationed at Lansing, Mich.

Other casualties announced by the Defense Department were:

PENNSYLVANIA—KILLED IN ACTION

Cpl. Daniel J. Vaccaro, son of Mrs. Mary Vaccaro, of Nesquehoning. (Previously reported missing).

DIED OF WOUNDS

Pfc. James L. Colarusso, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. James L. Colarusso, Sr., of Yatesville.

WOUNDED

1st. Lt. Joseph J. Binkoski, son of Mrs. Mary E. Binkoski, of Shamokin.

Cpl. David E. Brink, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Brink, of New Kensington.

Pfc. Francis J. Dunn, son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis J. Dunn, of Pottstown.

Pvt. Louis Farkash, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Farkash, Sr., of Scalp Level.

Cpl. Paul B. Hank, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Hank, of Marietta.

Sgt. Bernard F. Kobylinski, son of Mrs. Louise Kobylinski, of Millvale.

Pfc. Leonard D. Kowalewski, son of Mr. and Mrs. Dominick Kowalewski, of Mount Carmel.

Sgt. 1/c Steve March, husband of Mrs. Jessie A. March, of Pittsburgh.

Pfc. Robert H. Miller, son of Mrs. Bessie P. Miller, of Bedford.

1st Lt. Stephen A. Mlinko, brother of Mrs. Catherine Chanitz, of Bethlehem.

Cpl. Lafayette M. Reese, brother of Mrs. Carcella Cole, of New Alexandria.

1st Lt. Wilbert Roth, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Roth, of Coraopolis.

Pfc. John Smalley, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Smalley, of Wilkes-Barre.

Pvt. Robert E. Snyder, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Snyder, of Falls Creek.

Cpl. John R. Stuter, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry F. Stuter, of Belleville.

Pfc. Robert D. Turner, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Turner, Sr., of Windber.

Pfc. Frederick D. Wilson, son of Mrs. Mabel L. Wilson, of Williamsport. (Previously wounded and returned to duty).

MARINE CORPS

1st Lt. John P. Cooney, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Cooney, of Erie.

Pfc. James J. Libonati, son of Mr. and Mrs. James C. Libonati, of Pittsburgh.

MISSING IN ACTION

Pfc. Carl M. Barnes, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Barnes, of RD 3, Pottsville.

Pfc. Charles E. Bernard, grandson of Mrs. Alice Ross, of Atglen.

M/Sgt. Owen L. Claycomb, son of Mr. and Mrs. Archie Claycomb, of Imler.

Sgt. Nickolas R. Gallo, son of Mrs. Lucia Gallo, of Pittsburgh.

Pfc. Peter Korba, son of Mrs. Mary Korba, of Carbondale.

Pfc. Frank G. Paul, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Paul, of Stiles.

Lt. McGovern Killed in Korea As Was Brother

District Army Men Follow Each Other In Death at Front

The second of two District brothers, both Army officers in Korea, has been reported killed in action according to a Defense Department casualty list released today.

He is 2d Lt. Jerome F. McGovern, 21, originally reported

Lt. McGovern.

Lt. Sansalone.

missing in action last February 11. Lt. McGovern is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Halsey McGovern, of 4610 New Hampshire avenue N.W.

Lt. McGovern's brother, Robert, also a lieutenant, was killed last January 30 while serving with the 1st Cavalry Division.

Reported wounded in the latest casualty list were Sergt. 1/c Leroy Fletcher, son of Mrs. Rebecca Fletcher, of 4423 MacArthur boulevard N.W.

Sergt. Cloyd B. Jordan, son of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Lee, of 2303 Sherman avenue N.W.

Lt. Golfredo D. Sansalone, hus-

Pfc. Moore.

Sergt. Drechsler.

band of Mrs. Catherine Sansalone, 368 Burbank street S.E.

Corpl. Matthew G. White, son of Mrs. Cornelia M. Whtie, of 1225 Tenth street N.W.

Sergt. Albert Drechsler, son of Carl W. Drechsler of 1822 Bay street S.E.; Pfc. James W. Wallace, son of Mrs. Mary W. Scott of 625 Florida avenue N.E., and Pfc. James Greeley Moore, son of Mrs. Katherine E. Moore of 3607 Fortieth place, Colmar Manor, Md.

With 2d Division.

Reported missing in action was Pfc. Carl M. Winchester, son of Mr. and Mrs. Mathew J. Win-

Corpl. White.

Pfc. Winchester.

chester of 1436 Fifty-eighth avenue, Chapel Oaks, Md.

Lt. McGovern was in the Wonju area of South Korea when his parents last heard from him on February 5. He was with the 2d Division.

Both the McGovern lieutenants were with the 187th Airborne Regiment when they were shipped from Japan to Korea last September. Both graduated from St. John's College here, enlisted in the Army and received commissions through Officer Candidate School. Jerome

Sergt. Jordon.

Pfc. Wallace.

enlisted in the Army in 1948 after being undecided about what he wanted to study in college.

Soldier for 3 Years.

The McGoverns have two other sons, John, 27, a civil engineer who was in the Air Corps in World War II, and Charles, 19, a student at Roosevelt High School. Mr. McGovern is a traffic consultant with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Sergt. Fletcher, who is 21, was wounded slightly in the hand while with the 1st Cavalry Division. A soldier for three years, he formerly attended Gordon Junior High School here.

Sergt. Jordan, 18-year-old squad leader with the 7th regiment, 3rd Division, wrote his mother that his leg had been smashed but that he was doing fine in the hospital. He enlisted in the Army in August, 1950 and has been in Korea since the first of this year.

Former Instructor.

Lt. Sansalone, who now is recuperating at Walter Reed Hospital here, was hit by a shell fragment. The 29-year-old officer also was wounded in World War II. The Star last Thursday carried an interview with Lt. Sansalone.

Lt. Sansalone formerly was instructor in military science and tactics at Anacostia High School here. The Sansalones have two children.

Corpl. White, who is 26, had only a slight injury, the Defense Department said. He and his brother, Corpl. Samuel White, 19, are in the 24th Infantry Regiment.

Sergt. Drechsler was wounded in the foot when a land mine exploded under a jeep in which he was riding June 6. The 26-year-old sergeant has been in Korea since the fighting started in June, 1950. A veteran of World War II, he attended Kramer Junior High School here.

Pvt. Wallace was reported wounded for the second time May 16. A member of the 2d Division, he had been shot in the leg and neck last February, his mother said. The 22-year-old paratrooper attended Brown Junior High School here. He enlisted in 1947.

Wounded Second Time.

Pvt. Moore, 28, a veteran of World War II, was wounded for the second time since he went to Korea in January. According to a letter his mother received from him, he was shot in the arm but is now back with his outfit. A member of the reserve, Pvt. Moore was recalled to duty last October. He was a member of the D. C. Ramblers Motorcycle Club here.

Pvt. Winchester, reported missing since May 26, wrote his mother May 4 that he expected to be home soon on rotation. He enlisted in the Army in June, 1950, and has been in Korea since October. Pvt. Winchester, who is 20, has a brother, John, 17, and a sister, Mrs. Helen Ingraham, both living at home.

Pvt. Dan D. Mayers, erroneously reported missing in action in May, has been officially reported returned to duty. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Shirley D. Mayers, of 3513 S street N.W.

Latest Casualty List Includes 3 District Area Men as Killed

Three Washington men, including a Marine Corps fighter pilot, have been killed in action in Korea, the Defense Department announced today.

Reported killed were Marine Corps M/Sergt. Floyd E. Compton, 27; Corpl. William E. Proctor, 22, and Pvt. Maurice Williams, 18.

The department's 277th and 278th casualty lists of the Korean war also listed two Washington and two nearby Virginia soldiers as wounded in action. A Silver Spring GI was reported returned to duty after recovering from wounds.

Sergt. Compton, husband of Mrs. Elizabeth Line Compton, of 2211 Fortieth street N.W., was killed April 5, little more than a month after arriving in the war area.

Father Stricken Ill.

A veteran of eight years in the Marine Corps, Sergt. Compton was a native of St. Joseph, Mo. His wife left Washington Tuesday for St. Joseph to care for her husband's father there, according to her mother, Mrs. Myrtle E. Line, of the Fortieth street address. Mrs. Line said the father became ill after hearing of his son's death.

Two letters Sergt. Compton wrote April 1 and 2 are waiting for Mrs. Compton when she returns, Mrs. Line said.

He flew "everything but jets" in Korea, Mrs. Line said. He was a reserve lieutenant and a pilot instructor during World War II. Sergt. and Mrs. Compton were married in February, 1946, while he was stationed at Quantico, Va. They have two sons, Robert, 3, and Edwin, 2, Washington's first baby of 1949. Pictures of Mrs. Compton and Edwin appeared in Washington newspapers after he was born shortly after midnight, January 1, 1949.

Sergt. Compton was discharged from the Marine Corps in 1946, but entered the service again after a few months of civilian life—this time as a sergeant. He had been stationed at Cherry Point, N. C., before being ordered to Japan in February. He arrived at a Marine fighter base in South Korea March 2.

Field Medic Killed.

Corpl. Proctor, half-brother of Mrs. Siberia Gray, of 4226 Eads street N.E., was killed in action March 9 while serving as a field medic.

He wrote from Korea February 3 that "I am all right and there is nothing to worry about," Mrs. Gray said.

A native of Washington, Corpl. Proctor was graduated from Armstrong High School in 1946 and went right into the Army. He was stationed at an Army hospital in New Jersey before leaving this country for Korea January 1.

His mother, Mrs. Rose Rawlings, lives in Charlottesville, Va.

Pvt. Wililams, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Williams, was killed in action March 10. An infantryman with the 25th Division, he had been in Korea since December.

Four Sisters Survive.

Pvt. Williams attended Randall Junior High School and Phelps Vocational School, but quit to work for his father, a trucker, in 1949. Mr. Williams lives at 317 E street S.E.

The dead soldier leaves four sisters, Irma, 23; Edith, 20; Vivian, 12, and Letitia, 8. They live with their mother at 1313 Third street S.W.

Reported wounded were Pfc. Fred L. Bennett, jr., 18, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred L. Bennett of 1505 C street S.E.; Corpl. William E. Dunmore, 32, son of Jerome Dunmore of 2903 Stanton road S.E.; Pfc. Frank H. Moore, 19, son of Mrs. Frank Moore of 120 South Henry street, Alexandria, and Pfc. Roy T. Pearson, son of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Pearson of Fairfax, Va.

Pvt. Bennett was wounded "slightly" in the left eye March 23, his parents said they have learned. He is to be operated on soon at a hospital in Japan, they said.

He enlisted last June after he was graduated from Phelps Vocational High School as an electrician, Mr. Bennett said. In Korea, he was attached to a heavy mortar company of the 25th Division.

With 25th Division.

Corpl. Dunmore, a veteran of the Pacific theater during World War II, was "slightly" wounded March 23 while serving as a rifleman with the 25th Division, his father said.

He was discharged from World War II service in 1946 after four years and four months and worked at the Navy Yard here, where Mr. Dunmore also works. In 1946, Corpl. Dunmore enlisted again. He was stationed in Japan when the fighting began in Korea and has been in combat almost steadily since then, according to his father.

Pvt. Moore, a member of the 7th Division, was wounded March 9 and is recovering at an Army hospital in Japan, his mother reported. He wrote from the hospital March 18 that "I would like to come back to the States, but they just haven't got any men left so I'll have to go back and try my luck again."

M/Sergt. Compton. Pfc. Moore.

Pfc. Bennett. Corpl. Proctor.

Pvt. Moore attended Jefferson School in Alexandria. He was ordered to Japan about two years ago, and arrived in the Korean war area soon after the fighting began last June.

Returned to Duty.

Also reported wounded in action were Corpl. Bernard Johnson, nephew of Mr. and Mrs. James Horney, of Annapolis, and M/Sergt. Richard Harper, brother of Mrs. Ruth Phillips, of Cumberland, Md. Sergt. Harper had been wounded earlier in the fighting and returned to duty, the Defense Department said.

Reported as returned to duty after suffering "slight" wounds last October 2 was Sergt. Dean J. Wess, 25, nephew of Donald Wess, of 2021 Lansdowne Way, Silver Spring.

U.S. Convoy Leaves Wounded GI Behind

Stripped of His Uniform, Beaten; But Given Food, First Aid, Freed

By SGT. BOB PHILLIPS

FORT BRAGG—"It was a horrible and cruel ordeal, but now that I am back in the States and well, it all seems like a miracle that I was a prisoner of the North Koreans for 21 days and am still alive to tell about it."

CPL. BILLINGLEY

These words were spoken by Cpl. Albert Billingsley, now a member of the 24th Chemical Decontamination Company a few days ago.

"How about his rotation plan"? he asked, "will it have any effect on me?"

Was Company Cook

I answered him to the best of my knowledge; and he continued his story:

"My outfit (the 3rd Infantry Division) arrived in Wonson, Korea, in October, 1950, I believe. (exact dates and a few other events didn't seem to register so well in Corporal Billingsley's memory).

"I was a member of Company 'L' of the 3rd Battalion, 15th Infantry Regiment. I was one of the Company's cooks back at Fort Benning, but went to the field after arriving in Korea.

"At first, we spent most of our time trying to track down the enemy, locate his positions, strength and familiarize ourselves with the country.

Caught in "Ambush Alley"

"On or about Nov. 7, we were on convoy taking supplies to the ROK Division. We had to pass through a place called Ambush Alley by UN troops, because the enemy used it to spring surprise attacks on us.

"It was a long, straight, dusty road. Korea is a mountainous country, you know, and the farther we traveled down this road the deeper we became enveloped between two towering mountain walls.

"When we were well into Ambush Alley the enemy opened fire on us. Company K was dismounted and began lifting back. The shooting was over in about 15 minutes, but when I looked up the convoy was gone and there I was all by myself, not a man or vehicle in sight.

"About five minutes later another U.S. truck passed. I left my place of hiding and tried to catch it, but the driver would not stop. I tried to hold on, but the forward motion of the vehicle knocked me back into the ditch.

Thought Death Certain

"I lay there, still, hurting and scared stiff. You see, I had been wounded twice during the shooting, in my right arm and left leg. I did not know what to do.

"If I stayed there, I knew I would be killed. If I left, I knew I'd be killed. So what could I lose by taking a chance I was out of ammunition, so I hid my rifle in the bushes.

"In the event I was captured, I wanted to be sure the enemy did not get it and use it against of the allied troops or any of them later.

"Although I was wounded, I started running down the road as fast as I could. I was mostly hobbling, but you'd be surprised to know the things you can do when your life is about to be snuffed out.

"After running about 50 yards, I stopped in a ditch to rest and that's where they (North Koreans) got me. I was ordered out of the ditch. They took all of my valuables, kicked and slapped me, punched me with the butts of their rifles and told me to start walking.

"This was late afternoon. We walked about two miles until we came upon some North Korean officers, who questioned me at length.

Fed, Wounds Dressed

"They ordered my uniform removed and gave me one of theirs, including a pair of straw shoes. I was nearly starved. They gave me a bowl of rice. Boy! I never

knew I liked rice so well. They told me I had a long journey to make.

"With the aid of a stick, I started hobbling again. Around midnight we stopped to rest and swallow another bowl of rice. They bandaged my wounds, too.

"The next morning, it was another bowl of rice and more walking. This time we walked for two days straight with only a few ten-minute breaks in between. At the end of the second day we stopped, downed another bowl of rice, and put in for the night.

March Like Slow Death

"The next morning, the sun came up and I was glad. You see when the weather is good our planes can spot their targets better. The Koreans knew this, so kept well out of sight, traveling mostly by night.

"Two more days we walked, came across three captured Americans and two days later met up with three British soldiers, but the march continued, with prisoners being beaten by the Koreans when they didn't think we were moving fast enough.

"Really, it was slow-death, the kind accompanied by suffering, agony and pain. By this time, those straw shoes had worn out and I spent a whole day walking in the cold and snow with nothing on my feet.

Rescued by South Koreans

"On the 20th day, they decided to let us go. Why! I don't exactly know. But I believe that they knew our Air Force had spotted them and they didn't want any extra handicaps when the fireworks began.

"We walked a short distance, but were recaptured by another enemy patrol. We were were beaten again, made to bow down on our elbows and knees while they kicked and beat us unmercifully with the butts of their rifles.

"Then they let us go again. This time we were rescued by a patrol of South Korean soldiers and taken back to our lines.

"Along with other former prisoners and wounded men I was put aboard ship and sent back to Japan for treatment. From Japan, I was flown back to the United States, arriving in January.

"I was hospitalized in Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, and later transferred to Camp Stoneman, Calif., from where I was granted a 30-day leave.

"I visited my mother in Newton, Miss., and my wife and two sons, Albert Jr., 2, and Larry, 2 months, in Columbus, Ga. This was my first time seeing Larry. He was born while I was in Korea.

"Well! I guess that is about all," Corporal Billingsley said, adding: Maybe it could have been worse. I don't know. But as I said in the beginning, I am thankful that I am still alive."

Five District Area Men Reported Wounded

Five area men are listed as wounded and one as missing in action, in Casualty List No. 330, released by the Defense Department yesterday.

Army Pvt. Clarence Chambers, 19, nephew of Galvin Chambers of 1304 Sixth street N.W., was wounded twice. The first time, it was reported April 21, when his unit, Company K of the 24th Infantry Regiment, was ambushed during a withdrawal from North Korean territory. The second time was on May 22 when the unit was fighting about eight miles north of Seoul.

Pvt. Chambers joined the company early in January. In a letter home, he said "this war is rougher than the last war, according to World War II veterans who are over here."

The youth attended Dunbar High School in Baltimore. He now is enroute to Camp Pickett, Va., for a four-month recuperation period.

Army Pfc. Herbert D. Ingle, 18, whose uncle, Claude Duckett, lives at 2541 Third street N.E., was wounded in the right arm on May 29. He called his family June 8 from a hospital in Japan to report he was all right.

A native of Asheville, N. C., the youth lived in Washington since 1941. He entered the Army in September, 1950, and received his training as an infantryman at Fort Jackson, S. C. He arrived in Korea late in February and was assigned to the 23rd Division.

Another listed as wounded was Pvt. Levin Lucas, 19, the son of Mrs. Mary E. Lucas, of 1338 Girard street N.W. He was hit May 24 in South Korea, and suffered a wound in his left leg. He wrote that the bullet did no serious damage. Now in a Japanese hospital, Pvt. Lucas has received the Purple Heart and said he probably would be eligible for rotation soon.

Pfc. Ingle.

Pvt. Chambers.

Pvt. Lucas entered the Army in July, 1950 and trained at Fort Knox, Ky. He arrived in Korea early in January. A native of Washington, he attended Dunbar High School.

Lt. Bonner.

Pvt. Lucas

Also listed as wounded were Army Pvt. Charles Wright, son of Mrs. Margaret Wright, whose address was given as 817 Twenty-fourth street N.W.; and Marine Corpl. David R. Willis, son of Mrs. Mattie M. Willie, whose address was listed as 17E Ridge road, Greenbelt, Md.

Named as missing in action was First Lt. James W. Bonner, 24, son of Mrs. Edna Bonner, of 3104 Parkway terrace, S.E. A story about him appeared in The Star on June 4.

8 Korea Casualties On New List

WASHINGTON—(ANP)— Recent Department of Defense casualty lists disclosed that two Negro soldiers have been killed, three are missing in action, and three wounded in the continuing Korean police action.

Dead are Pvt. John E. Smith, 24, St. Louis, and Pfc. Gerald Smith, 18, Chicago.

Missing are Pvt. Norwood C. Cooper, 18; Corp. James W. Green, 29, and Pvt. Henry Davenport, 19, all of Chicago.

The wounded are Sgt. George J. Williams, 21, Chicago; Pfc. Walter R. Smith Jr., Washington, D. C.; Pfc. Mack Townsend Jr. and Pvt. William M. Roberts Jr. of Durham, N. C., and Pvt. A. B. Bartlett Jr. of St. Louis.

Tennessee Casualties In Korean War Area

U. S. CASUALTIES IN KOREAN AREA

The Department of Defense today announced the following casualties in the Korean area:

TENNESSEE

MISSING IN ACTION.

ARMY:

Private Frank P. Jennings son of Mrs. Pauline Primm Jennings, Parsons.

RETURNED TO DUTY

ARMY

Private First Class Floynoid J. Young, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Floynoid J. Young, 1020 Bridge St. Columbia. (Previously wounded.)

SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1951

The Department of Defense today announce dthe following casualties in the Korean area:

TENNESSEE

KILLED IN ACTION

ARMY:

Private Bobbie D. Phelps, son Mr. and Mrs Arthur G. Phelps, Gleason.

Private First Class William W. Lawrence, son of Mrs. John E Lawence, Ridgetop.

WOUNDED

ARMY:

Corporal Carlos E. Medley, son of Mr and Mrs Andy Medley, 2327 1-2 Broad St., Chattanooga.

INJURED

ARMY:

Private Milton E. Basham, son of Mr. and Mrs Dewitt Basham, Rt. 3, Whitwell.

Private First Class James G. Hentz, son of Mr and Mrs. Roy Hentz, Route 1, Elora.

MISSING IN ACTION

ARMY:

Master Sergeant Thomas E. Grisard Jr., son of Mrs. Ara Frech Grisard, 741 Commerce St. Clarksville.

N R Gpn.. -inoe

KILLED IN ACTION

ARMY:

Master Sergeant Roscoe C. Campbell, son of Mrs Laura Campbell, Doeville. (Previously reported missing)

Private George D. Russ, son of Mr. and Mrs George T. Russ, Rte 6, New River.(Previously reported missing)

Private Harry W. Stone, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs Harry W. Stone, Sr., 1115 East Cahal Ave., Nashville.

Private John W. Wright, son of Mr. and Mrs Granvil L. Wright, Route 5, Morristown.

WOUNDED

ARMY:

Corporal Edward M. Smelcer, son of Mr and Mrs Edward Smelcer Route 1, Newport.

30 Soldiers From Phila. Area Named In Long List of Korean Casualties

Inquirer Mon. 5-21-51

Two Philadelphians are missing in action in Korea, 24 others from this area were wounded and four were injured, according to the Defense Department's 307th casualty list, which was released yesterday.

The list, one of the longest issued in recent months, also contained the names of three Pennsylvanians reported killed, along with five others who were missing; 18 wounded and seven injured.

Three New Jersey residents were listed as killed and 14 as wounded, including three from the South Jersey area. The latest Maryland toll was two killed, two missing and six wounded. No new casualties for Delaware were announced.

MISSING SINCE APRIL 23

Pfc. John Walker, Jr., nephew of Mrs. Luella Milton, of 2313 Jefferson st., and Pfc. John M. Jankovits, Jr., whose parents live at 962 N. 6th st., were reported missing.

Private Walker, 18, enlisted in April, 1950, and was listed as missing last April 23. A former student at Vaux Junior High School, he went overseas in September. He has three younger brothers and a sister.

Private Jankovits, 21, has been missing since April 28, his parents were informed. He joined the Army in July, 1948, and spent 16 months in Germany. A graduate of St. Peter's Parochial School, 5th st. and Girard ave., he was sent to Korea last March with an infantry unit. He has two sisters.

Another 18-year-old soldier, Cpl. John R. Butler, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Butler, of 2128 Webster st., was reported wounded April 25. The youth, who left Bok Vocational School to enlist last August, wrote that he had been shot in the leg twice and was in a hospital in Japan. A brother, Earl A., is serving with the Air Force at Guam.

WOUNDED THREE TIMES

Wounded twice previously, Cpl. James W. Heuser, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Heuser, of 2821 Ruth st., was wounded again April 24, when shrapnel struck his left leg and right hand. The youth's father suffered five wounds in the First World War.

Corporal Heuser enlisted in 1948, served with the occupation forces in Japan, re-enlisted last July and went to Korea in September. After being wounded in October, he was sent home for one week. He was wounded again Jan. 30. A former student at the Jones Junior High School, Ann and Memphis sts., he has a brother, David, in the Marine Corps, and another brother, Harry, who is a Navy veteran of the Second World War.

STRUCK BY SHRAPNEL

Pvt. William D. Howells, Jr., 23, husband of Mrs. Elizabeth Howells, of 316 E. Cambria st., was wounded in the foot April 26. He went into the Army last Oct. 17 and was sent to Korea in March. He was in combat only 36 hours when struck by shrapnel, he wrote. He formerly attended Northeast Public School. His father lives at 2558 Emerald st.

Also wounded April 26, when he was hit in the left leg and stomach by mortar fire, Cpl. Charles A. Helbling, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Helbling, of 5407 Akron st., is recuperating in Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C.

RECALLED TO DUTY

Helbling, a graduate of Lincoln Preparatory School, served three years with the occupation forces in Germany. He was recalled to active duty last September and went to Korea in January. A brother, Joseph, was wounded in the Second World War, and another brother, William, is serving with the Navy overseas.

Cpl. Louis V. Gilberti, 20, son of Mrs. Josephine Falone, of 873 N. 66th st., was wounded April 23, but "not seriously," and now is in a hospital in Japan, he informed his mother. A truck driver when he enlisted in January, 1948, Gilberti served in Korea and Japan before the outbreak of the war. He is a graduate of Beeber Junior High School, 59th st. and Malvern ave.

SERVED IN EUROPE

Wounded April 24, Pfc. Willie Johnson, 24, son of Mrs. Nonie Johnson, of 1219 N. 60th st., had been in active service two years when he arrived in Korea last June. He also had served 18 months in Europe during the Second World War. A brother, George E., 19, will enter the Army soon.

Pvt. Hugh F. McCarey, Jr., 23, whose parents live at 1538 S. Bambrey st., was shot in the left leg April 29 and wrote that he expected to be flown to this country in the near future. A former Bok Vocational School student, he joined the Army last September and went overseas April 5.

McCarey's father is a First World War veteran and a brother, Charles, served in the Navy in the Second World War.

CPL. HELBLING

CPL. McCARREN

PVT. STEFANUCCI

CPL. BUTLER

PVT. HOWELLS

CPL. HEUSER

PVT. McCAREY

CPL. GILBERTI

PFC. JANKOVITS

CAPT. MARTINO

HOSPITALIZED IN JAPAN

Cpl. Charles E. McCarren, Jr., 21 who enlisted in the Marine Corps in 1947, after graduating from Olney High School, was wounded April 24. His parents live at 5630 N. 3d st. McCarren served 23 months in Morocco and has been in Korea since last August.

He stated in a letter that he had been hit in the head by shrapnel and was in a hospital in Japan.

Capt. Anthony N. Martino, 32, husband of Mrs. Mary E. Martino, was machine-gunned in the left leg April 28 when his company was surounded by two regiments of Chinese Reds, according to a letter sent to his wife.

Captain Martino entered the Army in 1940 and served in the South Pacific in the Second World War. A former Northeast High School student, he has been in Korea since September. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nicola Martino, live at 2030 E. Hazzard st.

Pfc. Frederick Buxton, 25, son of Mrs. Susan Buxton, of 2028 N. Marvine st., was wounded April 24. He is hospitalized in Korea. He enlisted in the Army last August and served in Europe in the Second World War.

Wounded April 11, Pfc. George Green, 20, son of Mrs. Talmadge Jackson, of 1853 N. Van Pelt st., enlisted Aug. 15 and went to Korea in December, after training at Fort Knox, Ky. He formerly attended Benjamin Franklin High School. A brother, Cpl. Alfonso Green, 18, is stationed at Fort Hood, Tex.

OTHER CASUALTIES

Others from this area reported wounded were:

Pvt. Robert E. Benyo, son of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Benyo, of 326 First ave., Phoenixville; Pfc. James A. Creazzo, son of Mr. and Mrs. Rocco Creazzo, of 1014 Butler st., Easton; Pfc. Stephen M. Edmonds, J., son of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen M. Edmonds, Sr., of 519 Budd st., who previously had been wounded and returned to duty.

Also, Pfc. John B. Horton, friend of Miss Venus Johnson, of 1922 Brown st.; Sgt. Walter B. Klink, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gottlob Kink, of RFD 1, Sellersville; Pfc. James N. Lockett, son of Mrs. Mary E. Kerstetter, of 124 S. 6th st., Allentown; Pvt. James J. McGinnis, son of William McGinnis, of Keenan's Hotel, Chester.

Also Cpl. Salvatore W. Pantano, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pantano, of 602 Chestnut st., Dunmore; Cpl. Luther B. Petrosky, son of Mrs. Beatrice Petrosky, of 36 Sax st., Wilkes-Barre; Sgt. Robert F. Shenk, son of Mrs. B. Myrtle Shenk, of 835 E. Marion st., Lancaster; Pfc. Franklin E. Sterner, friend of Erwin Zettlemoyer, of Route 3, Bethlehem, and Sgt. Richard A. Ulrich, nephew of Mrs. Irene Warr, of 429 Tulpehocken st., Reading.

BLOWN OUT OF FOXHOLE

Pvt. Vincent F. Stefanucci, 32, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stefanucci, of 2304 S. Bancroft st., was injured when he was blown out of a foxhole April 20. He said he suffered concussion.

A Second World War veteran who was wounded in Sicily, Stefanucci rejoined the Army last November. He has four brothers and two sisters.

Pfc. Thomas E. Widger, 21, formerly of Green st., Norristown, also was listed as injured. An orphan, he also had been wounded twice in Korea—last July 16 and on Jan. 21.

Others from this area reported injured were Sgt. Clyde L. Correll, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Correll, of Route 3, Box 117, Hamburg, and Sgt. George Karas, son of Mrs. Julia Lemchuck, of Box 313, Route 2, Pottsville.

District GI Missing, 3 Wounded in Korea; Jessups Man Killed

A 22-year-old Washington artilleryman is missing in action in Korea, the Defense Department said today.

He is Pfc. Nicholas V. Tosques of 3308 Eighteenth street N.E. His father is a plate printer at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and the missing soldier was near completion of apprenticeship in the craft when he was recalled to the Army.

The Defense Department also announced a Jessups (Md.) soldier has been killed in action and listed three Washington privates as wounded. Two Virginia GIs, from Lorton and Front Royal, were reported missing in action. In addition, a Broadway (Va.) soldier has died of wounds, a Hagerstown (Md.) man is missing in action and another Maryland and Virginia men are wounded, the department said.

Was Artillery Gunner.

Pvt. Tosques, who served in the Army for six months at the end of World War II, was attached as a gunner to a 155-mm. battery of the 24th Division in Korea. He was recalled in August and sent overseas in September, according to his mother, Mrs. Grace Tosques.

A native of New York, he attended St. Anthony's School here and learned the printing trade at Bell Vocational High School. Later, he worked as an apprentice at Woodward & Lothrop and Garfinckel's.

A Howard County GI, Corpl. William H. Wehland, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Wehland of Jessups, was listed as killed in action.

Three Slightly Wounded.

Reported "slightly" wounded were three young Washington men, two of whom already have returned to action. They are Pvt. Clarence Chambers, 22, of 1304 Sixth street N.W.; Pvt. Elmore A. White, 25, of 2925 Thirty-ninth street N.W., and Pvt. Charles E. Hymes, 18, of 1016 W street N.W.

Pvt. Chambers, nephew of Garvin Chambers of the Sixth street address, was wounded April 23 while serving as an infantryman with the 24th Division. He is reported in a field hospital in Korea.

Pvt. White, only child of Mrs. Annie D. White, was wounded April 24 and has been returned to duty in the fighting zone, his mother said. He had been in a Korean hospital.

He is a native of Stafford County, Va., and was a truck driver here until he was drafted last September. After a brief assignment in Japan in April, he was transferred to Korea.

PVT. WHITE. PVT. CHAMBERS. PVT. HYMES.

Pvt. Hymes, who has written his parents he is now a corporal, related he is "back in a foxhole and doing fine" in a letter received here May 11. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hymes, said he enlisted last August and left for Korea in December. Mrs. Hymes said she had not heard from her son until the letter came this month. He is one of six children.

The Defense Department also listed as missing in action in Korea Corpl. Lewis D. Mowery, son of Mrs. Katherine E. Mowery, of Front Royal, Va., and Pfc. Benjamin F. Terrell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ed L. Terrell, of Lorton, Va.

The department said Pfc. Sylvian A. Moyers, of Broadway, Va., has died of wounds. He was the brother of Harold K. Moyers, of Route 1, Broadway. Reported missing in action was Pfc. Lacey H. Lockley, son of Herbert Lockley, of Hagerstown, Md.

An 18-year-old Warrenton (Va.) soldier, Pfc. Robert H. Lunceford, jr., is in an Army hospital in Tokyo for the second time since he arrived in Korea in January, relatives said. In March, Pvt. Lunceford was hospitalized with frostbitten feet, and five days after returning to action last month he was shot through the neck while on a two-man patrol at the front.

A former student at Warrenton High School, Pvt. Lunceford enlisted last July. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Lunceford of Warrenton.

Others reported wounded in the Korean fighting in the Defense Department's 307th and 308th casualty lists of the war were Pfc. Thomas F. Holland, ward of Mrs. Sarah V. J. Brown of Annapolis, Md.; Pfc. Harvey B. Knapp, son of Mrs. Sylvia A. Berkey, and Pfc. Robert J. Hare, son of Mr. and Mrs. Chuck John Hare, both of Cumberland, Md., and Pfc. Charles L. Thomas, son of Mrs. Fannie E. Thomas of Harrisonburg, Va.

2 World War II Vets Korean Casualties

WASHINGTON

A 22-year-old Baltimore youth previously reported missing, is now officially killed in action, and two Washington soldiers are reported wounded in Korea, according to the latest Department of Defense casualty list.

Dead is:

PFC. Thomas G. Snowden, son of Mrs. Marjorie Snowden, 822 N. Payson Street, Baltimore.

Wounded are:

PFC. LEON J. WARREN, Jr., 20, grandson of Mrs. Lucille Washington of 134 Rhode Island Ave., Washington.

PFC. JAMES E. IRVING, 21, son of Mrs. Emily N. Ransone, 1833 Fifth St., N.W., Washington.

All are Veterans

Pfc. Snowden, who was previously reported as missing in action last August, is now officially dead, his mother has been informed. Before he went to Korea, he was with the Army in Germany. He is one of three children.

Pfc. Warren, who served three years in the last war, re-enlisted last spring. His family has received word he is recuperating from his injuries at a hospital in Japan.

Pfc. Irving enlisted at the age of 16 in 1948. He was discharged seven months later. He re-enlisted in July of 1950.

His mother says he was wounded by schrapnel on Easter Sunday, Mar. 25 and is in a hospital in Japan. He attended Shaw Junior High School in Washington and also has attended school in Detroit. He is a native of Arlington, Va.

DR. CANADY OF W. VA. STATE ELECTED SCIENCE FELLOW

INSTITUTE, W. Va.—Dr. Herman G. anady, professor of psychology, West Virginia State College, was elected a fellow at a recent meeting of the American Association fort he Advancement of Science.

One Norfolk GI Killed, One Wounded

One Norfolk soldier was killed and one wounded in action on the K orean War front it was revealed in lists released by the Defense Department this week. Dead is Pvt. Roy L. Smith, left, nephew of Mrs. Annie Philpot of 732 E. Charlotte street and wounded in action was Pvt. Thomas Jennings, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Jennings Sr., of Route 4, Box 190. A complete casualty report appears on page six of this issue.

CASUALTY

LT. HARRY E. SUTTON

Their Hero Killed in Action in Korea

When this picture was printed in January Mrs. Vadnie Sutton of Brooklyn and children Harry E., Jr. and Linda Louise were pointing with pride to the picture of Lt. Harry E. Sutton, fighting hero of "Sutton's Ridge." Lt. Sutton was killed Feb. 3 by machine-gun bullets while leading an infantry charge near Suwon, Korea.

Lt. Sutton Dies In Action

THE GREAT fighting heart of 1st Lt. Harry Sutton, thirty-year-old hero whose name now identifies a ridge in battle-scarred Korea, has been stilled forever. He was leading an infantry charge, assaulting a hill position in the hands of the Reds in the Suwon sector when death came on February 3rd. He was felled by machine-gun fire, a bullet piercing his heart.

This famed soldier, we are certain, will never die in the memory of Americans. He made his name immortal by the brave fight he led on a ridge of hills that stood between advancing Red armies and the Hungnam Beachhead where thousands of U. S. troops awaited evacuation. The Red armies fought desperately to break through and their savage thrusts were finally turned back as Lt. Sutton launched a counter-attack that one day will make a chapter in the history of the Korean war.

His courage and bravery elevated Lt. Sutton during his lifetime into that elect company of military heroes who provide inspiration for the nation at large. He was a great American patriot although the color of his skin placed him in a category of mankind that excites the scorn of the racial bigots even though his life was sacrificed for their safety too.

Lt. Sutton rose above the prejudices of his time and became a leader of such stature and eminence that no racist stigma can ever rob him of the honored place he won among the heroes of our country. He was a Negro but what is more important, he was a great American. We shall long remember Harry Sutton, the hero of Sutton's ridge.

Lt. Sutton, Beachhead Hero, Killed

NEW YORK — The famed hero of "Sutton's Ridge" is dead.

First Lt. Harry E. Sutton, whose platoon in a do or die battle held off fanatical Red attacks for 24 hours at Hungnam beachhead last December, was killed Feb. 3 at Suwon, Korea, by machine-gun fire.

The War Department officially notified Mrs. Vadnie Sutton, of 100 Franklin ave., the Bronx, of the officer's death this week.

The veteran of 30 years in the Army was awarded the Silver Star for gallantry as a platoon leader in defending the key ridge of the Northern Hungnam evacuation beachhead. Consequently, the ridge was given Lt. Sutton's name.

A letter written to Mrs. Sutton by a sergeant in Sutton's outfit, Company I, of the 3rd Battalion, 15th Infantry, 3rd Infantry Division, revealed the hero was killed instantly when struck in the heart by a blast of machine gun fire. He was leading an assault on the hill at the time.

A native of Jacksonville, Fla., Sutton was educated in New York and Boston. He enterd the Army in World War II, where he served with the 369th Anti-Aircraft Artillery in Hawaii. In 1944, he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army. Later he served in the 555th Paratroop Regiment.

He entered the Korean fray last fall. At Hungnam beachhead, Sutton's platoon held three knobs of a ridge on the extreme right flank. In the savage fighting, the Reds turned captured American weapons on the platoon, the GIs battled the Communists in hand-to-hand combat and finally routed the enemy.

Their gallant stand under Lt. Sutton prevented a Red breakthrough on the perimeter. This made possible the mass evacuation of UN troops from the area.

REDS' NEMESIS CASUALTY:

Lt. Sutton, Korean War Hero, Killed

KOREA—The hero of "Sutton's Ridge" was killed while leading an infantry charge near Suwon last Feb. 3, his wife, Mrs. Vadnie Sutton, 100 Franklin Ave., the Bronx, was informed by the War Department last week.

The hero, 1st Lt. Harry E. Sutton, 30, was killed instantly when struck in the heart by machine-gun fire while assaulting a hill position.

Cited for Gallantry

The officer, veteran of 11 years' Army service, was awarded the Silver Star for gallantry as a rifle platoon leader defending a key bridge on the northern Hungman evacuation beachhead last December.

Lieutenant Sutton's platoon held three small knobs of a ridge on the extreme right flank which became the center of a 24-hour fanatical attack by Korean Communist troops. The officer reorganized his men after giving ground and repelled the enemy in a counter-attack.

World War II Veteran

A native of Jacksonville, Fla., he received his high school education in New York and Boston. He joined the Army before World War II serving as an enlisted man with the 369th Anti-Aircraft Artillery in Hawaii after Pearl Harbor.

He was commissioned a second lieutenant in 1944, became a paratrooper in 555th Paratroop Regiment, and in 1945 made several jumps with his unit as a "smoke jumper" fighting forest fires in Oregon.

Lieutenant Sutton left for service in Korea last August and went into front-line action last fall.

"Sutton's Ridge" Hero Killed

Lt. Harry E. Sutton, hero of "Sutton's Ridge," has been killed in action in Korea. The officer, who won acclaim by his brave leadership in battle, commanded a part of the famous regiment of the Third Division in a successful battle against the Red Chinese last December in one of the most vital engagements of the Korean war.

Lieut. Harry Sutton Killed in Korea

NEW YORK—Mrs. Vadnie Sutton, wife of Lieut. Harry E. Sutton of Sutton's Ridge, received a wire Wednesday, Feb. 21, that her husband had been killed in action in Korea, Saturday, Feb. 3.

Lt. Sutton Is Killed in Korea; Was the Hero of 'Sutton's Ridge'

Routed Reds in December Battle, Gets a Bullet in His Heart in February

First Lt. Harry E. Sutton, Negro hero of "Sutton's Ridge" at the Hungnam Beachhead in Korea, was killed in action when he was hit by machine-gun bullets while leading an infantry charge near Suwon, Korea, on Feb. 3, it was learned yesterday.

Lt. Sutton, thirty, a veteran of eleven years' Army service, won the Silver Star for gallantry as a rifle platoon leader defending a key ridge on the northern Hungnam evacuation beachhead in December. In accounts of the battle, the ridge was given Lt. Sutton's name.

His wife, Mrs. Vadnie Sutton, of 100 Franklin Avenue, the Bronx, said she had been informed of Lt. Sutton's death by the government last week. A subsequent letter from a sergeant in the lieutenant's unit, Company I, of the 3d Battalion, 15th Infantry, 3d Infantry Division, said that he was killed instantly when struck in the heart by machine-gun fire while assaulting a hill position in the Suwon sector.

Lt. Sutton was born in Jacksonville, Fla., and received his high school education in New York and Boston. He joined the Army before World War II and served as an enlisted man with the 369th Anti-Aircraft Artillery in Hawaii after Pearl Harbor. In 1944, after training in the United States as an officer candidate, he was commissioned a second lieutenant. He became a paratrooper in the 555th Paratroop Regiment, and in 1945 made several jumps with his unit as a "smoke jumper" fighting forest fires in Oregon.

He left the United States for Far Eastern service last August, and went into action in Korea in the fall.

The Hungnam Beachhead incident for which the lieutenant was decorated was one of the most desperate Communist efforts to break through the beachhead perimeter. Lt. Sutton's platoon held three small knobs of a ridge on the extreme right flank. The Reds launched a twenty-four-hour attack on Lt. Sutton's position, which eventually swept into one of its three strongpoints. The Communists turned captured American weapons against the defenders in their savage assault. But Lt. Sutton reorganized his men, and drove off the invaders in a counter-attack.

1st Lt. Harry E. Sutton

U.S. Casualties Up 2062 in a Week

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Announced U.S. battle casualties in Korea reached 92,997 today, an increase of 2062 since last week.

The Defense Department's weekly summary based on notifications to families through last Friday reported:

	Last week.	Increase.	New total.
Killed in action	13,731	254	13,985
Wounded	64,777	1758	66,535
Missing	12,427	50	12,477
Total	90,935	2062	92,997
Battle deaths*	15,401	287	15,688
Current missing†	10,708	45	10,753

*Includes killed in action, 1525 fatally wounded and 178 dead, originally reported missing.

†After deducting from gross total 1373 returned, 173 known captured and 178 known dead.

Following is a breakdown of the casualties by services:

	Last week.	Increase.	New total.
Army	73,460	1921	75,381
Navy	1089	13	1102
Air Force	820	18	15,676
Marine Corps	15,566	110	15,676

Alexandria Soldier, Awaiting Rotation Leave, Killed in Action; 2 Others From Area Wounded

AREA CASUALTY LIST:

Killed in Action

Corpl. DeWitt Betz, of Route 2, Box 422, Alexandria.

Wounded in Action:

Sergt. First Class Clyde A. Bratton, of 6601 Cockerille, ave., Takoma Park.

Sergt. Eugene P. Thomas, of 322 M st. sw.

Corpl. DeWitt Betz, born and raised in the Baileys Cross Roads vicinity, in nearby Virginia, was killed in Korea just 10 days after he wrote his father that he "expected to be home in a couple of weeks."

Clarence A. Betz, a Pentagon guard for the past 10 years, said his 33-year-old son's last letter said he was due for rotation. A Defense Department telegram said he died in action on May 6.

Corporal Betz entered the Army in 1942 and had served continuously, except for brief periods between hitches. He spent more than two years in the Pacific with the Corps of Engineers during World War II.

In Korea, he was an infantryman with headquarters company of the Twenty-fourth Infantry Division's Third Battalion. He arrived in Korea last August and had been in the line for 24 straight days at the time of his last message, his father said.

Before entering the service, he worked several years operating heavy construction equipment. Betz attended Terrell Junior and Dunbar High Schools.

Sergt. Clyde A. Bratton wounded in Korea, returned home this week by air and was transferred to Camp Pickett, Va., for treatment.

A twice-wounded World War II infantryman, he is now a twice-wounded Korean veteran.

Sergt. Bratton

Sergt. Thomas

His wife, Mrs. Grace L. Bratton, of 6601 Cockerille ave., Takoma Park, reported Bratton was wounded in his right ankle May 22, a month to the day he was returned to duty from a previous wound.

A native of Fries, Va., he was called to duty as an Army reservist last October. He fought with the Seventeenth Regimental Combat Team in Korea.

Bratton, who came here last summer, worked briefly with the Crefelle Body Works in Bethesda. His children are Johnny, 11, and Geneva, 9.

Another casualty was Sergt. Eugene P. Thomas, of 322 M st. sw., who spent 23 months overseas during World War II without injury but was "slightly wounded" within a month of landing in Korea.

The 26-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene P. Thomas wrote home that his right leg was broken by enemy fire. He expected to be up and about "in a couple of months."

Thomas, a Washington native, enlisted in the Army eight years ago after attending Randall Junior High School. He was a member of the Ninth Infantry Regiment.

Three D. C. Troops Killed, Four Are Injured In Korean Fighting, Defense Report Says

AREA CASUALTY LIST

Killed in action—Army Pfc. Willie J. Roberson, 119 L st. se.

Army Corp. Henry C. Travs III, 638 Hamilton st. nw.

Army Corp. William J. Borland, jr., 1428 Meridian pl. nw.

Wounded in action—Army Sergt. Nathan C. Lewis, sr., 3751 Foote pl. ne.

Marine Pfc. John E. Greenway, 6100 Allentown rd., Camp Springs, Md.

Army Corp. William G. Shearer, formerly of 912 I st. nw.

Injured—Army Pvt. Gerald T. Semple, 1818 L st. ne.

Three District men have been killed in action in Korea, according to the latest Department of Defense casualty list, released yesterday.

Army Corp. Henry C. Travis III, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Travis, 638 Hamilton st. nw., was killed June 3 while serving with the Twenty-first Anti-Aircraft Artillery.

Pfc. Roberson

Besides his parents, Corp. Travis is survived by a brother, Alan E. Travis, a student at the University of Maryland.

Corp. William J. Borland, jr., 23, who wrote his mother in April that he expected to be rotated home the following month, was reported killed May 30. He died of small arms fire near Inje, according to word received by Mrs. Jane L. Borland, 1428 Meridian pl. nw. Corp. Borland was a member of the Thirty-eighth Infantry Regiment, Second Infantry Division.

Also surviving are his sister, Mrs. Mary Lou Pyott, Asbury Park, N. J., and a brother, Eugene Borland, 4477 Lily Pond dr. ne.

The oldest boy in a family of eleven children died on June 2. He is Pfc. Willie J. Roberson, 23, son of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Roberson, 119 L st. se. The Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment soldier was born in Roberson, N. C.

Besides his parents, he is survived by three sisters and seven brothers: Hattie, Essee, Orlanda, Earl, Mary, Daniel, Elija, Louise, Edward, Maurice, all of the L st. address.

Army Sergt. Nathan C. Lewis sr., husband of Mrs. Nancy Lewis, of 3751 Goote pl. ne., veteran of 10 years service, was with the Twenty-fourth Infantry and was wounded June 1.

A Camp Spring, Md., Marine Corps youth was wounded by hand grenade fragments June 11. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Greenway, 20, with the Fifth Marine Regiment, First Marines, had expected to be rotated home June 16.

Born in Roanoke, Va., he attended Surratteville, Md., schools before enlisting at 17.

A 17-year-old native Washingtonian, Army Pvt. Gerald T. Semple, son of Mrs. Zelda A. Hollins, 1818 L st. ne., was injured May 21 in a bayonet fight with the Chinese while his unit was taking a Korean hill. He is with the Eighth Cavalry Regiment.

Also listed as wounded were: Marine Corpl. William G. Shearer, son of Mrs. Thelma Hassen, formerly of 912 I st. nw., and Army Corpl. Wade H. Craun, son of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar D. Craun, of Bridgewater, formerly of 700 G st. se.

3 CHICAGOANS DIE IN ACTION OF KOREAN WAR

Six GIs of City Area Are Wounded

Three Chicago soldiers were listed as killed in action in Korea and six Chicago area men as wounded in the department of defense casualty report issued yesterday. The dead:

Pvt. William C. Goetz, son of August O. Goetz, 4424 S. Rockwell st.

Corp. Byron Kacheris, 22, who enlisted in 1949 and was sent overseas last December. He was killed April 26. Corp. Kacheris

Kacheris [left], Waldon, and Chiverton [right].

was a graduate of Steinmetz High school and lived with his father, Peter, at 1158 Diversey av. A brother, Peter Jr., was killed in World War II while serving in the navy.

Pfc. Wilbur E. Waldon, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Waldon, 6524 Rhodes av., was killed April 22. He entered the army last August and was sent overseas in December. He attended Blue Island Community High school for three years.

The wounded:

Sgt. Jack W. Chiverton, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Chiverton, 7304 Yale av.; enlisted in 1949 and was sent overseas last July. He attended Parker High school for two years.

Pfc. Carlton D. Chuman, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Tauber, live at 1925 N. 18th av., Melrose Park.

Korean Casualties Include Philly GIs

PHILADELPHIA

Korean casualty lists continue to carry names of local GI's.

Pfc. William Carey, 21, of 2405 Christian St., the grandson of Mrs. Lillian Edwards, was reported as wounded. He attended Barrett Junior High and Benjamin Franklin High Schools and worked at Wanamaker's for several years. He was in the 9th Infantry Regiment.

Cpl. Ava J. Gillyard, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Gillyard, of 2116 N. 19th St., was also wounded. He is attached to a heavy tank battalion.

Others wounded include:

Cpl. Noel Jackson Jr., nephew of Mrs. Elsie Wilson of 1812 Reed St.;

Cpl. Willie H. Smith, 19, son of Mrs. Ada Smith of 1441 S. Colorado St.;

Pfc. Frederick Pegues, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Pegues of 2438 N. 17th St., who was wounded in the arm by a hand grenade and who enlisted a year ago after graduation from Northeast High School.

Pfc. James R. Grant, 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Grant, was wounded slightly in Korea. He left Overbrook High School, last July, to enlist. A brother, Charles Jr., is also in the Army.

Pvt. Donald E. Moat, 19, of 444 Peiper St., Media, who was previously reported missing, was wounded and is now hospitalized in Japan. Mrs. Elizabeth Moat, his grandmother, was informed. He played football at Nether Providence High School before his graduation.

Pfc. Clarence A. McCall of 1811 W. Berks St., was killed in action. His next of kin has been notified.

Corp. Albert J. Dvorak, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert J. Dvorak, 4950 Egendale av., McCook, was wounded April 23 by hand grenade fragments. He attended J. Ster-

Dvorak [left], Chuman, and Ware [right].

ling Morton High school in Cicero and Lyons Township High school in La Grange, leaving in his junior year to enlist Oct. 19, 1949. He has been in Korea eight months.

Pfc. John Urdea, whose brother, Octavian Urdea, lives at 4218 N. Keystone av.

Pfc. James Ware Jr., 23, who enlisted April 6, 1950, was sent overseas last September and was wounded in the arms by shrapnel April 22. He is a graduate of Fenger High school and attended Wilson Junior college for a year and a half.

Pfc. Ernest Cardenas, son of Mrs. Lorrine Cardenas, 1503 Jefferson st., Gary, Ind.

Other midwest casualties:

ILLINOIS

KILLED IN ACTION

Ligon, Corp. Arthur—Mrs. Odie Ligon, Champaign, mother.

Purple, Pfc. John E., Jr.—Mrs. Annette F. Purple, Peoria, wife.

Sawickis, Corp. John J.—Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sawickis, rural route 1, Galva, parents.

DIED OF WOUNDS

Baker, Sgt. Ralph W.—Mr. and Mrs. Clarence J. Baker, rural route 1, Briggsville, parents.

WOUNDED

Auten, Pfc. Edgar W.—Ernest W. Auten, Tuscola, father.

Ellstrom, Pfc. Richard H.—Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Ellstrom, Moline, parents.

INDIANA

KILLED IN ACTION

Franz, Pvt. Edward F.—Mr. and Mrs. Herman J. Franz, route 3, Decatur, parents.

WOUNDED

Ahlbrand, Pfc. Edward H. Jr.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Ahlbrand Sr., Seymour, parents.

Copas, Sgt. Creed—Mr. and Mrs. Carlos Copas, rural route 5, Crawfordsville, parents.

Draper, Pvt. Billy J.—Mr. and Mrs. Donald J. Draper, rural route 4, Delphi, parents.

INJURED

Kepler, Pvt. Charles C.—Mr. Earl M. Kepler, Fairmont, father.

MISSING IN ACTION

Head, Corp. Carl R.—Mrs. Virgie Head, Evansville, mother.

Jolliff, Pvt. William E.—Mr. and Mrs. Howard Joliff, rural route 1, Metamora, parents.

Metzcar, Lt. Maurice R.—Mrs. Helen R. Metzcar, Muncie, wife. [Notification made at 327 Leavell av., El Paso, Tex.]

Moore, Pfc. Martin S.—Mr. and Mrs. James I. Moore, Indianapolis, parents.

IOWA

KILLED IN ACTION

Goforth, Carp. Dean R.—Mrs. Dora L. Back, rural route 1, New Market, mother. [Previously missing.]

WOUNDED

Caramazza, Sgt. Augustine P.—Mrs Barbara Caramazza, Belknap, wife.

Chambers, Pfc. Virgil E.—Mrs. Charlotte G. Chambers, Dubuque, wife.

Mihm, Pvt. Alvin A.—Mr. and Mrs. Aleck Mihm, Lime Springs, parents.

MICHIGAN

KILLED IN ACTION

Keeley, Corp. Ronald O.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Keeley, route 1, Kawkawlin, parents.

Sawyer, Pfc. George A.—Mrs. Katherine I. Sawyer, Owosso, mother. [Previously missing.]

WOUNDED

Duncan, Pfc. Robert L.—Mrs. Levina H. Schmidt, Port Huron, mother.

Mantalas, Lt. John G.—Mrs. Grace C. Mantalas, Detroit, wife.

Nelson, Pvt. Jesse—Mrs. Lula Nelson, Detroit, mother.

Sokolowski, Pvt. Richard F.—Mrs. Frances Sokolowski, Detroit, mother.

Young, Pvt. John Jr.—Mr. and Mrs. John Young, Attawa Lake, parents.

MISSING IN ACTION

Kusmitch, Pvt. John A.—Steve Kusmitch, Crystal Falls, father. [Previously wounded and returned to duty.]

Szwajkowski, Corp. Robert W.—Mr. and Mrs. Steve S. Szwajkowski, Dearborn, parents.

RETURNED TO MILITARY CONTROL

Rayburn, Pfc. Henry F.—Mr. and Mrs. Russell E. Rayburn, Highland Park, parents. [Previously prisoner of war.]

Killed in Korea

CPL. REGINALD H. STOKES, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Stokes, 1010 Buchanan St., Richmond was killed in action in Korea May 24. A 1950 February graduate of Walker High School, he was editor of the school's art are still on exhibition there. A Boy Scout and member of Bethlehem Baptist Church, he is survived by his grandmother, Mrs. Martha Carmichael; great grandmother, Mrs. Agnes Washington; a sister, Miss Marie Stokes, three aunts and one uncle.

GI Killed in Korea; Was Third in Family To Serve in Army

A 20-year-old District soldier whose father and grandfather also served in the Army has been killed in action in Korea.

Pfc. Cheeks, son of Robert H. Cheeks II of 1508 Simms drive S.E., was killed May 22, only 13 days after the young machine gunner had written his father that he was "in good health and still shooting Chinks."

Pfc. Cheeks, whose father was a staff sergeant in World War II and whose grandfather was first sergeant of Company D of the

Pfc. Mayers. Pfc. Cheeks.

372d Infantry, has been in the Army about three years and went to Korea last December.

Pfc. Cheeks went to Randall Junior High School and attended Cardozo High School here before enlisting.

Missing GI Heard From.

Pfc. Mayers, only son of Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Mayers, 3513 S street N.W., who has been listed as missing in action since May 18, has written three letters dated since then, one of which describes the action on the day he was reported as missing.

On that date, the 24-year-old soldier writes, his regiment of the 2d Division was trapped when a nearby division's line "caved in and the Chinks broke through by the thousands." "They just stood up on the mountain," he continued, "and fired down at us. . . . I never saw so much lead flying in one place in my life. . . ."

In the next letter he reported that after the same attack his outfit "roared right back at them the following day and scared their tennis shoes right off their feet."

On his birthday, June 12, Pfc. Mayers wrote that he had received his parents' birthday card "right on the dot."

A Washington native, Pfc. Mayers attended schools here, was drafted at the close of World War II and served 16 months. He reenlisted in the Army on July 15, 1949.

Thornton Wounded.

Corpl. Thornton, son of Mrs. William L. Brown, 100 N street S.W., was wounded in the left arm on June 2 while fighting with the 24th Division. The 20-year-old corporal has told his mother that he is in a hospital in Japan.

Prior to enlisting in the Army in July, 1950, he attended Randall Junior High School here. He was shipped to Korea in January.

Injured in Korea was Corpl. Johnson, 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. David Johnson, 706 Fifty-first street N.E., who is serving with the 187th Airborne Infantry Regiment.

Corpl. Johnson, who enlisted in the Army when he was 17, was shipped to Korea in April after training at Fort Bragg, N. C. He attended Browne Junior High School here.

Corpl. O'Mara Hurt.

Another corporal, Patrick J. O'Mara, nephew of Michael Hackett of Bowie, Md., was wounded slightly on May 21. Corpl. O'Mara, who was wounded in October, had written in his last letter before his recent injury that though he had been promoted to corporal and received three citations he "didn't care about all that."

"All I want to do," the 22-year-old soldier wrote, "is to come home and get something to eat."

Corpl. O'Mara attended Laurel High School and completed his high school work while in the Army.

A second District man wounded on June 2, Army Pvt. Colbert, 22, brother of Mrs. Lucille Hall, 1226 Maryland avenue N.E., has been in Korea only two months.

He has written his sister that he is in a hospital in Tokyo. Pvt. Colbert, a native of Melwood, Md., came to Washington about three years ago and worked for The Hecht Co. on a delivery truck and as a construction worker before joining the Army.

Pvt. Mills a Casualty.

Pvt. Carroll W. Mills, 23, nephew of William Mills, 4415 North Thirteenth street, Arlington, was wounded in action on May 30. A check through the Red Cross brought the information that he was wounded in the left shoulder. Pvt. Mills attended Washington-Lee High School before entering the service.

Korean War

Phila. Army Corporal, 19, Among Wounded in Korea

Evening Star 5-6-51

Cpl. Carl W. Austin, 19, a grandson of Mrs. Mary J. Spencer, of 1825 Pemberton st., was reported wounded in Korea in the Defense Department's 294th casualty list, released yesterday.

CPL. AUSTIN

Lt. Stanton.

Pvt. Lanier.

One other Pennsylvania casualty was listed. Pfc. John R. Ritter, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Ritter, of Dunmore, near Scranton, was reported missing in action. He previously had been wounded and returned to duty.

Two Delaware residents were wounded. No new casualties for New Jersey and Maryland were announced.

Corporal Austin was wounded March 25, according to word received by his grandmother. The youth, a graduate of Barrett Junior High School, joined the Army last July and was assigned to an infantry division.

The Delawareans reported wounded were Sgt. Daniel A. Bloxman, son of Mrs. Pearl I. Miller, of 221 King st., Wilmington, and Cpl. Cleon C. Eckler, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Eckler, Sr., of RFD 2, Middleton.

Two District Soldiers, One a West Pointer, Wounded in Korea

Two Washington men, including a 24-year-old West Point graduate on his first combat assignment have been wounded in action in Korea, the Defense Department announced today.

First Lt. Walter C. Stanton, jr., son of Col. and Mrs. Walter C. Stanton of 3517 Davis street N.W., was slightly wounded by grenade fragments on April 23, his parents said.

Evening Star

Lt. Stanton was graduated from West Point last June and assigned to the 24th Division as a platoon leader in September, following a post-graduation furlough. He was born in Tacoma, Wash., and attended Sullivan Preparatory School here before going to the military academy.

Father Far East Expert.

Col. Stanton, a member of the Marshall mission to China in 1946, is a veteran of the Far East command. From 1947 to 1949 he was chief of the operations division of Gen. MacArthur's Tokyo headquarters. Now he is a student at the National War College at Fort McNair.

Wash. Post 5-11-51

Also reported wounded was Pvt. Johnny Lanier, 25, husband of Mrs. Mildred Lanier, 4515 Fifteenth street N.W. Pvt. Lanier, an infantryman with the 24th Division, was wounded in the hand April 20. His wife said a letter from him received last Friday indicated he is in a hospital in Japan.

Married Here Last Fall.

Pvt. and Mrs. Lanier were married here last September 19 at the home of his sister, Mrs. Lillian Lanier, of the Fifteenth street address. He was inducted into the Army the next day and sent to Korea early in April, after training at Fort Meade, Md., and other camps. Mrs. Lanier said her husband wrote he arrived in Japan on April 5. She said he probably was wounded soon after joining his outfit in Korea.

A native of Greenwood, S. C., Pvt. Lanier worked as a delivery supervisor for the Hecht Co. here before being drafted. He has lived in Washington for about eight years.

Leonardtown Amateur Boxer Killed in Korea

Evening Star Mon., 5-14-51

District Private Who Rejected OCS Missing in Action

Washington Post

A former amateur boxer from Leonardtown, Md., was killed in action April 11 near Seoul, the Defense Department reported today.

He was Pvt. Henry A. Bennett, a member of Headquarters Battery, 15th Field Artillery Battalion.

Pvt. Bennett.

The Defense Department also listed a District man as missing and the Air Force son of a Fort Meade colonel as missing in flight. Three District men and a Charlottesville (Va.) soldier were reported wounded.

Pvt. Bennett was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Bennett, who operate a farm near Leonardtown. He attended St. Marys Academy and Margaret Brent High School and was widely known in Southern Maryland as an amateur boxer.

Pvt. Burnette.

Pfc. Leonard.

He was employed as a clerk in a Leonardtown grocery when he enlisted last September 11 in Washington. He received his basic training at Fort Jackson and Fort Bliss. He last saw his parents in January just before his unit was ordered to Seattle, Washington, and was flown to Korea.

Pfc. Gass.

Sergt. Harper.

Pfc. Charles Gass, 23, who turned down a chance to go to officers' training school in 1946 because it was peace time and he didn't believe in war, is missing in action in Korea. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Gass of 3717 Livingston street N.W. Mr. Gass is owner of the Service Pharmacy at Seventeenth and I streets N.W.

Formerly Served in Alaska.

Pvt. Gass, a decoder and chief of the message center of Headquarters Company of the 19th Infantry, 24th Division, was reported missing from a front-line outpost April 18, his mother said. He served as an Air Force decoder in Alaska in 1946-47, Mrs. Gass said, and was recalled to Army duty as a reservist last October while he was studying pharmacy at George Washington University.

A graduate of Woodward Prep here, Pvt. Gass enlisted in 1946. His mother said he rejected an opportunity to take officer training then because he did not want to serve in a peace-time Army. "He didn't believe in war," she said.

An only child, Pvt. Gass went to George Washington after his discharge from Alaska duty. When he was recalled in October, he qualified again for OCS, according to Mrs. Gass. He arrived in Tokyo last Christmas eve and went to Korea the next day, she said. The OCS papers didn't catch up with him until last month at the Korean front.

Mrs. Gass said her son probably would have returned to Japan to accept the OCS training this time, but there were no decoders available to replace him at the front.

The Defense Department also said Air Force 2nd Lt. Douglas Kern, 24, son of Col. and Mrs. Theodore Kern of Fort Meade, is missing after flight May 5 over Korea.

CASUALTIES

In Korea Since February.

Lt. Kern, a native of St. Paul, Minn., a former Air Force enlisted man, was graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1949 and re-entered the service with an ROTC commission then. After training in Texas, he was ordered to Korea in February and attached to the 5th Air Force as a medium bomber navigator.

Col. Kern is staff transportation officer of the 7th Corps at Fort Meade.

District soldiers reported wounded in action were Sergt. James E. Harper, 21, of 520 Twenty-third place N.E.; Pfc. Francis A. Leonard, 19, of 255 V street N.W., and Pvt. Elwood Burnette of 1129 Sixth street N.W.

Sergt. Harper, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest F. Harper, suffered a shattered left wrist April 17 while serving as a field medic with the 25th Division, his mother said. A Mothers' Day card from him yesterday reported he is at the 279th General Hospital in Osaka, Japan, and expects to have his third operation and skin graft soon.

He plans to study medicine after his discharge, Mrs. Harper said.

A graduate of Armstrong High School in 1947, he plans to study medicine after his discharge, Mrs. Harper said. His three-year enlistment in the Army was up last December 1, she said, and he hopes to be out soon.

Pvt. Burnette Wounded.

Pvt. Burnette, son of Mr. and Mrs. James McAllister of 1129 Sixth street N.W., has been seriously wounded in Korea, but his family does not know the extent of his injuries.

Born in Richmond, Va., September 3, 1933, Pvt. Burnette volunteered for Army service at 17, enlisting last September. He trained at Camp Jackson, Ga., and at Ft. Belvoir, Va., before going to Korea in March. He is with an outfit of Engineers.

In Washington, he was graduated in January, 1950, from Terrell Junior High School and then went to Phelps Vocational High School for a time until he entered the Army. He worked as a porter at Peoples Drug Stores here.

Pfc. James M. Jenkins, son of Mrs. George H. Jenkins, of Charlottesville, Va., was listed as wounded in action in the Defense Department's 301st casualty list of the Korean war.

S. Phila. Soldier Dies From Mortar Wound

A South Philadelphia infantryman died of wounds suffered in action in Korea, seven other service men from this area were wounded and one was injured, the Department of Defense disclosed yesterday in its 304th casualty list.

A Pennsylvania soldier also was listed as killed in action, 21 others from this State were wounded, one was missing and one was returned to duty. Seven service men from Maryland were reported wounded. No new casualties were announced for New Jersey or Delaware.

WOUND IS FATAL

Pvt. Charles H. Pratt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Pratt, of 2646 S. Philip st., died May 2 in an Army hospital in Korea, four days after he was struck in the left leg by Red mortar fire. The soldier, who had been in Korea only three weeks, had written his parents from the hospital telling them not to worry because his wound "wasn't too bad."

"Just a few lines to let you know that I'm OK," he wrote. "The wound wasn't too bad, so I don't want you to worry. I was hit by Chinese mortar fire in my left leg and will be up walking soon. The doctors say I will be home in two or three months and maybe sooner."

NEAR FRONT LINES

Mrs. Pratt said the letter was not in her son's handwriting, but bore his signature. In an earlier letter, he told his parents he was 300 yards from the front lines and was getting his first taste of combat.

"I didn't know I could dive into a foxhole so fast," he wrote.

EMPLOYED BY DAIRY

Pratt attended South Philadelphia High School and was employed for a time in the ice cream department of Abbott's Dairies, 238 Lombard st. He entered the Army seven months ago. The same day he died, a brother, Robert, 18, left with the Army for Korea.

Also surviving is another brother, William, and two sisters, Mrs. Lillian Zavrel and Doris.

Among the service men reported wounded in the Korean fighting was Pfc. Bernard Davis, 18-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Davis, 2227 N. 6th st. He was shot in the leg April 27 and is now in a hospital in California. He telephoned his parents from the hospital last Thursday and told them not to worry about him as he was "doing fine."

ENLISTED IN JUNE

Davis enlisted last June after graduating from Northeast High School. He was sent overseas in December.

Pfc. Howard L. Folk, 19, of 2202 N. Woodstock st., was wounded April 25 while serving with the 24th Division, his father, John L. Folk, was notified. A graduate of Gratz High School, he entered the service last July and left for Korea in December. While in high school he played basketball.

Cpl. Lawrence H. Taylor, 24, a paratrooper, was wounded April 24, according to notification received by his mother, Mrs. Gladys Emanuel, of 1639 Christian st. In a letter written from a hospital, he said he had suffered a shoulder wound when his company was ambushed in the Injun River sector.

'FEW CAME BACK'

"A few of us came back," he wrote, "but there are many who will never come back."

Taylor entered the service in February, 1948, and was shipped overseas last August. He is a graduate of Northeast High School, where he was a member of the football team. A brother, Robert, is in the Navy.

Pfc. Joseph Watson, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Watson, of 1157 S. Sydenham st., was wounded April 22. He wrote to his parents the next day saying he had been hit in the left arm and leg by a burst of fire from jet planes. He said a member of his outfit standing nearby had been killed by the same burst.

BROTHER IN ARMY

Watson joined the Army in February, 1950, after graduating from Benjamin Franklin High School, where he played on the football, baseball and basketball teams. He went overseas last October. A brother, Pfc. Nathaniel Watson, Jr., is stationed with the Army in California.

Cpl. Robert J. Cole, 21, of 2412 N. 13th st., was wounded April 24, his wife, Bertha G., was informed. In a letter written from a hospital in Japan, he said he had been wounded in both hands by a grenade. He enlisted in February, 1948. He and his wife were married last Aug. 4, 12 days before he left for overseas. His mother, Mrs. Edna Wungus, lives in Rosedale, Md.

INJURIES NOT SERIOUS

Pvt. Walter A. Knorr, 21 son of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard P. Knorr, of 6032 Lindbergh blvd., was wounded April 20. He telegraphed his parents from an Army hospital that his injuries were not serious. He enlisted last July.

PFC. DAVIS

PFC. FOLK

CPL. TAYLOR

PFC. WATSON

Sgt. John W. Schenck, 21, son of Mrs. Bertha Schenck, of 547 Washington ave., Phoenixville, was wounded in Korea a third time April 15 and is now in a hospital in Japan. He previously was wounded in the fighting Sept. 27 and Dec. 1. Schenck served with the occupation forces in Korea for two years, receiving his discharge four days before the outbreak of hostilities. He re-enlisted and requested duty in Korea.

The soldier listed as injured is Pvt. John J. Markiewicz, 32, of 2207 W. 11th st., Chester, a veteran of the Second World War. He wrote to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Markiewicz, that he had suffered a burned hand. He served in the China-Burma-India theater during the last war.

Other casualties amounced by the Defense Department were:

PENNSYLVANIA—KILLED IN ACTION

Pfc. Nathan Steele, Jr., son of Mrs. Adella J. Steele, of Republic.

WOUNDED

Cpl. Donald H. Anderson, brother of Robert L. Anderson, of Warren.

Pfc. William G. Bell, son of Charles E. Bell, of Johnstown.

Pvt. James P. Blair, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Blair, of New Eagle.

Pfc. Thomas M. Bolick, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Bolick, of Mount Carmel.

Pfc. Raymond D. Curran, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond D. Curran, Sr., of Easton.

Sgt. Saul Davis, son of Mrs. Nancy M. Wells, of Corapolis.

Pfc. David E. Deer, son of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Deer, of Turtle Creek.

Pfc. Norman R. Grumbling, brother of Alice E. Grumbling, of Johnstown.

Pvt. Edward N. Jackson, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. William L. Jackson, Sr., of Carlisle.

Pfc. John P. Kahl, son of Mrs. Katie Kahl, of Newmanstown.

Cpl. Robert J. Klugh, son of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Klugh, of Beaver Falls.

Pfc. Donald M. Lietka, son of George A. Lietka, of Wellsboro.

Sgt. 1/c. George B. Matisick, husband of Mrs. Marguerite J. Matisick, of Shamokin. (Previously wounded and returned to duty).

Pvt. Philip H. Merz, son of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Merz, of Pittsburgh.

Pfc. Ernest R. Newton, son of Mrs. Jessie A. Newton, of New Albany.

Sgt. Stanley Nortaide, brother of John Nortavaga, of Maryd.

Cpl. Frank B. Showers, son of Mrs. Marion C. Showers, of Tower City.

Sgt. Jonathan Tucker, son of Mrs. Sobina Oliver, of Avoca.

Pvt. Edward B. Utts, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Z. Utts, of Bellwood.

Pfc. Edward Wartko, son of Mrs. Catherine Wartko, of Jessup.

Cpl. Andrew J. White, son of Mrs. Hannah White, of Dawson. (Previously wounded and returned to duty).

MISSING IN ACTION

AIR FORCE

T./Sgt. Frank J. Chesnowsky, son of Mrs. Ursula M. Chesnowsky, of Pittston.

RETURNED TO DUTY

Sgt. George F. Morrow, son of Mrs. Ruth M. Morrow, of Apollo. (Previously injured).

MARYLAND—WOUNDED

M/Sgt. Luther K. Jones, brother of Mrs. Lota Whitehead, of Baltimore.

Capt. Robert J. Lamb, husband of Mrs. Miriam D. Lamb, of Silver Spring.

Cpl. William C. Latham, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Latham, Sr., of Edgewood.

Pfc. Raymond R. Miller, son of Mr. and Mrs. Earl R. Miller, of Frostburg.

Sgt. John J. Riley, Jr., son of Mrs. Anna Riley, of Baltimore.

Pfc. Joseph P. Torney, son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis S. Torney, of California.

Pfc. Charles W. Wetzelberger, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Wetzelberger, of Baltimore.

2 CHICAGOANS AND SUBURBAN YANK WOUNDED

One Victim Is Navy Vet Now in Army

Two Chicago soldiers and one from Chicago Heights have been wounded in Korea, a defense department casualty report disclosed yesterday. They are:

Pvt. Jack Britan, 21, who served a year in the army in 1949, was recalled as a reservist last August, and was sent overseas in November. He was a student at Harrison High school for three years and lived with his mother, Mrs. Mildred Britan, at 3264 W. Ogden av.

Pfc. Charles R. Williams, 22, who served 18 months in the navy in World War II, and then enlisted in the army in 1949. He was sent overseas in January and was wounded April 23. He is a graduate of Edison Park public school and lived with his father, George Williams, at 2902 McLean av.

Pfc. William H. Alexander, 21, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Alexander, live at 1442 Arnold st., Chicago Heights.

Williams [left] and Alexander

Other midwest casualties:

ILLINOIS

WOUNDED

Brimm, Pfc. Collin A.—Mrs. Florence M. Brimm, Anna, wife.

Hufnagel, 1st Lt. James R.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward K. Hufnagel, Murphysboro, parents.

Lynch, Capt. Ruff F.—Mrs. Ruth E. Lynch, RRI, Odin, wife.

Ruh, Pvt. Leland L.—Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Ruh, Jacksonville, parents.

Schade, Sgt. James O.—Mrs. Antionie Schade, Peoria, wife.

INJURED

Jones, Corp. Gene R.—Mrs. Billie Keeling, Benton, aunt.

INDIANA

WOUNDED

Forbes, Sgt. Edward J.—Mr. and Mrs. James G. Forbes, Evansville, parents.

Jones, Sgt. Orville M.—Harry Jones Jr., Jonesboro, brother. [Notification made at 6b Tom McMillan Homes, Naval Base, South Carolina].

IOWA

KILLED IN ACTION

Hansen, Marine Pfc. Lawrence D.—Mrs. Lawrence D. Hansen, Sioux City, wife.

WOUNDED

Burris, Corp. Milton D.—Mr. and Mrs. Harvey B. Burris, RFD 3, New Virginia, parents.

Hans, Pfc. Georgie J.—Mrs. Louis Weideman, Maquoketa, mother. [Previously wounded.]

Pederson, Pfc. Thomas A.—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Pederson, Manly, parents.

Wilkie, Pfc. Raymond L.—Mr. and Mrs. Floyd E. Wilkie, Webb, parents.

MICHIGAN

KILLED IN ACTION

Howay, Corp. Charles L.—Mrs. Anna Howay, Mount Pleasant, mother.

WOUNDED

Carr, Pfc. Elbert Jr.—Mrs. Rena Gray, Battle Creek, grandmother.

Centers, Pvt. Paul E.—Mr. and Mrs. Clyde F. Centers, Detroit, parents.

Jenkins, Pvt. Ancy J.—Wilson Jenkins Sr. Hamtramck, father.

Rashott, Pvt. Donald H.—Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Rashott, RFD 1, Standish, parents.

Rowley, Pvt. Warren V. Jr.—Mr. and Mrs. Warren V. Rowley Sr., Addison, parents.

Smith, Pfc. Ralph K.—Mrs. Geraldine Eager, Grand Rapids, aunt.

Tiemeyer, Corp. William P.—Mr. and Mrs. Peter H. Tiemeyer, Grand Rapids, parents.

INJURED

Nowry, Corp. Ray S.—Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon J. Nowry, Plymouth, parents.

Two Killed in Korea, 7 Wounded in Latest War Casualty List

Army Corpl. Woodrow Gray, 34, colored, a former cadet officer at Armstrong High School, died in Korea from wounds received in fighting, the Defense Department reported today.

The death in action of Marine 1st Lt. Earl F. Patrick of Triangle, Va., and the wounding of five District area men also was reported in the latest casualty list from the Pentagon. Added to the list was the report of the wounding of two men from Charlottesville, Va., and Cumberland, Md.

Corpl. Gray, son of Mrs. Sarah Webb, 636-A Orleans place N.E., enlisted in the Army in 1944 and served in Alaska as a cook for two years. He has discharged after a three-year hitch, but re-enlisted a few weeks later, and has been in the Army since.

He also leaves his wife Ethel and a 16-year-old son Woodrow E. Gray of 2931 Pomeroy road S.E.

Before joining the Army, he worked as a waiter in hotels here and was janitor at Christ Church in Alexandria and at the Christ Child Society in the District. He went to Japan in 1949 and to Korea last July, where he served with the 24th Division.

Marine Pvt. 1/c Richard T.

Corpl. Woodrow Gray. Killed.

Pvt. 1/c R. T. Okanen. Wounded.

Oksanen, 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. Karl E. Oksanen, 4500 North Seventeenth street, Arlington, was wounded in action only a few days after recovering from an earlier wound and returning to his unit.

His mother said his last letter, dated April 15, reported he had just returned from the hospital. He had been wounded the previous November, she added.

Pvt. Oksanen, who attended Washington-Lee High School, joined the Marines three years ago. He went overseas last July. His last letter home also said he hoped to be sent back soon under the rotation system.

Rifleman Wounded.

Army Pvt. 1/c Johnnie T. Williams, 18, colored, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Williams, 4208 Foote street N.E., also was wounded in action. He is a rifleman in the 24th Division.

He attended Randall Junior High School and then went to school in San Francisco for several years before enlisting in the Army March, 1950. He arrived in Korea last September.

Another member of the 24th Division, Pvt. 1/c James W. Stewart, jr., colored, son of Mrs. Gwendolyn L. Steward, 633 Anacostia avenue N.E., was wounded slightly. A native of Washington, he was graduated from Phelps Vocational High School last June and then enlisted in the Army. He landed in Korea last December.

Others wounded were:

Army Sergt. 1/c Herman W. Carey, brother of Mrs. Elton A. Skillman, who formerly lived at 420-A Warner street N.W.; Army Sergt. Clyde A. Bratton of Fries, Va.; Army Pvt. 1/c Charley A. Brown of Charlottesville, Va., and Army Pvt. 1/c Floyd M. Winters of Cumberland, Md.

Casualty—Nathan Lindsay, 18, nephew of Mrs. Jane Mitchell of 1608 Pennsylvania, Memphis, Tenn., was fatally wounded April 11 in Korea and died several days later. Corporal Lindsay was a member of Mount Moriah Baptist Church.

CHICAGO, GARY PRIVATES DEAD IN KOREAN WAR

A Gary army private has been killed in the Korean war and a Chicago army private has died of wounds, according to a defense department casualty list released yesterday. The report on wounded includes two Chicago soldiers and a former Chicagoan, now living in Chesterton, Ind., an Elmwood Park private, and a Lyons sergeant.

Pvt. George Brazell Jr. of Gary has been killed in action, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Brazell, 2370 Noble st., Gary, have been informed.

Pvt. Lee Bluit, 23, of 342 W. Chicago av., died April 22 of wounds suffered in the fighting. His brother, John Fisher of the

Brazell [left] and Bluit

same address has been notified. Bluit was called with the reserve in September, and wrote on April 7 that he was en route to Korea.

Chicagoan in Hospital

The wounded include:

Pvt. Nick Milkovich, 24, of 2954 E. 80th st., who lived with his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Nick Milkovich. Milkovich, a graduate of Maine Township High school, Park Ridge, now is in a hospital in Korea recovering from wounds suffered late in March. He saw action in the Pacific with the navy

Milkovich [left] and Schneider

in World War II, and was an iron worker before he was called with the reserve in September. He has a brother, Mitchell, 18, who enlisted in the army three weeks ago, and a sister, Katherine Ann.

Pfc. George R. Schneider, 20, of 10940 Avenue C, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Schneider of that address. Schneider, wounded late in April for the third time in the Korean fighting, now is recovering in a hospital at Yokohama, Japan. His mother has been notified that he has been awarded the bronze oak leaf cluster. A former student at Chicago Vocational High school, he worked for the Carnegie-Illinois Steel corporation before enlisting last June. Schneider has been in Korea since December.

Mount Holly GI Killed in Korea

A Mount Holly, N. J., Army private was killed in action in Korea and two other service men from this area were wounded, the Department of Defense disclosed in casualty list No. 291, released last night.

Pennsylvania casualties totaled four wounded and one injured. Two New Jersey soldiers were reported wounded and one was listed as returned to duty. The Maryland toll was one wounded and one missing.

'TIRED OF KILLING MEN'

The Mount Holly youth who lost his life was Pvt. Harold F. Braddock, 18-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Emory Braddock, of Woodlane rd., Mount Holly. Their parents received notification that he was killed in action April 15.

In a letter written four days before his death, the soldier told his parents: "I am tired of killing men —so tired I cannot think." Braddock enlisted in the Army last August after leaving Mount Holly High School where he was a sophomore. An infantryman with the 24th Division, he had been in Korea for two months.

Surviving, in addition to his parents, are two brothers, Wilson, 22, a veteran of the Second World War, and Robert, 7.

PVT. HARRY JONES

The service men listed as wounded are Pvt. Harry Jones, Jr., 17, son of Mrs. Mattie Jones, of 1758 N. 10th st., and Pfc. Donald J. Peterson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry G. Peterson, Sr., of 1108 N. New rd., Pleasantville, N. J.

Private Jones was wounded in action April 10 and is now in a hospital in Japan, his mother was notified. In a letter dated April 21, he said he had been wounded in the right leg, but "not seriously."

The soldier enlisted last July 7 and was sent overseas Christmas Day after training at Fort Knox, Ky. He attended Benjamin Franklin High School. A twin brother, Harold, enlisted three days after Harry and is now stationed at Fort Benning, Ga.

OTHER CASUALTIES

Other casualties announced by the Defense Department were:

PENNSYLVANIA—WOUNDED

Sgt. Constantino Georgiou, nephew of John Constantinou, of Clairton.

Pfc. Edward E. Loomis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harlan R. Loomis, of South Waverly.

Cpl. Edward C. Schade, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde E. Schade, of Valley View.

INJURED

Cpl. John Pochilla, brother of Mrs. Betty Dishinger, of Erie.

NEW JERSEY—WOUNDED

Sgt. 1/c Joseph F. O'Brien, brother of John F. O'Brien, of Elizabeth.

RETURNED TO DUTY

Pvt. Francis T. Grover, son of Mrs. Beatrice Ernest, of Pennington. (Previously wounded in action.)

MARYLAND—WOUNDED

Sgt. 1/c James R. Stone, son of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Stone, of Frederick. (Previously injured and returned to duty.)

MISSING IN ACTION

NAVY

Wilbur Thomas Gallis, airman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. Gallis, of Federalsburg.

GI, 17, Killed in Korea

MOBILE, Ala.—Only 17 years old, Pvt. Robert G. Turner, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Turner of Mobile, is dead in Korea. A member of the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment, Private Turner was wounded in action April 16 and died April 17. He was a volunteer and had been in the Army seven months.

2 D. C. Soldiers Die in Action; Three Others Are Wounded

Corpl. Gray

Pfc. Williams

Corpl. Paxton

Pfc. Steward

AREA CASUALTY LIST:

Killed in Action:

Corpl. Jesse J. Paxton, 154 12th st. se.

Died of Wounds:

Corpl. Woodrow R. Gray, 636-A Orleans pl. ne.

Wounded:

Pfc. James W. Steward, jr., 633 Anacostia ave. ne.

Pfc. Johnnie T. Williams, 4208 Foote st. ne.

Sergt. 1/c Herman M. Carey, formerly of 420-A Warner st. nw.

Corpl. Jesse J. Paxton, Army reservist recalled to service in October, was killed in Korea April 12, a month after he landed there.

Defense Department notification was received by his sister, Mrs. E. A. Kirby, 154 12th st. se., with whom he lived.

In his last letter home, the 30-year-old World War II veteran told how he had been hospitalized the first week of combat because of sore feet. He said his outfit must have "walked 1000 miles" and had slept four hours in two nights.

Came Here in 1940

A native of Maysel, W. Va., he came here in 1940 and was graduated from Eastern High School. He received a certificate of merit for his World War II service in the Aleutians.

Before he was recalled, he had been employed as a civilian in the office of the Quartermaster General here and attended the American University School of Business Administration.

Besides his sister, he is survived by his mother, Mrs. Susie Wilson, Maysel; another sister, Mrs. Frances Ferrell, and three brothers, Carl Paxton, Jack Paxton and Emory Paxton, all of West Virginia.

Mother, Wife, Son Surive

Corpl. Woodrow Roosevelt Gray, a one-time cadet officer at Armstrong Senior High School, died of wounds in Korea, according to latest infrmation from the Department of Defense.

The 34-year-old soldier, son of Mrs. Sarah Webb, 636-A Orleans pl. ne., also leaves his wife, Ethel Lenora Gray, and a 16-year-old son, Woodrow Elbert Gray, of 2931 Pomeroy rd. se.

Gray joined the Army in 1946, reenlisting in 1949. He went to Japan late in 1949, landing in Korea last July. Much of his time, according to his letters, was spent "sending and dodging bullets."

The Defense Department reported he was wounded in action on April 16, and died the following day. According to recent letters to his wife, he was contemplating making the Army his career. He was a member of the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment of the Twenty-fifth Infantry Division.

A native of Alexandria, he attended Randall Junior High and graduated from Armstrong in 1932. Before enlisting, he worked in the Alexandria Navy torpedo plant.

Steward 'Slightly Wounded'

Another local member of the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment, Pfc. James W. Steward, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Steward, 633 Anacostia ave. ne., was reported "slightly wounded' by the Defense Department.

A native Washingtonian, Steward enlisted last July upon graduation from Phelps Vocational High School. Landing in Korea in December, he was wounded on April 12.

Another "slightly wounded" casualty was reported as Pfc. Johnnie T. Williams, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Williams of 4208 Foote st. ne., Pfc. Williams, 20, was a member of a tank battalion when wounded September 20.

Also recorded as wounded on the same list was Sergt. 1/c Herman M. Carey, brother of Mrs. Elton A. Skillman, who formerly lived at 420-A Warner st. nw.

Other area casualties wounded included: Pfc. Melvin E. Boyer, son of Mrs. Mary E. Boyer, Route 1, Middletown, Md., and Pfc. Charles A. Brown, son of Mr. and Mrs. Reese Brown of Charlottesville, Va.

Phila. Soldier, 18, Missing in Korea

A Philadelphia soldier was listed as missing in action in Korea and two other service men from this city were reported wounded in the Defense Department's 287th casualty list, released last night.

PFC. STALEY

Other Pennsylvania casualties were three killed, one dead of wounds and four wounded. The New Jersey toll was one killed and four wounded. Maryland had two killed and one wounded.

Pfc. James L. Staley, 18, of 2241 Greenwich st., has been missing in Korea since March 11, according to notification received by his mother, Mrs. Nellie Staley. However, Mrs. Staley received a letter from her son last Tuesday which was postmarked April 11. In the letter he said he had been in Japan for two weeks.

Staley enlisted in the Army in April, 1950, while a student at Southern High School. He was sent overseas last January.

The Philadelphians reported wounded were Pfc. Lewis T. Isaac, son of Thomas L. Isaac, of 914 S. Bernard st., and Pvt. Edward J. Radetich, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Radetich, of 130 Queen st.

Other casualties announced by the Defense Department were:

PENNSYLVANIA—KILLED IN ACTION

Pfc. William H. Dangro, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Dangro, of Lancaster. (Previously reported missing in action).

Pvt. Robert Rockenbaugh, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Rockenbaugh, of Pittsburgh.

Pfc. William W. Wallack, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Wallack, of Harwick.

DIED OF WOUNDS

Pvt. Walter Hallam, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Hallam, of Clairton.

WOUNDED

Cpl. Jack S. Armitage, son of Harold W. Armitage, of Corry.

Pvt. Dale P. Peirce, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph W. Peirce, of Beaver Falls.

Pfc. James K. Thomas, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Thomas, of Latrobe.

Cpl. Billy T. Weaver, son of Mr. and Mrs. Zachriah Weaver, of Hopewell.

NEW JERSEY—KILLED IN ACTION
MARINE CORPS

Pfc. Robert S. Cisonka, son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew C. Ofsanka, of Boonton.

WOUNDED

Pfc. Leo T. Daly, son of Joseph Daly, of New Brunswick.

Pfc. Charles E. Brown, nephew of Mrs. Mattie Ayers, of Orange.

Pvt. Philip Spoto, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Spoto, of Trenton.

Pvt. Robert B. Stevens, son of William Stevens, of Vineland.

MARYLAND—KILLED IN ACTION

Pfc. Walter J. Bailey, son of Mrs. Edna Watkins, of Federalsburg.

Pfc. Howard L. Turner, son of Mrs. Ethel Turner, of Odenton.

WOUNDED

M/Sgt. Donald G. Grieve, husband of Mrs. Nettie K. Grieve, of Aberdeen.

DOWNERS GROVE AIR FORCE MAN MISSING IN WAR

An air force officer from the Chicago area was reported missing in action, and a Lake Villa soldier was listed as returned to the American sector in Korea after having been released by enemy forces, according to a casualty list released yesterday by the defense department.

Holloway

The air force officer was identified as 2d Lt. Melvin J. Shadduck, husband of Mrs. Lillian B. Shadduck, whose address was given as rural route, Downers Grove.

Pfc. Edward E. Petersen, of route 1, Lake Villa, was listed as returned to military control after being a prisoner of war. He is the son of Mrs. Pauline Petersen.

Pfc. Major C. Holloway Jr., son of Mrs. Ollie M. Woods, 6026 St. Lawrence av., was reported returned to duty after recovering from wounds.

Other midwest casualties:

ILLINOIS

WOUNDED

Reggio, Pvt. Pasquale—Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Reggio, Chillcothe, parents.

IOWA

WOUNDED

Ahrens, Sgt. 1st Class John E.—Mrs. Irma A. German, Washington, mother.

MISSING IN ACTION

Kneuppel, Capt. Raymond J.—Mr. and Mrs. Diedrich J. Kneuppel, Hampton, parents.

Capt. G. Gray World War II Ace, Missing

HEMPHILL, W. Va.—The Defense Department has notified the family of Capt. George E. Gray of the air force that he is missing in Korea after his plane was seen crashing behind enemy lines April 5.

Captain Gray, holder of the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal for 102 fighter missions in World War II, was piloting a F-51 fighter plane.

His wife, Loretta Gary, with whom he made his home in Washington, D. C. for the past four years, learned that her husband's plane crashed during a strafing mission over enemy ground troops.

Captain Gray was born in Hemphill, 30 years ago, the son of George N. and Mrs. Addie Gray. He graduated from Kimball high school and attended West Virginia State college for three years. He enlisted in the Air Force after graduating from Tuskegee where he was commissioned following air cadet training in 1942.

He served 15 months combat duty in Italy and was then transferred to the Air Force Weather service station in the Pentagon building. Later the weather service was moved to Andrew Air Force base just outside the Capitol.

Captain Gray was the only Negro of his rank in the weather service.

Captain Gray wrote his wife March 28 that he had just arrived in Korea and had recently completed two missions and that he hoped to see active duty as a jet pilot for which he had been trained earlier in the states.

2 Penna. Soldiers Killed In Korea; City GI Hit

The Pennsylvania soldiers were reported killed in Korea and six, including one from Philadelphia, were reported wounded in Casualty List No. 460, the Department of Defense announced yesterday.

One New Jersey soldier died of wounds, four from that State were reported wounded and one was returned to duty.

PVT. GIBSON

Killed in action were Sgt. 1/c Benjamin J. Kasmerovitz, of Plains, near Wilkes-Barre, and 1st Lt. Leroy Lovett, husband of Mrs. Evelyn B. Lovett, of Lansdale, Perry county.

The Philadelphian who was wounded is Pvt. Horace L. Gibson, son of Estelle Gibson and nephew of Mrs. Bessie Sadler, of 1429 S. Colorado st.

Sgt. Kasmerovitz, son of Mrs. Joseph Kasmerovitz, of 97 Williams st., Plains, was the first of several hundred Plains residents in the armed forces to be killed in action in Korea. One of nine children, he served in the Army during the Second World War and was wounded in Italy. Three of his brothers, Anthony, Charles and Frank, also served in the Second World War. His mother, a widow, was notified of his death Dec. 3.

Pvt. Gibson, 17, entered service in February of this year. He took his basic training at Fort Breckenridge, Ky., went to Korea in July and was wounded Oct. 16. He wrote his mother, saying he had been hit in the hip by shrapnel and was in a hospital in Kobe, Japan.

Private Gibson attended Barrett Junior High School and Bok Vocational School. At Bok he studied automobile mechanics and was on the cross-country team.

3 Phila. Soldiers Listed Wounded in Korea War

Three Philadelphia soldiers were wounded in action in Korea and another from this city was injured, the Department of Defense reported in its 458th casualty list, released last night.

Two Pennsylvanians also were listed as killed, four others as wounded and one as returned to duty. No casualties for New Jersey, Delaware or Maryland were given in the list.

Pvt. Howard W. Fox, 23, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Fox, of 2613 E. Hagert st., was wounded in action Nov. 24 while serving as an infantryman with the 3d Division. In a recent letter to his parents, he said he had suffered a slight concussion.

ENTERED ARMY IN JANUARY

Fox attended Penn Treaty Junior High School and was employed as a shipping clerk before entering the Army last Jan. 17. He was sent overseas as a replacement in September. Two brothers, Joseph and Edward, are Navy veterans of the Second World War.

Cpl. Charles P. Artis, 22, of 1614 Hartranft st., was wounded in Korea Oct. 30 and is now a patient in an Army hospital at Camp Pickett, Va. His wife, Jeanette, said he had been shot in the left leg.

A member of an anti-aircraft battalion, Artis entered the service in 1948 and served with the occupation troops in Japan before going into combat last July. He attended West Philadelphia High School and worked for a time in a book store. He has a 14-month-old son, Charles, Jr., whom he has never seen. A brother, Raymond, also is in the Army, stationed at Fort Bragg, N. C.

RECOVERING FROM WOUNDS

Pvt. George Hooker, Jr., 22, of 1853 N. Sheridan st., is in a hospital in Japan recovering from wounds of the elbow suffered in the fighting last month, his wife, Barbara, was informed. A native of Sanford, N. C., Hooker entered the Army last April 23 and was shipped overseas in September. He formerly was employed in a self-service laundry. He has a daughter, Brenda Joyce, 2.

PFC. McKay

Listed as injured was Pfc. John J. McKay, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert McKay, of 2823 N. Howard st. Although he was officially reported injured, McKay wrote from a hospital in Japan that he had suffered shrapnel wounds and a slight concussion while in combat Nov. 23.

PVT. FOX

CPL. ARTIS

The soldier entered the Army last March 27 and had served in Korea since Nov. 3. He is a graduate of Northeast Catholic High School, class of 1947, and was employed as an office clerk by the Philco Corp.

Other casualties were:

PENNSYLVANIA—KILLED IN ACTION

Pvt. Albert R. Haydock, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Haydock, of Nanticoke.

Pfc. Paul Crouse, son of Philip Crouse, of Whitney.

WOUNDED

Sgt. Leon R. Bones, son of Mr. and Mrs. Rudolf Toomer, of York.

Cpl. Charles J. Cunic, son of Mrs. Helen Cunic, of Pittsburgh.

Sgt. Ronald E. Robinson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Robinson, of Mercersburg.

Cpl. Bert G. Williams, son of Mrs. Dorothy Williams, of Irwin, Westmoreland.

RETURNED TO DUTY

Cpl. James W. Riddle, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Riddle, of Mahaffey (previously wounded).

Arlington Soldier Is Among 8 From Area Listed as Casualties

Sergt. Christensen Served 3 Years At Fort Myer

Sergt. Val D. Christensen, 23, who left Arlington for Korea last August 22 after three years' service at Fort Myer, has been reported missing in action.

In Arlington, he lived with his wife, Mrs. Dorothy L. Christensen, and 19-month-old son, Val R., at 1006 North Quincy street.

Sergt. Christensen is one of eight soldiers from Maryland and Virginia who are listed in the latest casualty reports.

His mother-in-law, Mrs. Robert E. Smoak of 472 North Thomas street, Arlington, said the sergeant was serving with the 8th Army in Korea. The War Department telegram saying he was missing arrived on November 27, she said. It was forwarded to St. Petersburg, Fla., where Mrs. Christensen is staying with relatives.

Mrs. Smoak said she believed the last letter her son-in-law sent from Korea was written about October 15. In it, the sergeant said his brother, Don, also fighting with American forces in Korea, was 15 miles behind him but that he hadn't been able to see him.

Was Squad Leader.

At Fort Myer, Sergt. Richard B. Petitt, who served with Sergt. Christensen during his three years there, said the missing soldier was an infantry squad leader while at the fort.

An Alexandria soldier, Pfc. Leroy J. Hager, was listed as injured.

His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Hager of 1505 Washington avenue, Huntington, said he was injured on October 26, but that they have received no word from him regarding his injuries.

Mr. Hager said his son, who is 23, was drafted a year ago this month and has been in Korea since last May with the 3d Battalion of the 5th Cavalry Regiment.

Laurel Man Wounded.

A 22-year-old Laurel (Md.) man who was drafted in March of this year has been shot in the hip in Korea.

Pvt. Lloyd B. Clokey was wounded November 5, and operated on aboard the hospital ship Consolation. He wrote his parents November 11, saying, in part, "Joe Chinks are some bad men and I mean it, but we have plenty of guts and hope and faith."

Pvt. Clokey was educated at the Oaten elementary and Elkridge High schools near Laurel, and was working with the Locke Insulation Co. in Baltimore when he was drafted. He trained at Fort Belvoir, in both infantry and engineer schools, and was with the 1st Cavalry division when wounded.

Sergt. Christensen.

Pfc. Hager.

Pvt. Clokey.

Corpl. Daly.

Corpl. Richard A. Daley, 25, colored, of 5417 Forty-first avenue, Brentwood, Md., has been reported missing in action.

Was Recently Transferred.

A letter to his wife, Erma, received October 21, said he was being transferred from the engineers to the infantry, but hadn't been assigned to any particular outfit at that time. Two days after he was drafted, his family said, later the Defense Department telegram announcing he was missing arrived.

Educated at the Brentwood School, Corpl. Daley was drafted in September, 1949. He received engineer training at Fort Belvoir and arrived in Japan Easter Monday of this year and left for Korea soon after. He was working as a janitor in an apartment near Delaplane.

The department also listed three other Virginia men as casualties:

Sergt. 1/c Willie L. Moore, missing in action, nephew of Mrs. Carrie Jackson, Disputanta; Pvt. Cecil J. V. L. Stirum, wounded, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Mulder, 507 West Court street, Woodstock, and Corpl. James W. Frick, injured, son of Mrs. Mary F. Flick, Elkton.

Pvt. Henry G. Pyne, 25, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Pyne of Warrenton, Va., has been reported missing in action since November 6. His parents said he has been in the service since last May and was assigned to the Korean area about two months ago. Before entering the Army he was employed on the Cook Lewis farm near Delaplane.

9 From 3-State Area Killed in Korean War

Two Delaware servicemen and a third from Pennsgrove, N. J., were reported killed in action in Korea in the Defense Department's 461st casualty list, released last night.

Four Pennsylvanians, none from the Philadelphia area, and two soldiers from northern New Jersey also were killed, according to the list. Eight Pennsylvanias, 12 from New Jersey and one from Delaware were reported wounded. Three others from the tri-State area were injured. Two Philadelphia area soldiers were reported missing in action.

Reported killed were Capt. Henry S. Morton, 30, husband of Mrs. Mary E. Morton, who lives near Hartly, Del.; Pfc John H. Poore, 20, son of Mrs. Emma V. Poore, 230 West st., Wilmington; and Pfc. Kenneth Eisenhardt, 21, husband of Mrs. Helen B. Eisenhardt, 11 Borden Beach, Pennsgrove. Pfc. Eisenhardt was the father of a 4-month-old girl he never saw.

Captain Morton, a Second World War veteran, was called back to duty a year ago and was sent overseas last August. Until his reinduction, he operated a radio and television store in Hartly His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Morton, Sr., also survive.

Pfc. Poore enlisted Dec. 13, 1950, and was sent overseas Sept. 24. He was killed just two months later, according to word received by his mother. A brother, William, serving with the Army in Alaska, and two sisters, Mrs. Louise Wilkerson and Mrs. Rosalie Boyer, also survive. He was a textile mill employe before he enlisted.

ALSO SERVED IN NAVY

Pfc. Eisenhardt, in service since January and in Korea since June, also served 10 months in the Navy before being given a medical discharge. He had worked in a Salem glass house between his discharge and enlistment in the Army. He had been a member of the honor guard for the U.N. truce negotiators he told his wife in his last letter. Besides his wife and baby daughter Helen, he is survived by a brother Harold, who has been in Korea for a year; another brother, Ronald, and two sisters, Mrs. Vincent Vignali and Mrs. William Long, all of Pennsgrove.

Cpl. Donald J. Gallacher, 22, of 1412 N. 52d st., was reported missing in action since Nov. 2. A member of the 207th Anti-Aircraft unit, 32d st and Lancaster ave., when it was Federalized, he had been a member of the regular Army for 16 months. He was sent to Korea in September. In his only letter received by his parents, Marcus and Rose Gallacher, he wrote he had been transferred to the medical corps and assigned to the First Cavalry Regiment. A graduate of St. Thomas More High School, he is a boating enthusiast and member of the Crescent Boat Club.

4 BROTHERS VETERANS

Pvt. Edward J. Faust, 21, of 206 Pearl st., Norristown, also was reported missing in action, according to word sent to his mother, Mrs. Charles Faust. His parents last heard from him Nov. 8, 1950. He enlisted in March, 1950, after serving with Co. C, of the Pennsylvania National Guard, for three years. Four of his six brothers were in service during the Second World War. The brothers are Winfield, Warren, Lloyd and Kenneth, veterans, and Charles and Alfred.

Sfc. Robert Bell, 19, of 2128 Carpenter st., was reported wounded in action. His uncle, Walter Moody, received a letter from him last week in which he said he lost his right foot and was injured in his left hand while serving with the 7th Infantry. He was awarded the Bronze Star last August. A graduate of Bok Vocational School, he was a clothing cutter and an amateur welterweight boxer before enlisting in August, 1950. He has a sister, Mary.

RETURNING TO ACTION

Pvt. Charles R. Labree, 21, also listed as wounded, wrote his mother, Mrs. Bertha Labree, of 7139 Montague st., that he was returning to duty. Mrs. Labree received the letter Saturday. The wound, suffered Nov. 6, was the second he suffered in the Korean campaign. He was a clerk employed by the Fire Underwriters Association before being drafted last February. A brother, George, served with the Army in the Second World War.

Pvt. Jeremiah J. Casey, son of Mrs. Edith J. Casey, of 2107 Church st., Wilmington, Del., was reported wounded Nov. 5. He was in service since last March and in Korea since Sept. 15. He was graduated from Wilmington High School in 1947 and was a textile worker before entering the Army.

Other casualties, all Army men, were:

PENNSYLVANIA—KILLED IN ACTION

Pfc. James L. Franklin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin L. Franklin, New Freedom.

Pfc. Edward J. Ganis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Ganis, 48 William st., Silver Creek.

Pvt. Donald E. Myers, son of Mr. and Mrs. Pius L. Myers, Manns Choice.

Cpl. John L. Waters, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Batcheler, Glen Richey.

WOUNDED

Pfc. Michael Belinsky, son of Mrs. Catherine Green, 514 Dunmore st., Throop.

Pfc. Jesse L. Dietrich, son of Mrs. Cora Dietrich, RD 2, Reading.

Pfc. Michael C. Doncheskie, son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Doncheskie, 1788 Tioga st., Shamokin.

PFC. BELL

PFC. EISENHARDT

Cpl. Donald W. Christy, son of Mrs. Sarah Christy, 2937 Sacramento st., Pittsburgh.

Pfc. John Nestron, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Nestron, 525 S. Hancock st., McAdoo.

Cpl. Louis A. Russo, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ross Russo, 894 Dickson rd., Sewickley.

INJURED

Pvt. Clarence L. Smith, grandson of Mrs. Mable Songer, 107 High st., Freeport.

NEW JERSEY—KILLED IN ACTION

Pfc. Dewey A. Forbes, son of John D. Forbes, Wrightstown. (Previously missing in action.)

Cpl. Edmund W. Tierney, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund W. Tierney, Sr., 225 Jackson ave., Jersey City.

WOUNDED

Cpl. Elmer Milford Chandler, son of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer H. Chandler, 520 N. Indiana ave Atlantic Ciyt.

Cpl. Martin B. Fanarjian, son of Mr. and Mrs Martin G. Fanarjian, 253 Kerney ave., Kearny

Pfc. Eugene P. Feury, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Feury, 247 Fairmount ave., Jersey City. (Previously wounded and returned to duty.)

Pfc. Charles E. Gold, Jr., son of Mrs. Althia Gould, 21 E. Lemon st., Bridgeton.

Cpl. James T. Hopkins, son of Mrs. Maie S. Hopkins, Hill st., Mantua.

Pfc. Frederick Hueftle, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Hueftle, Sr., Coles ave., Merchantville.

Pfc. Richard David Kazinci, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Kazinci, 222 Hayes drive, Saddle River.

Cpl. Alfred H. Nash, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Nash, Sr., 171 New York ave., Jersey City.

Pfc. Carmen R. Petruzzello, son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Petruzzello, 165 W. 3d st., South Orange. (Previously wounded and returned to duty.)

Cpl. Carmen M. Piccolo, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Piccolo, 97 Park ave., Madison.

Cpl. John J. Smith, nephew of Mrs. Ann Smith, 529 Maple ave., Elizabeth.

Pvt. Robert Anthony Welsh, husband of Mrs. Katherine S. Welsh, 621 Church st., Millville.

INJURED

Pfc. Theodroe J. Cottingham, husband of Mrs. Ann M. Cottingham, 226 2d ave., Elizabeth.

Pvt. Frank J. Del Corio, son of Mr. and Mrs. Stanzio Del Corio, 143 W. Cresse ave., Wildwood.

KILLED IN ACTION—Son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Christopher of Jacksonville, Fla., 2nd Lt. Curtis W. Christopher, 25, was killed in action while a member of the First Cavalry Division in Korea, the Army has announced. Lt. Christopher received his commission in the reserve corps after serving as cadet lieutenant colonel in the Howard university ROTC. He was called to active duty in October, 1950. Among other survivors are two brother, Sgt. Calvin Christopher, stationed at Ft. Eustis, Va., and 1st Lt. Earnest A. Christopher, now serving in the Pacific area.

Promoted

PFC. MILDRED BASHLEY

It has been announced by the Woman's Army Corps that Pfc. Mildred Bashley, daughter of Mrs. Inas Ellison Bashley of West Bolton Street, has been promoted to rank of Private First Class. She is stationed at Fort Ord., California and works as a switchboard operator.

Two celebrations are in order for Pfc. Bashley, that of being promoted and her birthday which she will celebrate on November 11.

Detroit Sergeant Becomes Most Frequently Wounded GI

BY MILTON A. SMITH

KOREA — The most frequently wounded G. I. in this entire campaign may be M-Sgt. Ransom Wayman, 28, of Detroit, Michigan.

Since July 12 when the 24 Regiment of the 25th Division started in Korea, Wayman has been shot six times, hit with shrapnel fragments once, peppered with grenades once, beaten over the head by Communist rifle butts twice, and stood up for execution once. After he was captured by Chinese Communists, he was robbed of his shoes while playing dead.

The only visible marks of this torture are a pair of tiny blemishes on one of his cheek. His right knee won't bend yet, but superb Army Medics are sure they'll be able to fix that and Sgt. Wayman is confident of it.

Today Sgt. Wayman is probably at Tokyo General Hospital.

Sgt. Wayman's first pair of wounds came on September 2 and 5 when the regiment was on attack. In his own words: "I got sprayed with shrapnel on the face and shoulders on the second, but it was nothing that could not be picked out with tweezers and a needle."

He reported back to duty and three days later, September 5, he was hit by grenade fragments. For the second time he walked to the Field Station, had his wound dressed and returned to his platoon.

He led his platoon in numerous engagements with Guerilias and North Koreans and finally against Chinese Communists.

Then all hell broke loose but the Detroit non-com licked it.

"We were at a little town with rean police force. They were supposed to take a hill and arrange an ambush for the North Koreans. We attacked that evening and left the hill in the hands of the South Koreans.

"With one platoon of a rifle company we moved a little piece down a road in the morning. We were preceded by another platoon of my company. Many North Koreans, wearing ROK armbands passed us up and we let them go. They got out of sight soon of their ROK bands and jumped the platoon ahead of us. Then they turned on us. One of my squad leaders managed to get a machine gun in action.

"We had no cover being in an open field. I got hit in the knee with a machine gun bullet.. A Korean yelled at him and he dropped down on one knee. Then I caught four shots from a sub-machine gun. I fell down and played dead. Next thing I recall was some Koreans trying to steal my shoes. Korea is no place to be without shoes now so I put up a fight. They hit me over the head with a rifle butt and knocked me out. Then they started burning our vehicles."

"With five bullets in him Sgt. Wayman lay in the field all night Next morning Communists came through the field shooting the wounded colored soldiers. One other soldier survived the slaughter. The Communists perhaps expected to take Wayman and the other GI back for questioning, but a Yank battalion passed nearby and the Koreans ran. Before they left they shot him again. That made six bullets in him in 24 hours.

Wayman lives at 14714 De Quindder Street in Detroit. He has been in the Army seven years. "It's not that I like the Army, it's just that it's a better job than I'd have had in civilian life." He worked at Briggss plant before signing up the second time. His brother, Donold, is a 23 year old seaman who will be able to visit him when he gets to a hospital in Tokyo.

"Will you give my regards to Raymond Weir of Washington, D. C.," he asked. "It was Lt. Weir when I knew him last. Anyhow, tell him 'hello' for me."

Cheerful is the word for this often wounded soldier.

Upper Marlboro GI Is Killed in Action; 2 Area Men Missing

A 17-year-old District soldier, missing in action seven months after he enlisted, is among two Washington-area men listed as missing and an Upper Marlboro (Md.) Soldier reported killed in action in the 200th casualty list of the Korean war issued today.

The Defense Department announced that Pvt. Fulton Ran-

Sergt. Owens.

Pvt. Reinhart.

dolph Weaver, 17, son of the Rev. and Mrs. Robert F. Weaver, of 708 Eastern avenue N.E., has been missing since November 30 from the 9th Infantry Regiment.

Also reported missing is Pvt. Noel F. Reinhart, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alpheus R. Reinhart, of 5485 Glenhill road, Camp Springs, Md. Pvt. Reinhart entered the Army last June 29, his parents said, and was reported missing from the 1st Cavalry Division November 30.

Enlisted at 17.

Sergt. Charles H. Owens, 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Owens, of Upper Marlboro, reported killed in action, enlisted in the Army December, 1947, when he was 17, his mother said.

He was born in Upper Marlboro and attended public schools there through the eighth grade, later going to work for a building contractor. His mother said he always had been enthusiastic about the Army.

A member of the 24th Division, Sergt. Owens was stationed in Japan when the Korean fighting began. He was a member of St. Mary's Catholic Church in Upper Marlboro.

In addition to his parents, he is survived by two sisters and four brothers. They are: Mrs. Catherine Taylor, Fairmont Heights, Md.; Mrs. Helen Butler, Upper Marlboro; and John, Joseph W. Sherman and Vincent Owens, also of Upper Marlboro.

Native of Washington.

Pvt. Weaver, son of the assistant pastor of the New Mount Olive Baptist Church, Fifty-eighth and Grant streets N.E., is a native of Washington and attended Browne Junior High School before enlisting in the Army last April. He trained at Fort Knox, Ky., and left the United States in October for Japan.

Pvt. Reinhart was born in the District and attended Surratsville High School. He worked for two years as a cabinet makers apprentice before enlisting. The missing soldier's father is a foreman for the Washington Gas Light Co.

Mrs. Heinhart said her son was stationed at Fort Knox after he enlisted last June 29. He was home for 10 days October 18, and then left for what was presumed to be advanced training at Fort Lawton, Wash. Mrs. Reinhart said she received two more letters from her son, one dated November 15 in Tokyo and a second dated November 20 aboard a transport bound for Korea.

Pfc. Reeves S. Jones Killed in Action

Pfc. Reeves S. Jones, a 19-year-old rifleman in Korea, has been killed in action, according to word received by his father from the Defense Department.

Pvt. Jones.

Walter A. Jones, jr., said his son was killed February 19, after being in action since November 11, 1950, with the 15th Regiment of the 3d Division.

A native of Washington, Pvt. Jones enlisted in the Army in 1947, when he was a 17-year-old senior at Randal Junior High School. After basic training he saw occupational duty in Germany. He returned to the United States to join a transportation unit at Fort Benning, Ga., in December, 1949.

He was later reassigned to an infantry replacement outfit and transferred to Japan, remaining for two months before shipping out for Korea.

A brother, Air Force Pvt. Robert L. Jones, 17, is stationed at Carswell Air Force Base, Tex. Two other brothers are Arnold T. Jones, 22, and Lorenzo T. Jones. The family lives at 1832 Ninth street N.W.

3 Virginia Soldiers And Cumberland GI Wounded in Korea

Three nearby Virginia soldiers and a Cumberland (Md.) GI have been wounded in Korea, the Defense Department reported today in the 239th casualty list of the fighting there.

Pvt. Cheeks.

Pvt. Robert L. Cheeks, 23, son of Mrs. Viola E. Cheeks, 312 Princess street, Alexandria, wrote his mother he was hit on February 11 and suffered "three holes in the leg the size of a half dollar."

Mrs. Cheeks said official word of her son's injury brought the first news he was serving in Korea. He had written earlier that he expected to stay in Japan, where he was transferred after basic training.

Worked for Vepco.

Pvt. Cheeks attended Parker-Gray School in Alexandria and worked for the Virginia Electric Power Co. before he was drafted last September.

Pfc. Berkley Reid, 19, son of Mrs. Rosie L. Hefin of Warrenton, Va., was wounded in action on February 3, according to his family. He is recovering in a hospital in Japan.

Pvt. Reid attended Warrenton High School and entered the Army in July 1948. He was sent to Japan in February, 1949, and was transferred to Korea last August.

Recalled to Duty.

A Woodstock (Va.) rifleman, Pvt. Charles R. Cooley, 25, son of Mr. and Mrs. Cecil F. Cooley, also has been wounded in Korea. A reservist, Pvt. Cooley was recalled to duty last September, following his discharge from 13 months' of service in February, 1949.

Pvt. Cooley was "slightly" wounded on February 9, his father said. He left the United States for Korea January 19, after spending a Christmas furlough at home. Between his service in the Army, Pvt. Cooley ran a huckster route in Arlington, Mr. Cooley said.

The Defense Department also reported Pfc. Lloyd E. Steele, son of Mr. and Mrs. Milford C. Steele of Cumberland, Md., has been wounded in action.

6 Phila. Area Soldiers Are Wounded in Korea

Six service men from the Philadelphia area were wounded in action in Korea, three were injured and two are missing, the Department of Defense disclosed yesterday in its 239th casualty list.

Total Pennsylvania casualties listed were two killed in action, 25 wounded, five injured, five missing and one returned to military control; New Jersey, seven wounded, one injured and one missing, and Maryland, one wounded, one injured and two missing.

ARDMORE GI WOUNDED

Pvt. Charles E. Johnson, 22, of 171 Simpson rd., Ardmore, was slightly wounded while fighting with the 15th Infantry Regiment, according to notification received by his mother, Mrs. Geraldine Johnson. He attended Lower Merion High School and enlisted in the Army last Aug. 10. A brother, Pvt. James Johnson, 21, also is in the Army, stationed at Fort Sill, Okla.

Pfc. John J. Zimmerman, 19, son of Mrs. Veronica Zimmerman, of 133 Lafayette ave., Collingdale, was wounded in action Feb. 6. He wrote to his mother from an Army hospital in Tokyo and said he had suffered a broken leg during an assault and expected to be sent back to this country in a few weeks.

ENLISTED 2 YEARS AGO

Zimmerman enlisted two years ago while a charge of St. Joseph's House for Homeless Industrious Boys, 16th st. and Allegheny ave. He was sent overseas last June and landed in Korea during the early days of the action there. He is attached to the 19th Infantry Regiment, 24th Division.

First Lt. Paul F. Braim, 24, son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Braim, of 1829 Emerson st., was wounded Feb. 4 while serving with the 19th Infantry Regiment, 24th Division. He served in the Army from May, 1944, to January, 1946, and was recalled to duty last September.

He is a graduate of Frankford High School and Shephard State Teachers College, Shephardstown, Va. He took post graduate work at the University of Delaware. His brother, Joseph, 22, served with the Army in Germany for three years.

WOUNDED SECOND TIME

Pvt. Albert E. Raymond, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Raymond, of 921 Spring st., was wounded in action a second time. He previously suffered arm and head wounds Dec. 3. He is a former amateur boxer.

Pfc. George T. Swindell, 25, of Cape May Court House, N. J., was seriously wounded in Korea, according to notification received by his mother, Mrs. Nancy Swindell. A veteran of the Second World War, he re-enlisted in 1948 and served in Korea with a machine gun squadron. He attended Middle Township High School, where he was active in athletics.

Also listed as wounded was Cpl. George W. Schultz, brother of Mrs. Ethel M. Diflo, who formerly lived at 526 N. Conestoga st.

GUN FELL ON SOLDIER

Pvt. Frederick J. Davis, 22, of 5654 Miriam rd., was injured Feb. 5, his wife, Eileen, was notified. In a letter written from a hospital in Tokyo, he told his wife he suffered a fractured back when a hand grenade exploded near him and he was thrown to the ground. His 60 mm., 40-pound gun flew from his hands and landed on his back.

Davis, who served with the First Cavalry Division in Japan in 1946, was recalled to duty with the reserves last Oct. 15. He was shipped to Korea Dec. 31 as a member of the 25th Division. He is a graduate of Northeast Catholic High School.

Pvt. Davis

Pfc. McDonough

Pvt. Johnson

Pfc. Zimmerman

GI, 19, IS MISSING

Other soldiers from this area reported injured were Pfc. Edmund J. Schneider, son of Mrs. Ida C. McLaughlin, whose address was listed as 2623 N. Jessup st., and 2d Lt. Chester F. Alderfer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Alderfer, of W. 8th st., Lansdale.

Pfc. Thomas F. McDonough, 19, of 3003 E. Mountain drive, Tasker Homes, who previously was wounded and returned to duty, has been missing in Korea since Feb. 3, his mother, Mrs. Anna McDonough, was notified. His family last heard from him in a letter dated Jan. 30.

McDonough joined the Army in June, 1948, and was sent to Japan the following September. He returned to this country last July when his father, Thomas F., Sr., died. He then was shipped to Korea. He attended St. Gabriel's School and Southeast Catholic High School.

Pfc. Joseph Spence, son of Mrs. Hortense M. Spence, of 715 W. Tilton rd., Pleasantville, N. J., also was listed as missing in action.

Other casualties reported by the Defense Department were:

PENNSYLVANIA—KILLED IN ACTION

Pfc. Kenneth W. Ross, son of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Ross, of Meadville.

Pfc. Paul W. Schildt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Schildt, of Rouzerville.

WOUNDED

Cpl. Frank W. Adder, son of Frank Adder, of Windber.

Pfc. Duane K. Bates, son of Mrs. Lillian Ann Ardery, of Corry.

Pvt. Harold M. Bower, husband of Mrs. Shirley Bower, of Scranton.

Pfc. Archibald W. Cochran, son of Mrs. Carolina Cochran, of Edwardsville.

Cpl. William R. Craven, husband of Mrs. Rita Craven, of Scranton.

Sgt. Milburn E. Crotzer, husband of Mrs. Mary Crotzer, of Lyndora.

Cpl. Bruce A. Decker, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Decker, of Pottstown.

Cpl. Frank J. Dishozy, husband of Mrs. Libby E. Dishozy, of Mount Carmel.

Sgt. Richard M. Ettinger, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ettinger, of Harrisburg.

Cpl. Vincent F. Kane, son of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Kane, of Pittsburgh.

Cpl. Robert V. Moffett, husband of Mrs. Estella Jane Moffett, of Brownstown.

Pfc. Dunnick N. Ness, son of Mrs. Treva Euculano, of York.

Pfc. Walter E. Nicholson, grandson of Mrs. Susan Burit Nicholson, of Scranton.

Pvt. Donald E. Rohrbacher, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Rohrbacher, of Jeannette.

Pfc. Calvin C. Sager, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Sager, of New Oxford.

Sgt. Samuel Solomon, husband of Mrs. Rose Marie Solomon, of Allentown.

Pvt. William O. Steckel, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. William O. Steckel, Sr., of Allentown.

Cpl. Dale W. Thorpe, son of Harry E. Thorpe, of Pittsburgh.

Cpl. Walter J. Tobias, son of Paul Tobias, of West Hazleton.

Sgt. 1/c Samuel Wrona, brother of Steve Wrona, of Pottsville.

INJURED

Sgt. Paul J. Nemeth, son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Nemeth, of Dunmore.

Sgt. Michael Yaworsky, son of Joseph Yaworsky, of Nesquehoning.

MISSING IN ACTION

Pfc. Frederick P. Canterbury, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Canterbury, of Scranton.

Pvt. Simon E. O'Rourke, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Sadler, of Imperial.

Pvt. Clement L. Pietrasiewicz, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter J. Pietrasiewicz, of Erie.

Pfc. Gordon R. Shertzer, son of Mrs. June L. Hammer, of Wrightsville.

RETURNED TO MILITARY CONTROL

Cpl. Paul Cramer, brother of William Cramer, of Stroudsburg. (Previously missing in action).

NEW JERSEY—WOUNDED

Pvt. Dwight Boger, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd C. Boger, of Lakewood.

Pfc. George Chintala, son of George Chintala, of Newark.

1st Lt. James L. Davison, husband of Mrs. Elizabeth C. Davison, of Red Bank.

Pfc. Guy T. Murphy, brother of Mrs. Dorothy P. Kline, of Metuchen.

Pfc. David A. Notte, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest N. Notte, of Irvington.

Pfc. Ernest G. Stamoutsos, son of Gus Stamoutsos, of Newark.

INJURED

Pfc. Herbert K. Van Pelt, son of Mrs. Lillian Van Pelt, of Lakehurst.

MARYLAND—WOUNDED

Pfc. Lloyd E. Steele, son of Mr. and Mrs. Milford C. Steele, of Cumberland.

INJURED

Sgt. Horace M. Thomas, husband of Mrs. Marguerite L. Thomas, of Doubs.

MISSING IN ACTION

Pfc. William B. Friend, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Friend, Sr., of Sang Run.

Cpl. Carl D. Petersen, son of Mrs. Melva P. Schubert, of Baltimore.

TWO MARINES FROM CHICAGO ARE WOUNDED

Another Who Had Been Missing Returns

Two Chicago marines have been wounded in the fighting in Korea and a Chicago soldier, previously reported missing in action, has returned to military control, according to a defense department casualty report released yesterday.

The wounded include:

Pfc. William E. O'Brien of the marine corps, 21, of 4342 Wells st., son of Mrs. Nellie O'Brien of that address. O'Brien, a former pupil at Tilden High school and an insurance company employe before enlisting in July, was wounded in

O'Brien [left], Johnson, and Leake [right].

the left leg on March 22. He has been in Korea since January. The marine has two brothers, James, 24, a World War II army veteran and a city fireman, and John, and a sister, Mrs. Mary Agnes Reynolds.

Pfc. Norman A. Johnson of the marine corps, 20, of 5825 Napoleon av., son of Mrs. Charles W. Larson of that address. Johnson, a radioman, was wounded on March 22, his mother has learned. A Taft High school graduate, he enlisted in August, 1948, and has been in Korea since last September. Johnson has two brothers and three sisters.

The defense department reported that Pfc. Preston Leake, husband of Mrs. Margaret Leake, 4843 St. Lawrence av., previously missing in action, has been returned to military control.

ILLINOIS

RETURNED TO DUTY

Mancini, Pfc. Primo D.—Mrs. Faye B. Mancini, Litchfield, wife. [Previously reported wounded in action.]

INDIANA

WOUNDED

Bender, Corp. Stanley O. [marine corps]—Mr. and Mrs. Russell C. Bender, route 3, Elkhart, parents.

RETURNED TO MILITARY CONTROL

Crowe, Sgt. Charles J.—Mrs. Billie M. Crowe, Indianapolis, wife. [Previously reported missing in action.]

MICHIGAN

WOUNDED

Fisher, Pfc. Franklin W. [marine corps]—Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Fisher, route 4, Owosso, parents.

Williams, Pfc. Hubert [marine corps]—Mr. and Mrs. Hubert H. Williams, Grand Rapids, parents.

Norfolk Area Hard Hit In War Toll; Eight Missing

Journal and Guide

NORFOLK—The Norfolk area was hit harder than ever this week by Korean war casualties as eight colored soldiers in this area were counted among Virginia's total of 100 for the Jan. 12-17 period.

Listed among those "missing in action" were four soldiers from Norfolk, two from Portsmouth, one from South Norfolk and one from Driver in Nansemond county.

J&G 1-27-51

They were: Cpl. Calvin S. Jones, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy Jones, 838 Fremont street, Norfolk; Pvt. Claude R. Clark, son of Mrs. Lena M. Clark, 2111 Christian street, South Norfolk; Cpl. Reuben Thurman Jr., son of Mrs. Marie Miller, 911 Linden street, Norfolk; Cpl. Samuel Warren, son of Mrs. Carrie Whitehead, 891 Fremont street, Norfolk; Pfc. Alin L. Sharpe, son of Mrs. Ella Sharpe, 710 Carroll street, Portsmouth; Cpl. Rodney O. Thomas, son of Mrs. Mahaley G. Thomas, Route 2, Box 303, Portsmouth; and Sgt. Robert H. Williams, son of Mrs. Annie Williams, Box 67, Driver.

Norfolk, Va.

CPL. JONES was last heard from by his mother in a letter post-marked Nov. 12. The letter was written on Nov. 9. According to a telegram received from the War Department by his mother, he has been missing since Nov. 26. A letter of confirmation was received last week.

The 22-year-old soldier was previously listed as "slightly wounded" on Sept. 27 and returned to duty on Oct. 13. He enlisted in the Army in February, 1949, received his basic training at Fort Dix, N. J. and was sent to Korea from Camp Stoneman, Calif. last August.

In the last letter to his mother he said he was "doing fine" and hoped to "be home for Christmas." He was a member of the 9th Infantry Regiment of the Second Infantry Division.

* * *

PVT. CLARK was reported to have been missing since Dec. 3, according to a telegram received last week by his parents, but his mother received a letter from him dated Dec. 27, in which he said that he had been separated from his company and had not yet caught up with it.

He assured Mrs. Clark that he was safe and that she should not worry. A native of Scotland Neck, N. C., he has lived here since 1930. The 26-year-old soldier attended South Norfolk schools, is a veteran of World War II and re-enlisted in the Army shortly after the war. He has been in the Army ever since.

A member of the 24th Infantry Regiment, he left for Korea in October.

* * *

CPL. THURMAN has been missing in action since Dec. 1. A member of the 59th Division the 27-year-old soldier has been in the Army since his 18th birthday. He had been in Korea since August.

The son of Reuben Thurman, of Bruton, Ala., he is a native of McLean, Miss.

Cpl. Warren, a native of Ivor, who is 27 years of age, has been missing since Dec. 1. He has been in the Army since mid-October of 1941 and served in the Pacific Theater during World War II.

* * *

HIS MOTHER heard from him about the middle of November, but has received no further word from him. He came to Norfolk in 1939 and has been in Korea since the first part of August.

Pfc. Sharpe's mother was unable to give any information concerning her son, but the soldier attended Our Lady of Victory School in Portsmouth.

Cpl. Thomas has been missing since Dec. 1. A native of Portsmouth, he has been in the Army for three years and was sent to Korea in August.

* * *

THE 21-YEAR-OLD soldier attended Norfolk county schools. He has a sister who is a member of the WACs and is now staioned in Michigan.

Sgt. Williams has been missing since the latter part of November. A member of the 24th Infantry Regiment, the soldier has been in the Army for nine years.

The 32-year-old sergeant had been stationed in Japan for three years when the Korean conflict broke out. He was sent to Korea immediately. He is the son of the late Edward Williams.

Cpl. Calvin S. Jones

Pvt. Claude R. Clark

Journal and Guide 1-27-51

Sgt. Robert H. Williams

Cpl. Ruben Thurman Jr.

Cpl. Samuel Warren

Cpl. Rodney O. Thomas

Corporal Is Wounded, 3 Soldiers Are Missing

A Philadelphia soldier was wounded in action in Korea and three other service men from this area were missing, the Department of Defense disclosed in its 254th casualty list, released yesterday.

A Pennsylvanian also was listed as killed in action, seven others from this State were wounded and eight other were missing. Maryland casualties totaled one killed and two missing. No new casualties were reported from New Jersey or Delaware.

CPL. SIMPSON PFC. MOAT

WOUNDED IN ARM

Cpl. Thomas J. Simpson, Jr., 18, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Simpson, Sr., of 2916 Rosehill st., was wounded Feb. 14 while serving with the First Ranger Division. In a letter to his parents, he said he had been hit in the right arm and head by an artillery shell.

Simpson attended North Catholic High School and worked as a packer and shipper for a tool firm before joining the Army in March, 1949. He went to Korea last November. He has a brother and two sisters.

Pfc. Donald E. Moat, 19, of 444 Leiper st., South Media, has been missing in action since Feb. 12, according to notification received by his grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth Moat, with whom he lived.

PLAYED ON FOOTBALL TEAM

Moat attended Nether Providence High School, where he played halfback on the football team. He enlisted last May and was sent overseas in September after training at Fort Knox, Ky.

Pvt. William D. Jones, 18, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Jones, of 40 Broadway ave., Twin Oaks, Delaware county, also was listed as missing in action. Jones enlisted last May while a student at Upper Chichester High School. He trained at Fort Knox and went overseas in December.

A brother, Harry, is serving with the Army in Korea, and another brother, James, is in the Army, stationed in California.

RECALLED TO DUTY

Pfc. Raymond H. Miller, 20, of 130 S. Hellertown ave., Quakertown, has been missing since Feb. 12, his wife, Ruth, was notified.

A member of the Second Division, Miller served in the Army for a year shortly after the Second World War and was recalled to active duty with the reserves last October.

He left for Korea the following month. He attended Quakertown High School. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Miller, live on Fairview st., Quakertown.

Other casualties announced by the Defense Department were:

PENNSYLVANIA—KILLED IN ACTION

Sgt. 1/c William S. Sitman, husband of Mrs. Sara E. Sitman, of Bedford.

WOUNDED

Pfc. Donald H. Brown, nephew of Mrs. Mary Rothenberger, of Reading.

Pvt. Paul E. Clark, brother of Miss Anna J. Clark, of Clearfield.

Sgt. 1/c Walter Rudick, son of Mr. and Mrs. Steve Rudick, of Harrison City.

Pfc. Richard Arlington Ulrich, nephew of Mrs. Irene Warr, of Reading.

Pfc. Vernon L. Wilson, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Wilson, of Charleroi.

MARINE CORPS

Pfc. Clair E. Gochnaur, son of Mr. and Mrs. William R. Gochnaur, of Altoona.

Cpl. William M. Eckerly, son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl W. Eckerly, of Renfrew. (Previously reported wounded in action).

INJURED

Sgt. 1/c Eugene F. Gray, son of Mr. and Mrs. Cletus H. Gray, of Patton.

MISSING IN ACTION

Pfc. Harold E. Beard, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold E. Beard, Sr., of Hanover.

Pfc. Leonard V. Everhart, brother of Mrs. Genevieve Hodgson, of Wilkes-Barre.

Pvt. Myron Johnson, son of Mrs. Martha Johnson, of Bentleyville.

Pvt. Peter Kubic, son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Kubic, of Wilkes-Barre.

Cpl. Floyd M. Schmouder, son of Mr. Floyd E. Schmouder, of Trout Run.

Sgt. David A. Schreffler, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward I. Schreffler, of Selingsgrove.

Pfc. Regis W. Switzler, son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel J. Switzler, of Carrolltown.

Pvt. Percy E. Williams, husband of Mrs. Mae P. Williams, of Coatesville.

MARYLAND—KILLED IN ACTION

Cpl. William H. Bright, son of Mr. and Mrs. Phillip H. Bright, of Ellicott. (Previously reported missing in action).

MISSING IN ACTION

Pfc. Michael Verinakis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Mike Verinakis, of Baltimore.

Cpl. Charles H. Young, brother of Frank E. Young, of Baltimore.

4 MORE CHICAGO AREA SOLDIERS KILLED IN KOREA

Six Yanks from City Are Listed as Wounded

Two Chicago soldiers and a former Evanstonian have been killed in the Korean war, a Carpentersville [Kane county] army private has died of wounds, and six Chicagoans have been wounded, according to a defense department casualty list released yesterday.

Killed in action were:

Sgt. Augustus Ashe, 21, formerly of 1418 Elmwood av., Evanston, son of Mrs. Evelyn Ashe, 1841 Madison st. Ashe, who had been in

Ashe [left] and Dicrispino

Korea since the beginning of the war, was killed March 8. He was a graduate of Nichols Intermediate school in Evanston and had attended trade school before enlisting in the army in January, 1948. Three brothers and two sisters also survive.

Pfc. Serafino Sammy Dicrispino, 20, of 939 W. 59th st., son of Mrs. Serafina Dicrispino of that address, killed Feb. 12. He left Chicago Vocational school to enlist on May 21, 1948, and had been in Korea since early in August. A brother, Vincent, 23, and a sister, Teresina, 17, survive.

Pvt. Gene E. Stacy, 19, of 6020 Peoria st., son of Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Stacy of that address,

Stacy [left], Rosenthal, and Burt [right].

killed Feb. 28. Stacy left Parker High school to enlist more than 2½ years ago. He leaves a sister and four brothers, including Corp. Ronald E. Stacy, 20, now stationed with the army in Japan. Another brother, Pvt. Howard C. Stacy, was killed in Germany in 1944.

Pvt. Fred D. Rosenthal, 18, of 218 N. Lord av., Carpentersville, who was wounded Feb. 2 and died later that day. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. Otto E. Rosenthal, with whom he lived. Rosenthal attended Elgin High school and worked for a time on a farm near Elgin before enlisting last July. He went overseas Dec. 28 on his 18th birthday and only had been in action about 10 days, his parents said.

The wounded men are:

Pfc. Robert A. Burt, 24, husband of Mrs. Reba Burt, formerly of 3432 12th pl. and now living near Kosciusko, Miss. Burt, a World War II army veteran recalled in the reserve in November, was wounded March 8 in the face and arm, a brother, Vernon, 3550 Giles av., said. Another brother, Henry Lee, lives at the Giles av. address.

Pfc. Albert Johnson, 19, of 5119 Wentworth av., husband of Mrs. Anna Johnson and son of Mrs. Evelyn Gooden, both of that address. Johnson, a former student at Englewood High school, is in a hospital in Japan recovering from wounds in the foot and leg received March 12. He has been in the army since last July and was sent overseas in December.

M/Sgt. Vincent Kuznicki Jr., of 5221 S. Kenneth av., brother of Mrs. Eleanor Martinkus of that address. Kuznicki, who enlisted in the army almost three years ago after attending Tilden Technical

Kuznicki [left], Lewis, and Johnson

High school, was wounded March 10 in his right hip. He now is in a hospital in Japan. Kuznicki also was wounded in the Korean fighting on Aug. 14 when he was hit in the neck by fragments of a hand grenade.

1st Sgt. Arnold J. Lewis, 22, of 13099 Drexel av., son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Lewis, with whom he lived. Lewis, a graduate of DuSable High school, telephoned his parents from a hospital in Tokyo to tell them he had been hit in the ankle with a hand grenade on March 2. He enlisted in the army five years ago, and had been in Korea since January. Lewis has four brothers and five sisters.

Pfc. John P. Rooney, brother of Mrs. Mary E. Kasley, 6821 S. Rockwell st.

Pvt. Patrick T. Woods, son of Mrs. Eleanor Lenord, whose address is given as 225 McLean st. There is no such number.

ILLINOIS

KILLED IN ACTION

Allen, 1st Sgt. Harold E.—Mr. and Mrs. Ora Orville Allen, route 1, Maquon, parents.

Fredenburg, Pfc. Donald L.—Mrs. Margerett Fredenburg, Hardin, grandmother.

Johnson, Pfc. Robert M.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Johnson, Kenney, parents.

Jones, Pfc. Joe Jr.—Mrs. Evelyn Ginger, Galatia, mother.

Kaufman, Sgt. Robert P.—Mrs. June E. Kaufman, McClure, wife.

McClure, Pfc. Charles E.—Mrs. Clara McClure, Murphysboro, mother.

Schoffner, Pfc. Marion K.—William C. Long, Eldorado, half brother.

Smith, Corp. Thomas O.—Elmer C. Smith, route 2, Golden, father.

Ulrich, 1st Sgt. Curt W.—Mrs. Nellie Ulrich, Belleville, wife.

WOUNDED

Allen, Pfc. Charles W.—Mrs. Ima P. Allen, Rockford, wife.

Bergstrom, Corp. Glenn O.—Mrs. Topsey Mohr, Rockford, mother.

Carpenter, Corp. Warren F.—Mrs. Dorothy L. Carpenter, Peoria, wife.

Harl, Corp. Howard E.—Mr. and Mrs. Cordis E. Harl, Rock Island, parents.

Jackson, Pvt. Aaron Jr.—Mrs. Mattie Shields, East St. Louis, grandmother.

Maggit, Corp. Eddie—Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Maggit, Rockford, parents.

Matheney, Corp. James E.—Mrs. Louie Ellen Matheney, route 1, Robinson, mother.

Nollie, Corp. Thomas C.—Mrs. Roxie Nollie, East St. Louis, mother.

Randolph, Corp. Bernard L.—Mr. and Mrs. William Randolph, Mill Shoals, parents.

Remick, Pvt. Donald P.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank F. Remick, Gladstone, parents.

Rumsey, Pfc. Louie E.—Mr. and Mrs. Louie Rumsey, West Frankfort, parents.

Shaw, Pvt. Nathaniel R.—Mrs. Lucretia Covington, East St. Louis, grandmother.

INJURED

Atherton, Pfc. Ralph R.—Mr. and Mrs. Stuart E. Atherton, Mendota, parents.

Bethell, 1st Sgt. William A.—Mr. and Mrs. George H. Bethell, New Lenox, parents.

Underwood, Pfc. Cornelius H.—Mrs. Mary L. Underwood, Elkville, wife.

Van Oteghem, Pfc. William A.—Mrs. Lois Van Oteghem, Moline, wife.

MISSING IN ACTION

Blackwell, Pfc. Turner F.—Mrs. Marjorie Blackwell, route 2, Chillicothe, wife.

Clark, Pfc. Bruce L. [marine corps]—Mrs. Edith Clark, route 3, Rockford, mother.

Walston, Pfc. Jesse E.—Mrs. Myrtle O. Walston, Peoria, mother.

Five From Area Wounded in Korea

Five service men from the Philadelphia area were wounded in action in Korea, the Department of Defense disclosed yesterday in its 256th casualty list.

PFC. W. R. HILTON

They were among 17 Pennsylvanians reported wounded. No war fatalities were listed from the State. New Jersey casualties totaled seven wounded and one injured, and the Maryland toll was two killed, eight wounded and one missing.

Pfc. William R. Hilton, 18, one of two brothers serving in Korea, was wounded in action Feb. 27, according to notification received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Medford L. Hilton, of Birmington rd., near West Chester.

SURPRISED WHILE ASLEEP

Now a patient at Osaka Army Hospital in Japan, Hilton wrote his family that his unit was surprised while asleep by a night patrol of Communists. He said six of his companions were slain, but that he managed to escape although wounded in the shoulder and hand.

Hilton was graduated from Chadds Ford Consolidated School and enlisted in the Army last July. He was sent to Korea in December with a communications unit of the 25th Division. A brother, Warren, 23, also is in Korea. Two other brothers, Medford, Jr., a veteran of the Second World War, and Elwood, are serving in the Army in this country.

PROMOTED TO CORPORAL

Pvt. Lawrence S. Majuri, 18, of 1037 Snyder ave., was wounded in the left hand Jan. 25, his mother, Mrs. Sarah Pirollo, was notified. In a recent letter, he said he returned to duty Feb. 22 and was promoted to corporal.

Majuri attended Southern High School and was employed for a time in a clothing manufacturing plant. He enlisted last June 5 and went overseas early in November.

STATIONED AT WAREHOUSE

Marine Cpl. John J. Flynn, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Flynn, of 1508 S. 29th st., was wounded

PVT. MAJURI

CPL. FLYNN

March 2 while serving with the First Marine Division. Flynn, who has been in Korea since August, enlisted in the Marine Corps at the age of 16. After three years of service in China, he returned to this country and re-enlisted.

He was stationed for several months at the Marine Warehouse, Delaware and Snyder aves. He attended St. Gabriel's Parochial School and Southeast Catholic High School. A brother, Stephen, is serving with the Army in Korea.

WOUNDED IN ARM

Marine Tech. Sgt. William T. Farrar, Jr., 33, a veteran of the Second World War, was wounded in Korea March 8, according to word received by his wife, Norma, of 566 Adams ave. He enlisted in the Marine Corps in 1937 and served in the Pacific Theater in the last war. He also saw service in the Mediterranean area following the war. He is the father of three children, Thomas, 11; Rebecca, 9, and Cheryl, 4.

Marine Pfc. William M. Tweed, 21, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Tweed, of 4773 Loring st., was wounded March 6. He wrote to his parents from a Swedish hospital in Korea that he had suffered a bullet wound in the left arm while fighting in Wonju. He said he was being sent to a hospital in Japan.

Tweed was graduated from Northeast High School in 1948 and enlisted in October of that year. He was sent to Korea last Sept. 15.

Other casualties announced by the Defense Department were:

PENNSYLVANIA—WOUNDED

Pfc. Edwin L. Fyock, son of Mr. and Mrs. Percy H. Fyock, of Templeton.

Cpl. Thomas A. Longwell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Budd T. Longwell, of Reedsville.

Pfc. William F. Pierce, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Pierce, of Harrisburg.

Sgt. Milan Tadich, son of Mrs. Sarah Tadich, of Johnstown.

Pvt. Walter C. Trivett, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Trivett, of Glen Rock.

MARINE CORPS

Pfc. Simon W. Ceprish, son of Mrs. Mary Ceprish, of Wilkes-Barre.

Pfc. Edgar J. Dawson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Dawson, of Pittsburgh.

Cpl. Donald K. Gensel, husband of Mrs. Donald K. Gensel, of Danville.

Cpl. Thomas C. King, husband of Mrs. Thomas C. King, of Harrisburg.

Cpl. Daniel H. Miller, ward of Miss Anna M. Witman, of Reading.

Cpl. Alfred L. Mirakovits, son of Louis H. Mirakovits, of Northampton.

Pfc. Edward L. Walsh, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Walsh, Sr., of Kingston.

NEW JERSEY—WOUNDED

Pvt. Pietro Cupo, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nunze Cupo, of Newark.

Sgt. 1 C Fred Ehrlich, son of Mrs. Esther Ehrlich, of Trenton.

MARINE CORPS

Pfc. Thomas F. Hanley, son of Thomas F. Hanley, Jr., of Jersey City.

Pfc. Joseph C. Haumacher, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Haumacher, of Newark.

Pfc. Forrest E. Jackman, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Forrest E. Jackman, Sr., of Trenton.

Pfc. William N. Pastore, grandson of Mrs. Anna C. Brown, of Elizabeth.

Cpl. William J. Schaffhouser, son of Mr. and Mrs. Steve Schaffhouser, of Franklin.

INJURED

Pvt. Mike N. Mamrak, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Mamrak, of Perth Amboy.

MARYLAND—KILLED IN ACTION

Pfc. Raymond Randolph Flair, husband of Mrs. Ida B. Flair, of Frederick. (Previously missing in action.)

Pfc. Edward L. Martin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Owen U. Martin, of Oakland.

WOUNDED

M Sgt. James L. Baker, son of Mrs. Annie Cruite, of Baltimore. (Previously injured and returned to duty.)

Pvt. George Alonza Gosnell, son of Mrs. Elenore A. Gosnell, of Baltimore.

Pvt. Abraham M. Taylor, son of Mrs. Beulah H Taylor, of Snow Hill.

MARINE CORPS

T Sgt. Walter Stephen Klebrowski, husband of Mrs. Walter S. Klebrowski, of Baltimore.

Cpl. Charles Oliver Lahatte, son of Mrs. Mary C. Lahatte, of Baltimore.

Pfc. Henry Joseph Maini, husband of Mrs. Henry J. Maini, of Silver Spring. (Previously wounded.)

Pfc. William Rubin, son of Mrs. Laura Rubin of Baltimore.

Pfc. Michael Joseph Sullivan, son of Dr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Sullivan, of Hyattsville.

MISSING IN ACTION

Pvt. William Robeson Seggie, son of Mrs. Leah R. Devault, of Mount Savage.

6 in Phila. Area On Wounded List

Six service men from the Philadelphia area were wounded in action in Korea and three others were missing, the Department of Defense announced last night in its 255th casualty list.

The department listed a total of three Pennsylvanians killed in action, one died of wounds, 15 wounded, seven missing and one returned to duty. New Jersey casualties included one killed, five wounded and one returned to duty, and the Maryland toll was two killed, three wounded and one injured.

STRUCK BY SHRAPNEL

Sgt. George E. Mills, Jr., 20, of 3046 Hartville st., was wounded in action Feb. 12 and returned to duty March 1, according to notification received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Mills, Sr. In a letter written from a hospital ship at Pusan, he said he had been struck in the hip by shrapnel.

"I'll never know how much the Lord was with me the night I got it," he wrote. A member of the 7th Armored Division, Mills attended Northeast High School and was employed for a time as a clerk in a central city department store. He has two brothers, Robert, 18, now serving with the Navy, and Ronald.

IN TOKYO HOSPITAL

Sgt. Raymond Winkis, 19, son of Mrs. Victoria Colner, of 2718 Harper st., was wounded Feb. 22 and is now in a hospital in Tokyo. His mother talked to him by telephone in Tokyo and learned he had been struck with a fragment of a mortar shell in the stomach and back while taking a hill outside of Wonju. He said he expected to be sent back to this country soon.

Winkis' father, Alexander, died of wounds suffered in the Second World War on Dec. 9, 1945. Young Winkis enlisted in November, 1948, and had been in Korea since last August. He attended St. Francis Xavier School, 24th and Wallace sts.

Marine Pvt. John R. Kwiecien, 23, of 827 S. 3d st., was wounded March 3 while serving with the First Marine Division and is now in a base

SGT. MILLS

SGT. WINKIS

hospital in Japan, his father, John R., Sr., was notified. He wrote that he had been wounded in the left arm.

A graduate of Bartlett Junior High School, Kwiecien was in the Army for two years at the end of the Second World War and was stationed for a year in Greenland. He enlisted in the Marine Corps 18 months ago. Two brothers, Stanley and Richard, were wounded in action during the last war.

CALLED FROM JAPAN

Cpl. Howard K. Blackson, 20, son of Mrs. Sally I. Kletzning, of 1111 N. 33d st., Camden, was wounded in the left wrist March 1. He telephoned his mother from a hospital in Japan and expressed the hope he would be transferred to the United States. He previously was hospitalized for injuries suffered in a truck accident in Korea in November.

Blackson enlisted in the Army in 1947 while a student at Camden High School. He was stationed at Fort Monmouth, N. J., for a time and left for Korea last July. He has a brother, James, 17, who is also in the Army.

Also reported wounded in action were Marine Pfc. Harry F. Orlick, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Orlick, of 54 Winsor ave., and Marine Pfc.

PFC. THOMAS

CPL. BLACKSON

Ellsworth C. Hems, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Hems, of 244 Woods st., Bristol, Pa.

MISSING IN ACTION

Pfc. Norman McKenzie, 17, of 1203 S. 15th st., has been missing in action since Feb. 14, his foster parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Pope, were notified. In his last letter, written Feb. 11, he said he had only been on combat duty a short time. He attended West Philadelphia High School and joined the Army last June. After training at Fort Knox, he was sent to Japan and then to Korea.

Pfc. James Thomas, 18, son of Mrs. Ida Washington, of 326 N. 8th st., also was reported missing Feb. 14. He told his mother in his last letter that the "going was tough." He attended Benjamin Franklin High School and worked as a stock clerk in a department store before enlisting last June.

He was sent to Korea in December after training at Fort Knox. He has four brothers and five sisters.

PVT. D. H. SELBY

Pvt. Donald H. Selby, 19, formerly of 1842 N. Van Pelt st., has been missing since Feb. 12, according to notification received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Selby, of Oriole, Md. He was graduated from the Princess Anne (Md.) High School and was living

PVT. KWIECIEN

PFC. McKENZIE

in this city when he entered the service last December.

Other casualties announced by the Defense Department were:

PENNSYLVANIA—KILLED IN ACTION

Pfc. Clarence F. Kupp, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kupp, of Birdsboro.

Pfc. Marvin E. Stoy, son of George P. Stoy, of Lancaster.

Cpl. John E. Trautman, son of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Trautman, of Muir.

DIED OF WOUNDS

Pvt. Richard E. Francis, brother of Robert E. Francis, of Erie.

WOUNDED

Sgt. Richard M. Del Grosso, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Del Grosso, of Pittsburgh.

Pfc. Roland J. Gallagher, grandson of Robert R. Gallagher, of Pittsburgh.

Sgt. 1/c Edward Samuels, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Samuels, of Utahville.

Pfc. Bernard Stewart, son of Mr. and Mrs. McNeal Stewart, of Pittsburgh.

Sgt. Norman J. Umstead, son of Mrs. Betty K. Slack, of Franklin.

Pfc. Joseph F. Vickers, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Vickers, of Pittsburgh.

MARINE CORPS

Pfc. Donald A. Kohler, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. Kohler, of Lancaster.

Pfc. Edward J. Kulha, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kulha, of Palmerton.

Pfc. Charles J. Majikes, son of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Majikes, of Ashley.

Pfc. Arnold A. Mangifesta, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Mangifesta, of Vandergrift.

MISSING IN ACTION

Cpl. Gerald W. Glasser, son of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Glasser, of New Castle.

Pfc. Alvin S. Lloyd, sno of Mr. and Mrs. Alvin States Lloyd, of Altoona. (Previously wounded and returned to duty).

Pfc. Paul J. Marshall, husband of Mrs. Elizabeth Rose Marsh, of Cogan Station.

Pvt. Clarence C. Roberts, son of Mrs. Catherine Roberts, of Pittsburgh.

NAVY

Guy D. Deangelis, Yeoman Third Class, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nick Todoroff, of Brownsville.

RETURNED TO DUTY

Pfc. James C. Hansel, son of Raymond A. Hansel, of Avoca. (Previously wounded).

NEW JERSEY—KILLED IN ACTION

Pfc. Michael Lamagna, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lamagna, of Newark.

WOUNDED

Lt. Col. Cesides V. Barberis, husband of Mrs. Dorothy Ellen Barberis, of Dover.

Cpl. Luther J. Petties, son of Mrs. Virginia Petties, of New Brunswick.

MARINE CORPS

Pfc. William A. Lister, son of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Lister, of Belmar.

Pfc. Robert F. O'Connor, son of Mr. and Mrs. William J. O'Connor, of Newark.

5 CHICAGO AREA MEN WOUNDED IN CASUALTY ROLL

30a Korean war

Auroran Listed Missing at Korean Front

Tribune

Five Chicago area men were reported wounded and one missing in the casualty list released yesterday by the defense department.

Corp. Thomas B. Richardson, 19, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Tebe Richardson, 9308 State st., was shot in the back and leg March 7 and now is in a hospital in Japan. He attended Englewood High school and was a member of the R. O. T. C. group there. He has been in the army nearly four years.

Ai. 3-30-51

Injured Under Rocket Fire

Marine Pfc. Leonard P. Fox, 20, the husband of Mrs. Marcella Fox, 314 Ridgeland av., Waukegan, was wounded severely March 15 — six

Richardson [left], Murray, and Boudegan [right].

months to the day after he entered Korea. In a letter to his wife dated March 19, he reported that "my luck ran out." He said his company was shelled with rockets by the enemy and he was hit in both legs and the face. He enlisted Nov. 19, 1947. He is a native of Louisville, Ky.

Marine Pfc. James R. Murray, 20, the son of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Murray, 2745 Indiana av., Lansing, was wounded March 15 in the left side, shoulder, and left arm by shrapnel from a hand grenade.

Evacuated by Copter

He wrote his mother, in a letter received Monday, that eight members of his squad, attacking a fox hole, were caught by the explosion. Six men were wounded, one later dying in the hospital. Murray was evacuated by helicopter to Wonju, and taken to a hospital in Taegu. He entered the marines last April 26 after being graduated from Thornton Fractional High school and attending Illinois college, Jacksonville, for two years.

Also wounded were **Marine Pfc. Peter P. Boudegen,** brother of Miss Delores Boudegen, 523 N. Ashland av., and **Pfc. William D. Young,** brother of Mrs. Henrietta Foster, 2302 Georgia st., Gary.

Pvt. John M. Williams, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gus W. Williams, 1343 Grand blvd., Aurora, was reported missing.

Other Chicagoland casualties were:

ILLINOIS

KILLED IN ACTION

Fletcher, Pvt. Terrence W. — Louie H. Fletcher, Hanover, father.

WOUNDED

Cook, Pvt. Charles N.—Albert Cook Sr., Rock Island, father.

Gasper, Pfc. Milo L. — Mrs. Edna M. Gasper, Chandlerville, mother.

Gustin, Pfc. Gene — Ivan L. Gustin, Rockford, father.

2 CHICAGO AREA MEN ARE KILLED IN KOREAN WAR

Tribune

Hammond Lieutenant Is Among Dead

Thurs.

3-29-51

A Hammond air force lieutenant, previously missing in action, and a Zion army man have been killed in the Korean war, according to a defense department casualty report issued yesterday. The list also includes a Chicagoan, previously reported missing, as wounded in the fighting, and another, a former prisoner of war, returned to military control.

Chicago Sun

Killed in action were:

Second Lt. Robert J. Thomas, 23, husband of Mrs. Elizabeth A. Thomas, 6602 Kennedy av., Hammond. Thomas, a graduate of Hammond High school, earlier had been reported missing since March 3, when a bomber on which he was en route back to Japan from a combat mission in Korea, fell into the sea. He entered the army in July, 1945, served three years, and emerged as a sergeant. He reëntered in April, 1949, and finished officers' candidate school Nov. 6. He was married the next day and sailed shortly afterward.

Pfc. Daniel G. Peters, 23, son of Mr. and Mrs. Steve Peters, who live four miles west of Zion. Peters, a graduate in June, 1946, of the Zion-Benton Township High school,

Peters [left] and Thomas

where he played on the basketball and baseball teams, was killed on March 5. In his last letter, written Feb. 28 and postmarked the day after he was killed, Peters told his parents that he was near Seoul and he "sure liked to see those Reds come out with their hands up." He enlisted in the army in October, 1946, and was with the army of occupation in Japan for 16 months before his discharge in February, 1948. He worked for the Chicago and North Western railway as a section hand before he was called with the reserve last October. He landed at Inchon on New Year's day. Peters leaves eight brothers and two sisters.

Pvt. John E. Keane, 17, of 4015 Kinzie st., son of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Keane of that address, previously reported missing in action, now is in an army hospital in Tokyo recovering from a leg wound received on Feb. 5. Keane attended St. Mel's High school and Crane Technical High school before he enlisted last July. He had been in Korea since Christmas day. Keane has two brothers in service, Martin, 23, with the air force in Germany, and Patrick Jr., 22, in the navy.

Corp. Percy Bennett Jr., 20, son of Mrs. Lucille Bennett, 4709 Prairie av., has been returned to military control after being held

Bennett [left] and Keane

as a prisoner in Korea for 11 days. He now is in Percy Jones hospital in Battle Creek, Mich., recovering from wounds received in the left leg on Feb. 22. He told his mother that after being held as a prisoner, he was left to die, but the marines found him. After his graduation from Du Sable High school, Bennett attended Wilson Junior college from January until April, 1948, when he enlisted in the army. He had been in Korea since August. Bennett has two brothers, Ivory, 19, and William, 18, who live with their mother.

ILLINOIS

KILLED IN ACTION

Dunlap, Corp. Duane V.—Mr. and Mrs. Virgil D. Dunlap, Flat Rock, parents.

Field, Pvt. Robert L.—Mr. and Mrs. Cletus V. Field, Rockford, parents.

Petrowske, Pfc. Delmar L.—Mr. and Mrs.

3 From District Area Listed As Killed in Fighting in Korea

Tabulation Includes One Missing, Two Wounded, 3 Injured

The longest casualty list of more than eight months of fighting in Korea was released today by the Defense Department. It contains the names of three Washington area soldiers killed in action, one missing in action, two wounded and three injured in accidents.

Casualty list No. 247 includes 1,010 names from 47 States for the period from February 11 through 16, with the heaviest listings for February 14, the department announced. Casualty list No. 248, released at the same time, includes the names of six other GIs from Maryland and Virginia.

Killed in action—Pfc. Reeves S. Jones, 1832 Ninth street N.W.; 1st Lt. Melvin A. Scott, 4416 Randolph road, Silver Spring, and Corpl. Joseph J. Sisson, jr., Alexandria.

Missing in action—Pfc. James R. Hare, Cumberland, Md., and Pfc. Robert C. Thomas, Mount Airy, Md.

Wounded—Pfc. Joseph O. Smiroldo, 1527 Twenty-third street S.E.; 1st Lt. John P. Vollmer, formerly of 2639 Garfield street N.W.; Pvt. Luther I. Burts, 426 North Fayette street, Alexandria; Corpl. Roger R. Bare, Westminster, Md.; Pfc. Foster E. Jones, Route 1, Alexandria, and Corpl. Charles Gray, Gaithersburg, Md.

Injured—Pvt. Calvin J. Hart, 3631 Tenth street N.W.; Pvt. James F. Riley, 4314 Chaplin street S.E.; Pfc. John H. Barker, Appomattox, Va., and Corpl. William E. Watts, Fredericksburg, Va.

Earlier Reported Missing.

Lt. Scott, 36, was the husband of Mrs. Theresa M. Scott, of the Silver Spring address in Viers Mill Village. Lt. Scott earlier had been reported missing in action. He was listed as killed in action February 1, the same date he had been reported missing.

A veteran of World War II, Lt. Scott re-entered the service in October, 1946. Besides his wife, he leaves a daughter, Judith A. Scott, of Indianapolis, a stepdaughter, Joan Windsor, of Silver Spring, and his mother, Mrs. Tillie E. Scott, of Pittsburgh.

Corpl. Sisson was the brother of Walter B. Sisson, a Marine stationed at Quantico. A story about Pvt. Jones appeared in The Star March 3.

Pvt. Smiroldo, 27, was "slightly" wounded February 14, according to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Smiroldo, of the Twenty-third street address. They said Pvt. Smiroldo wrote in a letter received a week before official notification that he suffered shrapnel wounds in the arms, legs and head. He was serving with the 2d Division.

Discharged and Recalled.

Pvt. Smiroldo, a Washington native, was drafted in 1948, three months before he was scheduled to graduate from Eastern High School, his mother said.

He was discharged in December, 1949, and recalled to active duty as a reservist last October, leaving for Korea December 1.

Lt. Scott Pvt. Hart.

One of Pvt. Smiroldo's brothers, Renald, 26, is a reservist, and another, Charles, 21, is a member of the District National Guard.

Pvt. Burts, 22, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Eunnice Burts, of Alexandria. He was wounded near the spine February 16, his mother said, and is recovering at a hospital in Tokyo. A member of the 24th Infantry Regiment, he had been in Korea since November.

Pvt. Burts worked for the Fruit Growers' Express at the Potomac railroad yards before enlisting last July. His brother, Pvt. Albert Burts, enlisted in the Army February 20 and is training at Fort Benning, Ga., Mrs. Burts said.

Pvt. Jones, son of Sergt. and Mrs. Chesteal Jones of Route No. 1, Alexandria, was reported wounded for the third time in Korea.

Enlisted Last May.

Pvt. Hart, 19, was injured February 15 for the second time, according to his mother, Mrs. Mary Carlton. He was wounded last November 26 and spent more than a month in a Korean hospital, she said.

Mrs. Carlton said her son wrote he almost lost a finger as a result of the February accident. He is a tankman attached to the 24th Division, she said. Pvt. Hart enlisted last May and left for Korea September 10. A native of North Carolina, he has spent most of his life here and attended Garnett Patterson Junior High School before joining the Army.

Pvt. Riley, 26, was injured slightly February 14, according to his father, William A. Riley. Mr. Riley said a letter received from him Thursday reported he is up and gets about on "sticks" because there are not enough crutches to go around. Pvt. Riley attended Bell Vocational High School here before enlisting in the Army in 1948.

Corpl. Watts, 23, husband of Mrs. Doris M. Watts, of Fredericksburg, was wounded "slightly" February 12. A veteran of World War II action in Italy, he has been in the Army this tour of duty about five months.

50 War Dead Start the Long Voyage Home

YOKOHAMA, Japan, March 11 (AP)—Fifty American war dead from four branches of service were embarked today on a precedent setting voyage home. They were the first war dead back from Korea.

They were of all ranks, from private to general, and of various creeds and races. They died on scattered battlefields.

This was the first time America has returned her dead from an active theater of war, altho bodies of some Korean war casualties who died in hospitals have been returned home for burial.

Bodies Are Transferred

The army has evacuated all war cemeteries south of parallel 38 in Korea, transferring the bodies either to Pusan or to mortuaries in Japan.

The dead sailed for San Francisco aboard the transport Gen. G. M. Randall, beneath an aerial cross of jet fighter planes, while the ship's bell tolled. Similar shiploads will follow.

The commanders and comrades of the dead bade them farewell at the waterfront.

"Truly, they represent all the peoples of the earth who prefer death to bondage," said Maj. Gen. Doyle O. Hickey, Gen. MacArthur's chief of staff.

Fire 21 Gun Salute

As the ship sailed, a bugler softly sounded "taps." Then came a rifle salute. From a navy frigate came the 21 gun salute, the highest military honor.

The dead all have been identified. Officials said the list would be announced before the Gen. Randall reaches port. At San Francisco, the identities will be checked again. Telegrams will be sent to relatives. Then, if desired, each body will be sent home with an individual escort.

Today's advance guard of dead was chosen so that all types of American fighters would be represented. Some bodies had been in the military cemetery at Pusan. Others were those of more recent casualties.

Died of Heart Attack

In the ship's hold, the body of Maj. Gen. Bryant E. Moore, late commander of the 9th corps, was placed alongside that of a private. Moore died of a heart attack Feb. 24 after a helicopter crash at the front. The Randall also carried combat marines, returning home on rotation.

Mrs. MacArthur, generals, American and other military and diplomatic representatives, joined in the 30 minute farewell ceremony. Among them was Maj. Gen. Frank Lowe, President Truman's personal representative in Korea, and Earle Cocke Jr., national commander of the American Legion.

Army Chaplain Meyer J. Goldman, delivering the invocation, prayed that the Randall's dead "rest in eternal tranquillity. May they never more be disturbed by the trumpet call to war."

Lay Flower Wreaths

"This first shipment of our dead," General Hickey told the gathering, "represents only a small portion of those men who have made the supreme sacrifice in Korea—given their lives in glorious testimony to our common determination that all nations shall be permitted to live according to their own precepts, beliefs, and desires."

On an empty, flag draped catafalque symbolizing the war dead, wreaths of white flowers were laid by Hickey and these representatives of the four services: Sgt Francis McMullen, Cumberland Ia., air force; Boatswain's Mate 1/C A. O. Lawrence, Stockton Cal., Navy; Pvt. R. E. Gilyard Port Chester, N. Y., army, and Sgt. F. Thurmond, Dilley, Tex., marines.

While an army band played "Nearer My God, To Thee," the Randall moved slowly toward the breakwater.

WAR CASUALTIES INCREASE 1,773; TOTAL IS 52,448

Washington, March 7 (AP)—Announced American casualties in the Korean war reached 52,448 today, an increase of 1,773 in a week.

The total, representing notifications to the next of kin thru March 2, included 7,857 killed in action, 36,692 wounded and 9,899 missing in action.

The wounded included 911 who died of their wounds and 85 among the missing are known dead, making a total of 8,853 deaths. The missing figure also included 980 men who have since returned to military control and 110 known prisoners of war, leaving 8,724 currently missing.

JOLIET SOLDIER KILLED IN KOREA; 8 ARE WOUNDED

Listed in Latest Report of Casualties

A Joliet man was killed in action and eight Chicago area men were reported wounded in the latest Korean war casualty list released by the defense department.

Sgt. Clement A. Ambrose, 23, of 818 Plainfield av., Joliet, was killed Feb. 14 while fighting on the Han river. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Ambrose. Sgt. Ambrose enlisted in the merchant marine at 16 and saw service at Leyte in the Philippine islands. He joined the army in November, 1946, and was discharged two years later. He was recalled to duty last September.

Pfc. Charles G. Charter, 23, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles O. Charter, 2633 N. Troy st., was wounded Feb. 12 and now is in a Japanese hospital. Charter enlisted in January, 1950, and went to Korea last September.

Ambrose [left], Charter, and Doherty [right].

1st Lt. Richard Doherty, 28, was shot in the right arm while fighting in Korea last month, his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Chester C. Doherty, 838 N. 5th av., St. Charles, have been advised. Lt. Doherty was in the South Pacific campaign in World War II. He was recalled to duty last fall.

Pvt. Donald M. Augustyniak, 21, of 2223 S. Albany av., was wounded by shrapnel in the arms and legs Feb. 13. He is the son of Mrs. Bernice Glodo. He is in a Japanese hospital. Sgt. Augustyniak joined the army a year ago and was sent to Korea a month ago.

Pfc. Clement L. Baker, 23, husband of Mrs. Judith L. Baker, 144 170th st., Hazel Crest, was wounded in the left shoulder last month. Baker was an army reservist who was recalled in September. He is a graduate of Thornton Township High school.

Augustyniak [left], Baker, and Tabor [right].

Pfc. Victor J. Tabor, 20, was wounded in the left leg Feb. 12, his mother, Mrs. Celia Tabor, 2649 LeMoyne av., has been informed. He now is in an Osaka, Japan, hospital. Tabor joined the army last April and went overseas in October.

Pfc. George R. Schneider, 20, was wounded in December and again last month, his mother, Mrs. Joseph Schneider, 10940 Avenue C, was advised 2 weeks ago. Friday she received a call from a Japanese hospital saying his right hand had been amputated. He is married and has a one month old son, William.

Schneider [left], Jarka, and Jones [right].

The other two wounded men from the Chicago area are **Corp. Eugene M. Jarka,** son of Mr. and Mrs. Simon Jarka, 2912 Ruby st., Franklin Park, and **Pvt. James L. Jones,** husband of Mrs. Ruth B. Jones, 219 E. 56th st.

2 CHICAGO AREA SOLDIERS DEAD AND 3 WOUNDED

Sergeant, 41, Survived by German War Bride

Two Chicago area soldiers were reported killed in Korea, and three were reported wounded in a defense department casualty list released yesterday.

Master Sgt. Andrew Belavic, 41, of 6404 Tahoma av., was killed Feb. 1, his wife, Ingrid, a German war bride, has been notified. Belavic enlisted in 1938 and served in Europe during World War II. While in the occupation army in Germany, he met and married Ingrid. They returned to the United States in 1949. Belavic was sent to Korea last July. A brother, Peter, was killed in France in 1943 while serving with the army. His parents, Peter and Mary Belavic, live in Livingston, Madison county.

Belavic [left], Bolden, and Phillips [right].

Pfc. Francis Joseph Bolden, 18, was killed Feb. 11, his grandfather, Edward Ray, 1009 Arthur av., Joliet, has been advised. Bolden enlisted last summer and received training at Fort Riley, Kas. He was sent to Korea in January as an infantryman. A brother, Frank, is in the army.

First Lt. Walter John Bauman, 32, of 6911 Indiana av., was slightly wounded Feb. 11, his wife, Bette, has been informed. Bauman, a graduate of Parker High school, was commissioned in November, 1948. He was sent to Korea last August with a field artillery unit. He has two children, Terry, 3, and Cathy, 3 months old.

Pvt. William Phillips, 18, of 2483 McKinley av., Gary, was wounded Feb. 16. His mother, Mrs. Josephine Phillips, said he wrote he was shot twice in the neck in the Suwon area. Phillips left Roosevelt High school last May to enlist and was sent to Korea in September.

Pvt. Edward J. Insalaco was wounded in action, his wife, Betty L., of 152 Kenton av., Oak Forest, has been advised.

Other Chicagoland casualties were:

ILLINOIS

KILLED IN ACTION

Davis, Sgt. Robert C.—Mrs. Mary E. Davis, Lincoln, wife.

DIED OF WOUNDS

McMahon, Sgt. John Edward Jr.—John E. McMahon, Decatur, father.

WOUNDED

Bevill, Pvt. Ralph C.—Clarence Bevill, Quincy, father.

Jacobs, Pfc. Don R.—Hubert H. Jacobs, Herrin, father.

Klunick, Pfc. Albert R.—Alex A. Klunick, Springfield, father.

Oliver, Pfc. James C.—Mrs. Easter M. Oliver, Eldorado, mother.

Rose, Corp. Allen Leroy—James Wesley Rose, Charleston, father.

INJURED

Stanley, Pvt. Robert Ray—Mrs. Corrine Stanley, Flat Rock, mother. [Notified at Vincennes, Ind.]

Pfc. Marks, District Ex-Guardsman, Dies; 3 Others Wounded

A 19-year-old former District National Guardsman died February 15 in a Korean field hospital of wounds suffered in action, the Defense Department announced today. Three other Washington men were reported wounded.

Pfc. James I. Marks, jr., son of Mrs. Hattie Ann Marks of 1427 Twenty-second street S.E., died of wounds at the 1st Mobile Army Surgical Hospital somewhere in Korea, his mother has been notified.

He wrote his mother on his 19th birthday, February 8, that he had been in heavy fighting around Wonju two or three days before. Mrs. Marks received official word of her son's death on February 25.

The young soldier's last letter, dateline "still in Korea," described intense action his unit, the 187th Regimental Combat Team, had just been through. Pvt. Marks was a rocket launcher gunner with the combat team. Earlier, Pvt. Marks had served as a rifleman on the Kimpo peninsula.

Enlisted in April.

Pvt. Marks resigned from the National Guard here and enlisted in the Army last April. He was trained as a paratrooper at Camp Campbell, Ky., his mother said. He had attended Gage and Langley High Schools here.

Besides his mother, Pvt. Marks is survived by a sister, Margaret Ann, 16, of the Twenty-second street address.

Listed as wounded were Marine Corps Pfc. Wilbur W. May, jr., 30, of 5043 Benning road S.E., and Pvt. Colonel L. Harris, 19, brother of Miss Inez Harris of 1743 Eighteenth street N.W. Mr. and Mrs. James A. Moran of 31 Seventeenth street S.E., said they have received word their son, Pfc. James A. Moran, jr., was wounded on February 11.

Pvt. May, a 12-year Marine veteran, who saw combat in the Pacific during World War II, is the husband of Mrs. Shirley Virginia May. His parents live in Seat Pleasant.

An artillery gunner attached to the 1st Marine Division, Pvt. May re-enlisted last July after a three-year period of civilian life. During this time, he worked for the Washington Gas Light Co. He was discharged in 1947 suffering from malaria.

May Asked News of War.

Mrs. May said her husband left the United States for Korea on January 7 after a Christmas furlough at home. He wrote soon after asking for news on the war in Korea because "he didn't know what was going on," Mrs. May said. The Mays have a 1-year-old daughter, Brenda.

Pvt. Harris, a native of North Carolina, arrived at Bolling Air Force Base here Sunday night en route to an Army hospital at Camp Pickett, Va., his sister said. He was shot in the left arm and leg February 11.

Miss Harris said her brother told her, in a brief telephone conversation Sunday, that he "played dead" after he was wounded to keep from being shot by overrunning Chinese Communist troops.

Pvt. Harris joined the Army last June and arrived in Korea only about a month ago, Miss Harris said.

Pvt. Moran, a Washington native, enlisted last July and was transferred overseas in November. He attended Holy Comforter School and Chamberlain Vocational High School before joining the Army.

PVT. HARRIS.

PFC. MARKS.

PFC. MAY.

U. S. Casualties In Korean Area

The Department of Defense today announced the following casualties in the Korean area:

TENNESSEE
KILLED IN ACTION

ARMY:

Private James F. McBride, son J. C. McBride, Route 4, Sparta. (Previously missing in action.)

Corporal Ralph F. Thurmond, son of David Strawnie Thurmond, General Delivery, Miston.

MISSING IN ACTION

ARMY:

Master Sergeant Leonard Evers, husband of Mrs. Leonard Evers, 900 North Willet, Memphis.

Corporal William C. Long, son of Benton Long, White Bluff.

Private First Class Charles B. Owens, son of Mrs. Winnie Cole, General Delivery, Johnson City. (Notification made to 2509 Queens Chapel Road, Washington, D. C.)

Private First Class Robert Riddle, Jr., son of Mrs. Ida H. Riddle, 1600 Virginia Ave. Johnson City.

TENNESSEE
KILLED IN ACTION

ARMY:

Corporal James R. Davis, son of Pvt. 1st Class Vester Hicks, Jr., Church Hill.

Corporal J. L. Mathis, son of Jerry Mathis, Route 2, Sneedville

MISSING IN ACTION

ARMY:

Corporal Frederick B. Bean, son of Mrs. Margaret Bean, 220 Waverly St. Knoxville.

Private First Class John H Bond son of Mrs. Fannie Bond, 2813 E. 46th St. Chattanooga.

Pvt. 1st Class Vester Hicks, Jr. son of Mary S. Flippo, Route 3, Box 51, Waynesboro.

Private First Class Nathaniel McCloud, son of Walter McCloud, RFD 5, Elizabethton. Previously wounded and returned to duty.)

Korea Casualties Mount In The Area

Master Sgt. Clarence B. Covington, son of Theodore C. Covington, 2409 North Sarah street, has been reported missing in action this week by the Department of Defense.

Sgt. Covington was wounded during the early action in Korea back in July. He was struck by fragments of a mortar shell in the neck, leg, hand and shoulder. In a letter addressed to the Argus back in August Covington declared that he wanted his hometown newspaper and friends to know how the 24th was "faring in this Korean crisis."

"We are fighting to the last man if necessary for these Democratic principles." Describing an attack on a hill which resulted in "heavy casualties" he related, "We never gave up hope.. even as we fell back...we were still fighting. "America should know the gallant fight of the 24th Infantry Regiment against the enemy..."

COVINGTON

The Argus carried Covington's story on the front page of the August 11 issue under the head, 'St. Louisan writes of Korean War." The Sgt. was probably returned to front line duty after a stay in the hospital in Japan.

He has been in the service since he graduated from Sumner High School in 1940. He has two other brothers. Theodore was injured in World War II, Bernard, former Golden Gloves featherweight, is also in the army.

Stiff Fighting

Reports from the Defense Department in the last few days of Korean war casualties attest to the stiff fighting which has been taking place on the cold swept peninsula.

Missing since Nov. 28 is Pfc. James L. Moore, 24 years old, who enlisted at the age of 14 back in 1940. Pfc. Moore is the brother of Mrs. Juanita Smittie, 1707 Frankiln avenue. After serving five years in the II World War in the South Pacific he re-enlisted for a year in 1946 and again last July.

Pfc. James C. Simpson, 29-year-old army man, has been reported missing since Dec. 7. The husband of Mrs. Lovie M. Simpson, 1806 Division street, East St. Louis, Simpson suffered a bullet wound of the arm in October.

Cpl. Vernon L. Warren, 18-year-old son of Mrs. Riller Warren, 2809 Washington avenue, has been reported missing since Dec. 1. A former student at Washington Technical School, Warren enlisted in 1947.

Suffering from a shrapnel wound received Sept. 4 in the right side, Army Pfc. Leonard Scott, Jr., has been missing since Dec. 1. He enlisted at the age of 16, after attending Simmons School. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Scott, 3021 New Ashland Place.

Sgt. George E. Banks, 24 years old, of 4266 E. Maffitt avenue, has been reported wounded.

James F. Campbell, army Pfc., has been missing since Nov. 27. He is the 21-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Campbell, 2504 N. Sarah street.

Limbs Frozen

Suffering from frozen hands, feet and face, Pfc. Leo D. Lewis, Jr., has been reported evacuated to an army hospital in Japan. Lewis, 17 years old, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. L. Lewis, 324 East Big Bend Road, Kirkwood.

Lewis described in a letter to his mother how his regiment was surrounded by Chinese Communists while moving up to support another unit. In the ensuing fight he said he narrowly escaped injury when a mortar shell fell in his foxhole. He enlisted in the army last May.

Pfc. Virgil L. Hodge, son of Mrs. Bertha J. Hodge, 1204 Madison street, Pfc. Hercules Moore, son of Mrs. Isia Moore, 2827 Barnard street, have been reported missing in action.

Sgt. George E. Banks, husband of Mrs. Myrtle Banks, 4229 East Maffitt street, has been listed as wounded in Korean action.

The Department of Defense has notified Mr. and Mrs. William E. Collins of 917 Bayard avenue by telegram that their son, Pvt. William E. Collins, Jr., died in Korea December 13. The arm is conducting an investigation and will notify the family when any further information is obtained.

Collins, a former Sumner High School student, had been in the service for two and one-half years. His last letter from Seoul was dated December 10.

Sgt. Ulysses Sherman Yarber, 29, has been reported missing in action since December 1. The husband of Mrs. Sarah Yarber, 4237 West Labadie avenue, Sgt. Yarber has been in the army for nine years. He served in New Guinea, the Philippines and Japan during World War II.

Family Notified Richard K. Miller Killed In Action

The family of Pfc. Richard K. Miller, 22, has been notified that he is missing in action. He is the son of Mrs. Cardell Miller, 243 E. Virginia.

Pfc. Miller has been in the army since 1947. He went into Korea last August, a member of the 24th Division. He formerly attended Booker T. Washington high school.

Capt. D. R. Smith Missing in Korea

JAMAICA, N.Y.—Relatives of Capt. Dewitt R. Smith were notified last month that he is missing in action in Korea. The son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Smith, he is a veteran of World War II, having served in Italy for five years with a tank battalion.

Captain Smith is believed to have been in the midst of a fierce artillery duel north of Pyongyang.

In his last letter home dated Nov. 29, he said, "Things are pretty hot over here but don't worry about me. The worst thing here is the cold. Some days the temperature is 20 below."

Born in Baltimore

Captain Smith, 32, was born in Baltimore. the son of the former Beatrice Lee and Mr. Smith. For some years the family made its home on McCulloh St., and moved to Jamaica when the missing officer was a small child. Baltimore relatives include his mother's sister, Dr. Ada Lee, a chiropodist.

Other Smith relatives residing in New York include a sister, Mildred; two brothers, Alvin and Donald, all of 145-04 Arlington Terrace, South Jamaica; another brother, Thomas Jr., St. Albans, L.I. and a sister, Dorothy, living in Manhattan.

Killed in Action

First Lt. Fred D. Hilliard Jr., of 1114 Fairmont St., Washington, who was reported killed in action in Korea by the Department of Defense. He is the son of Mrs. Fleta R. Hilliard of the Fairmont Street address and Pvt. Fred D. Hilliard Sr., of the Metropolitan Police Department of 70 O St., N.E.

Baltimore GI, Shot Twice, Back on Duty

IN KOREA—Pfc. Foster Carter, 520 and one - half N. Mount St., Baltimore, did not want me to write anything about him. "I'm no hero." I just did what I had to do.

Here's what Carter "had to do"

"We were moving up a hill around Chango when a shell burst over my head. I kept on moving up and felt huge weak. I looked down and, man, I was shot twice in the right leg."

Carter was transferred to another company in Korea. He and I chatted about what little I know about Baltimore as we jeeped over Korea's roughest, narrowest, dustiest roads.

Want Letters From Home

In the past few days I've seen those GIs who want letters from home—Henry Allen, a corporal, of 611 Pond St., Rock Hill, S.C.; Sgt. Adnee Bates, Box 86, Crittenden, Ark.; Pvt. Jennings Brown, Route 2, Box 127, Fairmont, N.C.; Cpl. John L. Brooks, 1404 E. Chase St., Baltimore;

Roseboro Durham, 1010 and one-half 4th St., N.W., Washington Cpl. Cleve Carter Jr., Pfc. James T. Hatcher, Detroit; Cpl. Randolph Y. Kemp, Box 285, White Wright, Texas;

Taking Korea in Stride

Pfc. Harry Hutchinson, 1135 Za St., Louisville, Ky.; Walter G. Reed, 8601 Vance Ave., Philadelphia; Pvt. Sydney Smith, Beckford Ave., Princess Anne, Md.; 1st Lt. Royal J. Nickens, 3945 N. Nice St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Carriel Wychie, 103 S. Lady St., Richmond, Va.; Lt. Lloyd C. Mitchner, Baltimore;

Pvt. James H. Foster, General Delivery, Bastrop, Texas; Pfc. Roy Blackwell, 2931 Thomas St., St. Louis, Mo.; Pvt. Kenwood Dissie, 159 Leicaster St., Detroit; M-Sgt.; Ernest Venison, P.O. Box 144 Whipple, W. Va.;

Pfc. Richard Stephens, Route 1, Box 67, Norcross, Ga.; Pvt. Claude Steiger, Route 1, Box 25, Atlanta, Texas; Cpl. Henry C. Thomkins, 1237 Mathewson, Wichita, Kan.; Cpl. Philip Lett, 412 N. Guillemard St., Pensacola, Fla., and Pvt. John Lee, 1034 Whittingham Pl., N.E., Washington.

All these GIs are in good condition and seem to be taking Korea in stride.

GOOD TASTE

It may be bad manners to dip your bread in the gravy, but it's good taste.

SIX ESCAPE BRUTAL CAPTORS:

Wounded GI Describes Korean Death March

By BRADFORD LAWS

Far East Correspondent

AN ARMY HOSPITAL IN JAPAN—The harrowing story of a 5th Infantry Division Regimental Combat Team soldier's escape from Communist forces was released recently by U.S. Army hospital authorities.

He is Cpl. LEO C. ROSS of Springfiled, Mo., who was stationed in Japan with the 8th Army when the Korean war broke out.

In bitter defensive action in Korea on July 15, he was wounded in the leg, arm and left side of the head. Ross and a party of other 25th Division RCT men were then taken prisoners.

Ross said he was treated with captured American medical supplies then loaded with four wounded buddies in an American ambulance.

After several days of treatment at a field hospital located in a village, the wounded men were loaded in trucks and rode all night. "In the daytome they hid out because they were afraid of our planes," Ross said.

Together with 96 other prisoners he was taken into Taejon, and then on to Seoul. Ross described the march to the Korean capital this was "We had very little clothes and hardly any food.

Some of us walked barefooted. They would march us all night, and in daytime turn us over to the civilian police who would kick us and hit us with rifle butts and do anything to torment us."

Men Drop During March

Later, their captors forced them to march to the North Korean capital of Pyongyang where they said there was a big prison camp. Ross called it a "death march." He said he walked 32 miles the first night.

"At every step from there on in men would either die from over exposure, starvation or from just being too weak to go on," he said.

From Pyongyang, they traveled in open box cars always at night to escape the U. S. planes. One night they stayed in a tunnel to evade planes that had been tracking them all day. The prisoners felt cheered because they knew UN troops weren't too far off.

Never Come Back

"That evening a North Korean guard wanted a group of the strongest men to help prepare chow. We never saw them again—they took the first group and we heard shooting, but thought that it was some of our forces coming our way.

"Then they took the second round and again we heard shooting and knew that they were being shot."

The guards also shot Ross. He was hit in the hip and fell face down. The men next to him groaned, and the guard, thinking it was Ross who made the sound, shot him twice more.

Six Come Out Alive

But the wounds weren't fatal, and he and five others still alive crawled over a small hill and escaped.

He was bandaged and his buddies found some turnips and cabbage. Three days later his buddies ran into a South Korean officer and later an American resuce party which started him on the trip back to the hospital.

Latvia-Born DP, 20, Wounded In Fighting With 26th Division

Kensington Man and 11 D. C. and Nearby Men Are Casualties

A Latvia-born youth who came to live in Kensington, Md., two years ago as a displaced person has been wounded in Korea, the Defense Department has announced.

The young soldier is Pvt. Edvins Plavnieks, 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gustavs Plavnieks, 10510 Wheatley street, Kensington. Member of an engineer unit in the 26th Division, he was wounded February 3.

A District soldier, five Virginians and five others from Maryland also are reported wounded in the Defense Department's casualty lists No. 235 and 236.

Pvt. Plavnieks and his family were brought to this country from a DP camp in Hanau, Germany, under sponsorship of a Kensington builder, who now employs his father and two brothers, Richard, 28, and Imants, 26. His sister, Dzidra, 23, is a Maryland University freshman.

Forced to flee their home near Riga, Latvia, in 1941, the Plavnieks were seized by the Germans and placed in forced labor until their liberation in 1945. Edvins worked in a lumber mill.

Until his enlistment last September, he had been working as a cabinet-maker's apprentice at the General Millwork Co., Garrett Park.

Victim of Grenade.

Corpl. Gerard C. Wallace, 17, son of Mrs. Edna Wallace, 1119 E street N.E., was wounded slightly in the leg by grenade fragments January 28. He wrote his mother, Mrs. Edna Wallace, that "God was with me," because fragments from the grenade passed through his clothing at the shoulder.

Corpl. Wallace enlisted in the Army in October, 1949, at the age of 16, after spending a good part of his teens "joining up," his mother said. He ran away from home at 14 and enlisted in the Marine Corps, using a birth certificate of a brother then serving in the Navy, but was returned home after three months. Mrs. Wallace said her son is fully recovered and awaiting assignment at an infantry replacement center in Pusan, Korea.

Corpl. Wallace attended Holy Comforter School. He was a messenger for The Star after being discharged from the Marines. He is the son of a 30-year Navy veteran, who died in 1936. His two brothers, Lawrence, 21, and Samuel, 24, both served in the Navy during World War II. They now are Metropolitan policemen.

Arlington Man Wounded

A 19-year-old Arlington soldier Pfc. Chester D. Holliday, grandson of Mrs. Sarah Holmes, of Seminary road, also is reported wounded. He was wounded in the leg last July but his second injury. suffered February 2, was listed as slight.

Pvt. Holliday joined the Army last April. He was sent to Korea in July and was wounded soon after that. He is a member of the 26th Division.

Pfc. Robert H. Peters, 22, husband of Mrs. Carolyn Lang Peters, 6626 Willston place, Falls Church, also was listed as wounded. Mrs. Peters said a letter from her husband received Friday indicated he suffered serious abdominal wounds but is feeling much better and hopes to come home.

Pvt. Peters was discharged from the Army after a two-year hitch last March. A member of the active reserve, he was recalled to duty in October and arrived in Korea a few days after Christmas.

A native of Orlando, Fla., Pvt. Peters was reared in Washington. He was working for the Northwest Supply Co., 1177 New Hampshire avenue N.W. when he was recalled to service. Mrs. Peters is an employe of the Navy Department's Bureau of Medicine and Surgery They have a 10-month-old daughter, Carolyn.

Corpl. Wallace.

Pvt. Plavnieks.

Pfc. Holliday.

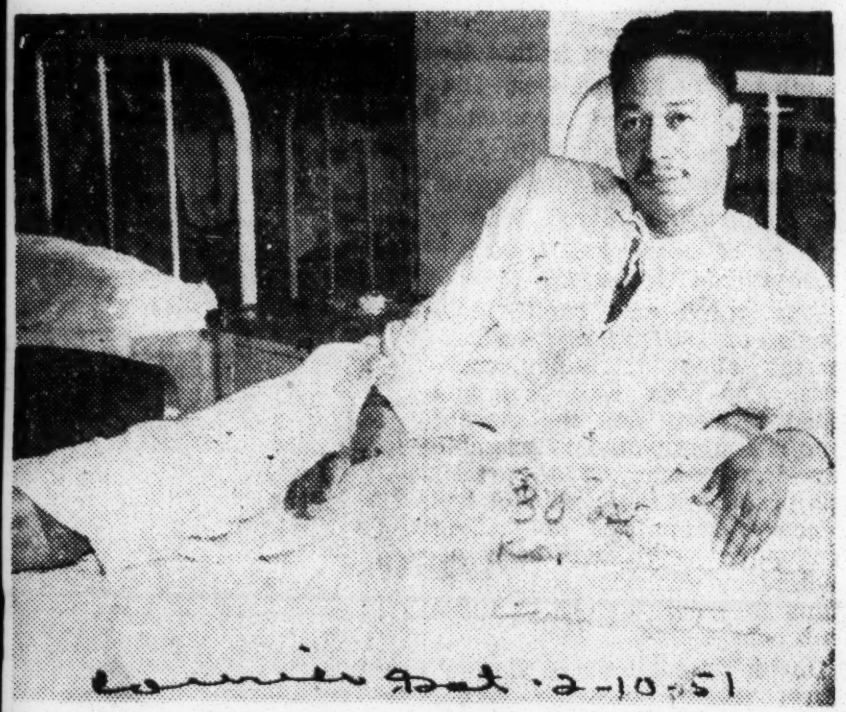
Pfc. Peters.

Maryland Man Listed.

Two nearby Maryland men are included in the list of wounded. They are Corpl. Herman Johnson, son of Mrs. Alice Johnson, Route 3, Gaithersburg, and Corpl. Norman Hackley, Bowie. A story about Pvt. James J. Lloyd, Mitchellville, reported killed in action, appeared in The Star yesterday.

The Defense Department also listed as wounded the following: Corpl. Milton E. Chaney, jr., son of Mrs. Clara May Parrish, Severn, Md.; Pvt. Howard F. Whittington, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ira W. Whittington, Hagerstown, Md.; Corpl. George E. Swauger, husband of Mrs. Mary M. Swauger, Cumberland, Md.; Marine Pfc. Archie K. Dick, son of James Dick, Front Royal, Va.; Sergt. 1/C Joseph S. Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Smith, Staunton, Va., and Corpl. Clarence E. Catlett, nephew of Mrs. Mary C. Anderson, Winchester, Va.

A story about Corpl. Catlett, reported to be seriously wounded, appeared in The Star Wednesday.



Frozen Out—That's actually what happened to Marine Private Mack M. Cleveland of Farmville, La., a member of the First Marine Division that did yeoman fighting in embattled North Korean areas in recent months. Now recuperating at Camp Lejeune, N. C., Cleveland is among the scores of marines and other service personnel who had to be brought out of combat because of frostbite. His hands and feet were affected. also.—USMC Photo.

Three state men among war dead

Three more Alabamians have been killed in Korea and 11 have been reported missing in action.

KILLED IN ACTION:

Pfc. Virgil Woodrow Prestwood, 20, husband of Mrs. Mary Ruth Prestwood, of Stevenson.

SGT. CASTLE

Sgt. 1-c William B. Castle, whose wife, now in the Wac at Ft. Lee, Va., is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Black, of Northport.

Sgt. 1-c Charles A. Campbell, of Huntsville. His wife and two children and his mother live at Tracy City, Tenn.

The three deaths were reported by relatives. The missing were reported by the Defense Department.

MISSING IN ACTION:

Pfc. Harold Jarvis Atherton, brother of Miss Elizabeth Atherton, of Montgomery.

Lt. Walter L. Jackson, Jr., son of Mrs. Annie J. Brewster of Birmingham, Route 12.

Pvt. Tully Cox, son of Mrs. Vaner P. Cox, of Altoona, Route 2.

LT. JACKSON

Pfc. Owens B. Evans, son of George Evans, of Birmingham, Route 7.

Pfc. Johnny Lee McAlpine, son of Alex McAlpine, Blountsville, Route 2.

Corp. Richard P. Nelson, Jr., son of Mrs. Nellie Irene Nelson, of Attalla, Route 1.

Sgt. Alford Buford Raines, nephew of Odessa Clark of Ozark.

Corp. Herbert L. Tilley, son of Mrs. Lois Cleveland Tilley, of Attalla, Route 2.

Pfc. Barney A. Tolbert, son of Mrs. Nettie D. Tolbert, of Atmore, Route 2.

Pfc. Elbert Weldon, son of Mrs. Aulsie P. Weldon, Opelika, Route 3.

M-Sgt. Olen Berry Williams, son of Louis B. Williams, of Verbena, Route 1.

'The Letter'—A letter from "my girl" brings this smile to the face of Leatherneck Alexander Campbell of Red Springs, N. C., as he recuperates from frozen feet suffered in North Korean fighting around Chosen last year. He was in the bitter retreat with elements of the First Marine Division.—USMC Photo.

Washington Soldier, Crawling in Foxhole, Wounded by Grenade

Pvt. Lawrence Robinson, 19, son of Mrs. Bernice W. Baylor of 316 Seventeenth place N. E., was crawling back in his foxhole in Korea last December 21 when "good old Joe brought me out of there with a grenade."

Pvt. Robinson.

The Washington soldier, a member of the 15th Infantry, 3d Division, wrote his mother this was how he was wounded in the foot in a letter that beat Defense Department notification by 10 days. His letter, which arrived here January 2 from aboard the U. S. S. Constellation, gave no information on the extent of the injury.

Enlisted at Fort Knox.

Pvt. Robinson, who was 19 last Wednesday, is a native of Fredericksburg, Va., but was reared here. He attended Randall Junior High School and enlisted in the Army last June at Fort Knox, Ky. His brother, Harrison Robinson, a veteran of World War II, is stationed at Fort Campbell, Ky.

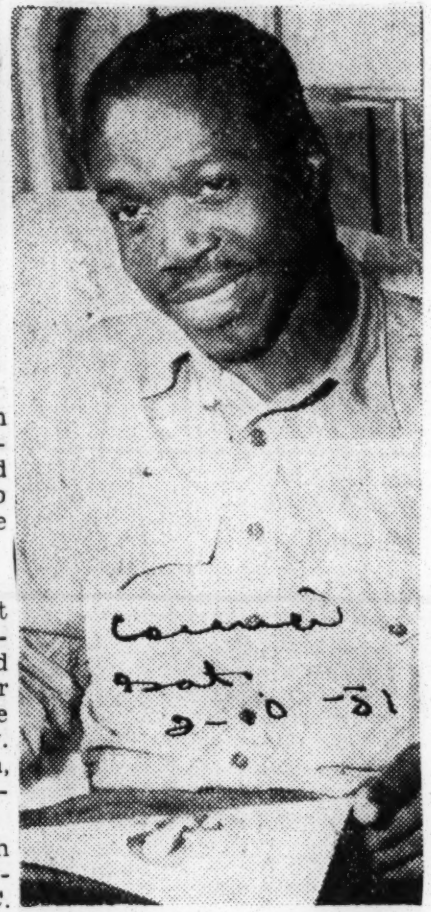
The Defense Department's 205th casualty list of the Korean fighting also reported Pfc. Junior C. Whitley, 19, husband of Mrs. Daisy C. Whitley of 2105 South Monroe street, Arlington, wounded and returned to duty.

Pvt. Whitley was wounded shortly before Christmas, his wife said, and sent back to the fighting after a brief stay in a Korean hospital. A native of North Carolina, he has lived in Arlington about six years.

First Went to Germany.

He enlisted in the Army in June, 1949, when he was 17, after working as a truck driver for Filene's Co-operative store in Shirlington. For a time, he was stationed at Fort Meade, Md., but was sent to Germany last June. From there he was shipped home for a short furlough and transferred to Korea.

Pvt. Whitley was injured previously in an accident in Korea. His wife and their infant daughter moved recently from 2467 South Lowell street, Arlington, to the Monroe street address.



Cold War—The heat of battle around the Chosen Reservoir area in Korea had no bearing on the sub-zero weather that inflicted frostbite on Marine Private Ethron T. Barr of Rocky Mount, N. C. Barr is recuperating from frostbitten hands and feet at the Naval Hospital at Camp Lejeune, N. C.—USMC Photo.

Seven Soldiers From Phila. Area Wounded, Four Missing

CPL. ROBERT FLOOD, member of a pioneer Oakland family, is one of the young soldiers listed as missing in action from his unit on the Korean front.—(Photo through the courtesy of The OAKLAND-TRIBUNE.)

Seven service men from the Philadelphia area were wounded in action in Korea and four others were missing, according to the Defense Department's 251st casualty list, released last night.

The department listed a Pennsylvania soldier as dead of wounds and 13 from this State as wounded, 12 missing and one injured. Eight New Jersey soldiers were reported wounded and three missing. Maryland casualties were four wounded and two missing.

Cpl. Lewis A. Lockerson, Jr., 18, of 2221 Green st., who earlier this week was reported killed in action, lost his life in the fighting Feb. 11, his mother, Mrs. Mildred Lockerson, was notified. A member of the National Guard, attached to the 103d Engineers, he entered the Army last May 2[illegible] and was sent to Korea in November.

He attended Standard Junior High School and was employed for a time by a laundry as a driver's helper. In his last letter, dated Feb. 4, he told his family he had been fighting at the front for 22 days and expected to get a 30-day leave on Feb. 13.

He said he knew why he was fighting because his "younger brothers and sisters wouldn't have to leave their loved ones and go to war." He was engaged to Miss Ruth Haddix, 18, of 2219 Green st. Surviving, in addition to his mother, are three brothers, Earl, Harry and James, and five sisters, Ruth, Mildred, Ethel, Violet and Joan.

Two South Philadelphia soldiers, who were neighborhood friends and who served in Korea with the same 2d Division outfit, were reported missing in action since Feb. 11, but the families of each have since received word from them.

PARENTS GET LETTER

They are Pfc. Oscar Jackson, Jr., 18, of 1629 Latona st. and Pvt. Kermit Boyer, 19, of 1230 S. 17th st., who enlisted in the Army within a week of each other last June while students at Benjamin Franklin High School.

Jackson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Jackson, Sr., received a letter from him dated Feb. 19 in which he said "everything was fine," and an aunt also recived a postcard from him mailed Feb. 28. Boyer wrote to his sister, Mrs. Eleanor Henderson, of the 17th st. address, on Feb. 17. In the letter he said his outfit was moving out, but did not mention having been separated from his unit at any time.

Jackson has served overseas since October. Boyer left for Korea in January. Boyer is the son of Joseph Boyer, also of the 17th st. address.

HIT BY MORTAR SHELL

Also reported missing in action were Pfc. James L. Heard, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Heard, of 1930 N. 11th st., and Pvt. Kenneth H. Chandler, son of Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy Chandler, of 230 Adams st., Paulsboro, N. J.

Cpl. Henry E. Mitchell, 20, of 2037 Watkins st., was wounded in action Feb. 12, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Mitchell, were notified. A member of the 2d Division, he was hit in the leg by fragments from a mortar shell.

Last December, Mitchell was a prisoner of war but escaped with 34 other men and made his way back to his outfit. An uncle, Cpl. James Collins, who served in the same outfit, has been missing since Dec. 1.

CPL. MITCHELL

PFC. BROWN

PFC. JACKSON

PFC. CAREY

PVT. SWANSON

CPL. LOCKERSON

SUFFERED FROSTBITE

Mitchell attended Bok Vocational School, leaving to enter the service in March, 1948. He was sent overseas last July. He previously was hospitalized for frostbite.

Pfc. Richard Brown, 19, son of Mrs. Lilly Brown, of 518 Fairmount ave., was wounded Feb. 13 and is in a hospital in Tokyo. He wrote that he had received head and leg wounds. A graduate of Benjamin Franklin High School, where he played basketball, Brown was employed by a South Philadelphia laundry before entering the Army last July. He went to Korea in December with a field artillery unit.

Pfc. Craig J. Carey, 21, of 1517 Wildwood ave., Camden, has been flown back to this country for treatment of leg wounds suffered in Korea. He called his wife, Eleanor, last Saturday from a hospital in California and said he was to be transferred to an Army hospital in the East in the fear future.

WOUNDED IN NECK

Carey was graduated from Camden High School in 1947 and enlisted in the Army the same year. He served with occupation forces in Japan, but was discharged following the birth of his daughter, Lynn Sue, 16 months. He was recalled to active duty with the reserves last November and left for Korea the following month.

His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Stuckey, live at 3035 Porter rd., Camden.

Pvt. Robert E. Swanson, 21, son of Richard Swanson, Sr., of 624 N. 7th st., Camden, was wounded Feb. 13. He wrote to a sister, Mrs. Anna Bittner, from a hospital in Japan and said he had been wounded in the neck.

A graduate of St. Joseph's High School, Camden, Swanson worked in a Camden department store and for the Pennsylvania Railroad before enlisting in the Army in September, 1949. He went overseas last May. A brother, Richard, Jr., of Erlton, is a Purple Heart veteran of the Second World War.

FATHER OF 2 WOUNDED

Pvt. John T. Archibald, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Archibald, of 165 Simpson rd., Ardmore, wounded Feb. 16, is hospitalized in Tokyo, his parents were informed. He joined the service last July 5 and left for overseas Dec. 24. His wife, Helen, and two children, William, 4, and Carolyn, 3, live at the Simpson rd. address.

Also reported wounded were Pfc. Edward S. Wilson, son of Mrs. Mabel Wilson, of 20 Engle st., Chester, and Pvt. John W. Boris, son of Mrs. Anna Boris, of 62 Evergreen ave., Merchantville, N. J.

Other casualties announced by the Defense Department were:

PENNSYLVANIA—DIED OF WOUNDS

Sgt. Donald W. Sweetall, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Sweetall, of Pittsburgh.

WOUNDED

Sgt. Joseph P. Milligan, brother of Mrs. Mary A. Welsh, of Pittsburgh.

Cpl. Lewis J. Villa, son of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Villa, of Aliquippa.

Pvt. Walter Surowiec, son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Surowiec, of Fair Oaks.

Pfc. George H. Hopkins, grandson of Mrs. Evelyn Scott, of Washington.

Cpl. Frank L. Orris, son of Mr. and Mrs. Calvin E. Orris, of New Kensington.

Pfc. Newell S. Hammond, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hubert C. Hammond, of South Williamsport.

Sgt. 1/c Charles F. Golden, son of John Golden, of Scranton.

Pvt. Donald A. Cross, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Cross, of Carlisle.

MARINE CORPS

Pfc. Paul K. Himes, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul K. Himes, Sr., of Harrisburg.

INJURED

1st Lt. Richard D. Starcher, husband of Mrs. Nettie P. Starcher, of Milton.

MISSING IN ACTION

Pfc. Harold L. Adams, son of William Adams, Jr., of Hulmeville.

Pvt. Landis L. Button, son of Mr. and Mrs. Melvin D. Button, of North Bend.

Cpl. Ralph P. Goehring, husband of Mrs. Jean R. Goehring, of New Cumberland.

Cpl. Ward M. Green, cousin of Miss Mary M. Green, of Altoona.

Pfc. Edwin G. Hedges, son of Mr. and Mrs. Rufus G. Hedges, of Middletown.

Sgt. Charles J. Hrobak, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Hrobak, of Russellton.

Pfc. Stanley Kost, son of Mr. and Mrs. Steven Kost, of Leetsdale.

Pfc. James J. McMillen, son of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald McMillen, of Pittsburgh.

1st Lt. Wilbur R. Webster, husband of Mrs. Ruth V. Webster, of York.

NEW JERSEY—WOUNDED

Pfc. Richard J. Bogert, son of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Strowbridge, of Succasunna.

Sgt. 1/c John Suda, brother of Mrs. Stella Radzizeski, of Clifton.

MARINE CORPS

Pfc. Edward J. Bower, son of Mr. and Mrs. Laurence J. Bower, of Rutherford.

Cpl. Daniel L. Delaney, husband of Mrs. Daniel L. Delaney, of Livingston.

Cpl. Gerard H. Jewell, son of Mrs. Elizabeth S. Jewell, of Belleville.

MISSING IN ACTION

Pvt. William Brown, son of Mr. and Mrs. Willie Brown, of Rahway.

Pvt. Willie E. Carter, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ned Carter, of Paterson.

MARYLAND—WOUNDED

Pfc. Carbon M. Brumfield, son of Mr. and Mrs. Byrd Brumfield, of Baltimore.

Pvt. Raymond C. Burke, son of John E. Burke, of Baltimore.

Cpl. William T. Parlon, husband of Mrs. Gladys May Parlon, of Fort George G. Meade.

MARINE CORPS

Pfc. Harry E. Smith, son of Mrs. Effie Antone, of Colts.

MISSING IN ACTION

Pfc. Roy E. Cline, son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Cline, of Williamsport.

Pfc. Louis A. Saunders, brother of Mrs. Grace E. Elliott, of Solomons Island.

Frequently Shot GI Nearly Dies Trying to Keep Shoes

By MILTON A. SMITH
NNPA Pool Correspondent

(Copyright 1950. Reproduction Forbidden in Whole or Part)

KOREA — The most frequently wounded GI in this entire campaign may be M-Sgt. Ransom Wayman, 28, of Detroit.

Since July 12 when the 24th Infantry Regiment of the 25th Division started fighting in Korea, Wayman has been:

Shot six times, hit with shrapnel fragments once, peppered with grenades once, beaten over the head by Communist rifle butts twice and stood up for execution once.

After he was captured by Chinese Communists, he was robbed of his shoes while playing dead.

Has Little to Show for It

The only visible marks of this torture are a pair of tiny blemishes on one of his cheeks. His right knee won't bend yet, but superb Army medics are sure they'll be able to fix that and Sergeant Wayman is confident of it.

Today Sergeant Wayman is probably at Tokyo General Hospital.

Sergeant Wayman's first pair of wounds came on Sept. 2 and 5 when the regiment was on attack.

In his own words, "I got sprayed with shrapnel on the face and shoulders on the second, but it was nothing that could not be picked out with tweezers and needle."

Hit Again 3 Days Later

He reported back to duty and three days later, Sept. 5, he was hit by grenade fragments. For the second time he walked to the field station, had his wound dressed and returned to his platoon.

He led his platoon in numerous engagements with guerrillas and North Koreans and finally against Chinese communists.

Then all hell broke loose, but the Detroit non-com licked it.

We Did Our Job

"We were at a little town with what was left of the South Korean police force. They were supposed to take a hill and arrange an ambush for the North Koreans.

"We attacked that evening and left the hill in the hands of the South Koreans.

"With one platoon of a rifle company, we moved a little piece down a road in the morning. We were preceded by another platoon of my company.

Looked Like South Koreans

"Many North Koreans, wearing ROK armbands passed us up and we let them go. They got out of sight soon, took off their ROK bands and jumped the platoon ahead of us.

"Then they turned on us. One of my squad leaders managed to get a machine gun in action.

"We had no cover, being in an open field. I got hit in the knee with a machine gun bullet. A Korean officer ran up and he and I tangled for my rifle. Another Korean yelled at him and he dropped down on one knee.

Could Give Up Shoes

Then I caught four shots from a sub-machine gun. I fell down and played dead. Next thing I recall was some Koreans trying to steal my shoes.

"Korea is no place to be without shoes now, so I put up a fight. They hit me over the head with a rifle butt and knocked me out. Then they started burning our vehicles."

He, One Other Survive

With five bullets in, Sgt. Wayman lay in the field all night. Next morning Communists came through the field shooting the wounded colored soldiers.

One other soldier survived the slaughter. The Communists perhaps expected to take Wayman and the other GI back for questioning, but a tank battalion passed nearby and the Koreans ran.

Before they left they shot him again. That made six bullets in him in 24 hours.

Better Than Civilian Life

Wayman lives at 14714 Dequindre St., in Detroit. He has been in the Army seven years. "It's not that I like the Army, it's just that it's a better job than I'd have had in civilian life."

He worked at Briggs plant before signing up the second time. His brother, Donald, is a 23year old seaman who will be able to visit him when he gets to a hospital in Tokyo.

"Will you give my regards to Raymond Weir of Washington?" he asked. "It was Lieutenant Weir when I knew him last. Anyhow, tell him 'hello' for me."

Cheerful is the word for this often wounded soldier.

Two Phila. GIs Killed in Korea

Two Philadelphia youths and a resident of West Pittston, Pa., were reported killed in action in the Defense Department's 250th casualty list, released yesterday.

Four other Pennsylvanians lost their lives in battle, five were wounded and one was injured, the list disclosed. One Maryland man was injured. No new casualties for New Jersey and Delaware were announced.

Those from this area reported killed were Pfc. Eugene J. Ladson, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Ladson, of 1227 Ogden st.; Pfc. Roland B. Mullen, 17, son of Mrs. Isabella Butler, of 1502 N. 19th st., and Cpl. Robert J. Venetz, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Venetz, of 804½ Luzerne ave., West Pittston.

Two suburban residents were among the wounded. They are Sgt. Thomas W. Pedlico, 23, husband of Mrs. Nellie Pedlico, of 152 Normandy rd., Upper Darby, and Pvt. Thomas E. Widger, 20, friend of Miss Joan Elliott, of 509 George st., Norristown.

Private Ladson, previously reported missing since Aug. 11, was killed on that date, his parents were notified.

He was a junior at Benjamin Franklin High School when he enlisted in the Army about 19 months ago. He received basic training at Fort Benning, Ga., and arrived in Korea only six days before his death, his father said. He has one brother, Wilbur, 23.

PFC. MULLEN

Private Mullen, who joined the Army last June and trained at Fort Knox, Ky., was killed Dec. 21, his mother was notified.

A former student at Fitz-Simons Junior High School, he was studying at a bakery school when he entered the service. He had three brothers—David, 36, Harold, 31, and Arthur, 23, all of whom served overseas in the Second World War—and six sisters.

Corporal Venetz, member of a tank battalion, lost his life in action Jan. 7, his parents were informed. He joined the Army in July, 1948, and trained at Fort Benning. After arriving in Korea, he was awarded the Bronze Star for gallantry in action. His father is a First World War veteran. Besides his parents, he leaves a brother and two sisters.

Now a patient at Valley Forge Army Hospital, where he is receiving treatment for shrapnel wounds of the knee, face and hands, Pedlico entered the service in November, 1948, after serving 15 months in the Navy.

Wounded Nov. 20, Pedlico left Bartram High School in his junior year to join the Navy. He is the father of a 6-year-old daughter, Anna Marie. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Pedlico, live at the Upper Darby address with his wife and child.

Widger, an orphan, was sent to a hospital in Japan after being wounded Jan. 3. An infantryman, he returned to the front lines after having been wounded previously in July. He left St. Patrick's High School in Norristown to join the Army four years ago and went to Korea last February after two years of occupation duty in Japan.

Other casualties announced yesterday:

PENNSYLVANIA—KILLED IN ACTION

Cpl. Everett H. Miller, son of Clyde T. Miller, of Marietta.

Pfc. Daniel W. Nixdorf, son of Mrs. Sophie Nixdorf, of Beaver Falls (previously missing).

Cpl. James Sapack, son of Mrs. Helen Sapack, of Swoyerville (previously missing).

Cpl. Joseph F. Schmitz, husband of Mrs. Gladys Mae Schmitz, of Pittsburgh (previously missing).

WOUNDED

Pvt. Robert W. Hepler, son of Elwood Hepler, of Ashland.

Sgt. William C. Hosler, son of George W. Hosler, of Newville.

Cpl. Donald Shelhamer, son of Mrs. Ada F. Shelhamer, of Freeland.

INJURED

Pfc. Michael G. Lockey, son of Mrs. Ann Lockey, of Morrisdale (not missing, as previously reported).

MARYLAND—INJURED

Cpl. Joseph T. Brown, husband of Mrs. Evelyn Brown, of Baltimore.

'Smug' Hursey War Casualty

'Missing' Two Days After Writing Sister

WASHINGTON

One of the District's top postwar boxing figures, Pvt. Elijah (Smuggy) Hursey wrote his last letter to relatives, Nov. 24, two days prior to being reported missing in action in Korea.

The letter was written by the 22-year-old former Armstrong pupil to his sister, Mrs. Annie Reeder of 1519 E St., S.E., of whom he was

SMUGGY HURSEY

exceptionally fond. He told her of the Thanksgiving Day dinner he had just finished and some of the hardships he was facing.

Was 35 Miles From Border

He disclosed his outfit was only 35 miles from the Manchurian border, and in the race to reach its destination, he hadn't had time to do any tidying up.

In sentimental fashion, he wrote the following letter:

"Dear Anne:

"I have just finished my Thanksgiving dinner I thank God for dis- I hope you enjoyed your Thanksgiving too.

"Well, Anne. We are now driving for the Manchurian border, and I am hoping we will be there by Monday. We are about 35 miles from there now.

"Give my love to the family.

"I really don't know what to tell you to put in that Christmas package. I guess I'll have to let you make your own suggestions.

Hadn't Washed for Month

"Since I haven't washed my face or anything else now for about a month, I can't say whether I should want toilet articles or not, because I doubt whether I will have a chance to use them.

"I guess I will see you in the not too distant future.

"I was very pleased to learn that you liked those hand-painted pictures I sent you.

"I will close now with all my love.

SMUGGY"

Sworn In 5 Months Ago

Hursey was sworn into the Army on May 22, 1950, by Capt. William W. Cumbey, commanding officer of the Washington Recruiting Main Station. He explained his decision in volunteering by saying, "There's a lot more future in the Army than in the fight ring."

Smuggy fought and lost his last professional fight to Ken Stribling in February, 1949. Shortly afterwards, he retired from the ring altogether, ending a fistic career that began at the age of 16.

He left the ring with a creditable record of 32 decisions in 49 fights. He had been knocked out only once.

Also Played Trombone

A native of Rocky Mount, N.C., Hursey came to Washington when he was about five years old. He attended Armstrong High School and played the trombone in the school band.

At 16 he was fighting pro in Baltimore against old timers as Tommy Mollis and Young Danny Kapilow. Like the late Sonny Boy West, who died in the ring recently, Kapilow twice and Tommy Bell. Of this group his most significant accomplishment, was a 41-second single left hook thrown in the first round. A rematch with Kapilow ended in a draw.

The rematch brought in his biggest gate, $46,777 gross, with a $35,379 net. Other gates ran from a low of $8,025.06 with inept Cecil Hudson to $40,987.06 with Kapilow outpointed Aaron Perry, in his first meeting.

Earned 40'G in Lss Than Year

In less than a year of fighting in 1947, Hursey's pounding fists h[illegible]rned himself more than $[illegible]. He began to lose with s[illegible] consistency in 1948, and after his match with Stribling left the fight game.

After enlisting, Hursey landed in Japan around the first of October. He was assigned to the Second Division, Company G, Ninth Regiment in Korea.

ONE CHICAGOAN HURT, ANOTHER LISTED MISSING

Tribune Sat. 2-3-51

Corporal Recovering in Hospital in Japan

The son of a Chicago Tribune employe was reported injured and another Chicago soldier reported missing in action in the fighting in Korea, according to a casualty report released by the department of defense yesterday.

Davis [left] and Wercheik

Corp. Peter Wercheik Jr., 22, of 2155 Stave st., is recovering in a hospital in Japan from leg and back injuries. He is the son of Peter Wercheik Sr., a janitor in Tribune Tower. Wercheik was a member of a patrol which made the first contact with the Chinese Communists at Wonju on Jan. 7. A graduate of Lane Technical High school, Wercheik was discharged from the army in December, 1949, after serving two years. He joined the army again on Sept. 27, 1950, and was sent to Korea from Fort Lewis, Wash. His mother, Katherine, received a letter from him on Jan. 25, the same day she received a telegram from the department of defense informing her he was injured. He has a sister, Olga.

Sgt. Leroy Davis, 30, of 559 W. Roosevelt rd., is missing, his wife, Harriett, 24, was informed last week. Davis has been in the army 10 years and was sent to Korea from Fort Lewis, Wash., July 17. His wife said she received her last letter from his in November. At that time he said he was hoping the war would end soon so he could get home and see his daughter, Armega, 5 months old, for the first time. Mrs. Davis recently moved to Chicago from her husband's home in Arkansas. Davis has an aunt, Mrs. Fannie Johnson, of 441 E. 48th pl.

Policeman's Son

Howard U. Graduate Dies in Battle

Army 1st Lieut. Fred D. Hilliard, jr., of 1114 Fairmont st. nw., entered Korean combat on Armistice Day and ied in action on January 29.

Lieut. Hilliard

The 23-year-old Howard University graduate had planned to make a career of the Army, his mother, Mrs. Fleta R. Hilliard said yesterday. On Tuesday she received Defense Department notification of his death.

Post 2-18-51

Lieut. Hilliard was a 1945 graduate of Dunbar High School, where he had been a cadet captain. On his graduation from Howard University, when he was a member of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, in June, 1949, he went on active duty as an infantry officer. He left for Japan last August. When killed he was an infantry platoon leader of the Fifteenth Regiment of the Third Division fighting in northwest Korea, his mother said.

A political science major at Howard, he was a Mason and a member of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity. He was born in Washington.

His father is Pvt. Fred D. Hilliard, of 70 O st. ne., a Metropolitan policeman attached to Fourth Precinct. Lieutenant Hilliard's mother; a brother, Benjamin, and a sister, Doris, all live at the Fairmont st. address.

17-Year-Old Arlington GI Reported Killed; Two Others Missing

Star 1-18-51

The death of a 17-year-old Arlington soldier, reported missing in action in Korea on the 26th day of the fighting there, was announced last night by the Defense Department.

He was Pvt. Donald Frederick Moriarty, son of Mrs. Madeline O. Moriarty of 320 North Bryan street, Arlington. Pvt. Moriarty was reported missing in action on

Pvt. Moriarty. Corpl. Spivey.

July 20 in the Defense Department's 72d casualty list of the Korean war, released last August 28. He was killed in action on July 20, according to the 203d casualty list, released last night.

A District soldier and an Alexandria GI are missing in action in Korea, the Defense Department also announced. They are Corpl. John Spivey, 24, son of Mrs. Elsie M. Spivey of 2300 Ninth street N.W., and Pfc. James H. Jackson, 21, son of Mrs. Ruby N. Conway of Seminary road, Alexandria.

Enlisted at 17.

Pvt. Moriarty, a former carrier and messenger for The Star, left Washington-Lee High School last year to enlist in the Army on his 17th birthday.

An engineer assigned to a field artillery outfit, Pvt. Moriarty left Japan for Korea July 4. He left Washington for assignment in Japan last Easter.

A native of Wilkes Barre, Pa., he came to Arlington with his family when he was 3 years old. In addition to his mother, he is survived by his stepfather, J. M. Moriarty, a Patent Office employe, and a half-brother, James, 10, of the Arlington address.

Corpl. Spivey, reported wounded in action on September 20 in a telegram received by his mother last October, was missing in action on October 20, according to word received by Mrs. Spivey on January 9. He was with the 9th Infantry in Korea.

Re-enlisted in June.

A native of Washington, Corpl. Spivey attended Phelps Vocational High School and enlisted in the Army in 1945. He served 18 months in Germany and was discharged in 1948. He re-enlisted last June, his mother said, and was sent to Korea in August.

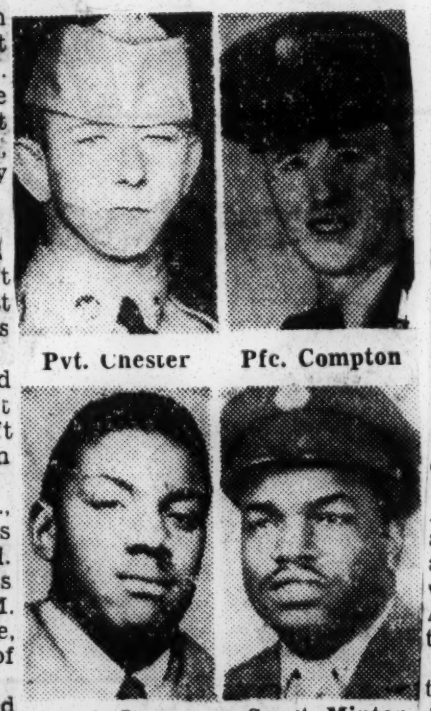
Pvt. Jackson, a member of the 9th Infantry, 2d Division, has been missing in action since November 26, his mother said. He enlisted in Hampton, Va., at the age of 17, and was transferred from Fort Lewis, Wash., to Korea last August.

Mrs. Conway said her son appeared to enjoy Army life but wrote about the tough fighting in Korea. He planned to return to school after his discharge from the Army, she said.

The Defense Department also reported a Winchester (Va.) soldier is missing in action. He is Pfc. Douglas Lee Miller, brother of Mrs. Anna Welch of 210 South Cameron street.

Hinted by Photo

Bethesda GI Is Believed Held by Reds



Pvt. Chester Pfc. Compton

Pvt. Jones Sergt. Minton

AREA CASUALTY LIST:

Missing action—Army Pfc. Charles T. Compton, 4812 Auburn ave., Bethesda, Md.

Wounded—Army Pvt. Charles E. Jones, 923 Barry pl. nw.

Injured — Army Sergt. Leroy Minton, 1251 I st. ne.

Returned to duty—Army Pfc. Robert F. Chester, 616 I st. se.

Post

A Bethesda infantryman previously wounded in Korea and recently reported missing in action is believed by his family to be a prisoner of war in Peiping.

The Defense Department informed the parents of Pfc. Compton, 18, that he has been missing in action since January 3. But his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hamel L. Compton, believe they identified their son in a picture published in The Washington Post on January 3. It showed a group of soldiers who the Chinese Communists contended were Americans taken prisoner at Kunu, 45 miles north of Pyongyang.

Compton was shot in the side July 16, two weeks after arriving in Korea. On August 27 he was returned to duty with the Nineteenth Infantry Regiment, Twenty-fourth Division.

The Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School graduate joined the Army in September, 1949. Mrs. Compton said the last letter dated Christmas Day from her son was hopeful that the U. N. "would do something soon."

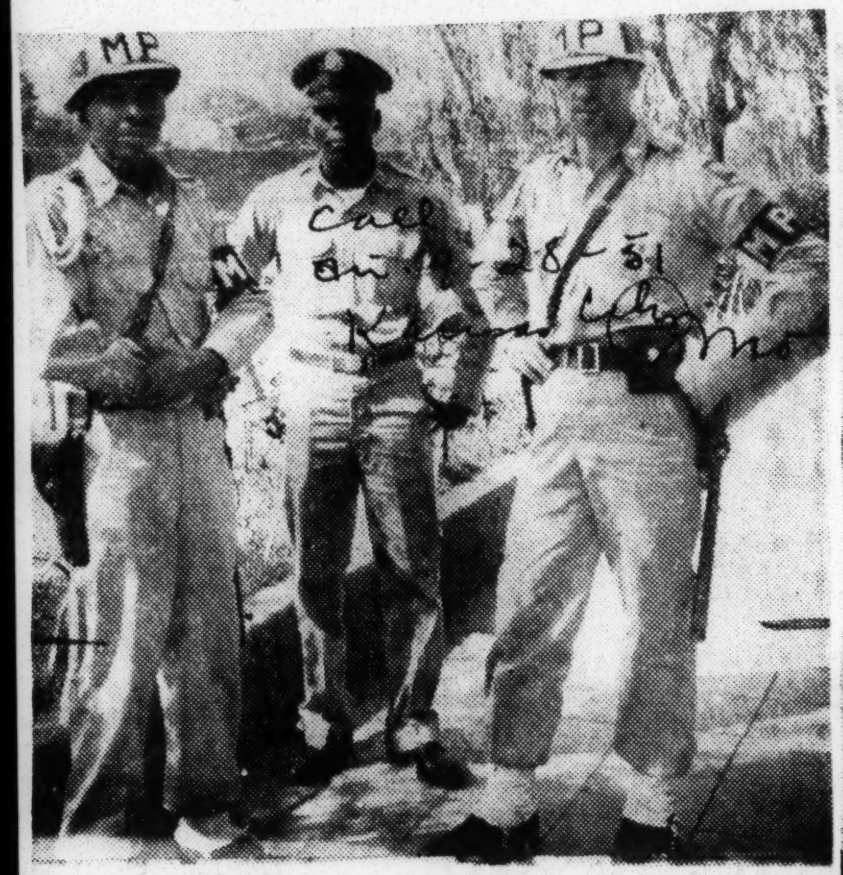
Army Pvt. Jones, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jones, was slightly wounded in action in Korea on January 20. Jones, one of 12 children, enlisted in the Army on August 8, after studying at Mott and John F. Cook Schools here. His brother, George Jones, is stationed at Fort Belvoir.

An injured District man, Army Sergt. Minton, 29, has been flown to a hospital in Texas for treatment of broken ribs, his mother learned. A veteran of 10 years in the Army, Minton attended Lovejoy School here, and worked as a pipefitter before the outbreak of World War II.

His mother, Mrs. Myrtle Herbert, was informed by telegram that he was injured in action December 30.

The same casualty list reported Army Pfc. Robert F. Chester, 19, as returned to duty on January 10 after being wounded in Korea November 12. Chester, son of Mrs. Alice Chester, was injured in action October 16.

Born in Washington, Pfc. Chester falsified his age to enlist in the Army at 16, later joined the Navy, then transferred to the Army again in July, 1950. He was sent to Korea on September 19, with the Twenty-fourth Division.

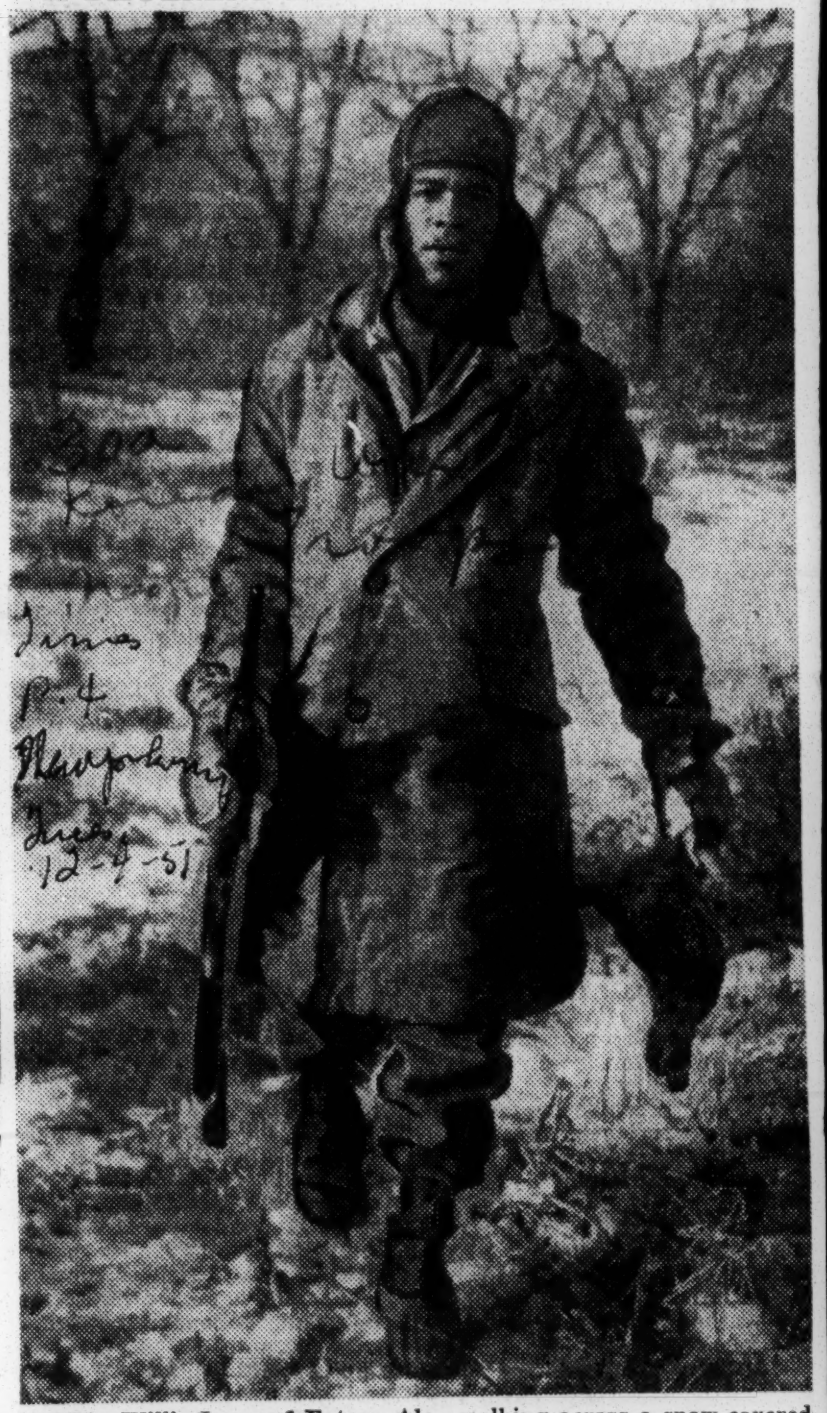


HOW INTEGRATION WORKS IN TOKYO.—Patrolling side by side are colored and white GI's in Tokyo. Above snapped by THE CALL's correspondent, Ralph Matthews, are MP's Lawrence Simmons of Elyria, Ohio; Lewis Shrader of Freeman, W. Va., (center) and Cpl. Thaddeus Waiters of Route 8, Charleston, S. C.

A TRUCE TALK ON A LOWER LEVEL

A Chinese Communist soldier and Pvt. Charles White of Hilton head, S. C., discussing proceedings at Kaesong while the twelfth session was under way. Associated Press

A DIFFERENT KIND OF SHOOTING IN KOREA



Pfc. Willie Isaac of Eutaw, Ala., walking across a snow-covered field on the western front with a pheasant he bagged during a lull in the fighting Thursday. Associated Press Wirephoto

IN A GUN PIT on the X Corps mountain front in Korea two Georgia artillerymen take a break behind their big 155-mm howitzer. The soldiers are Pvt. Eddie Farmer (left) of 992 W. Fair St., S. W., Atlanta and Pvt. Zettler Pittman of Sale City. They are fighting with Battery B of the 780th Field Artillery Battalion.—(U. S. Army Photo).

FRIGHTENED GI TAKES OVER MACHINE GUN NEST IN BLOODY FIGHT ON KOREAN BATTLEFIELD

"Hell, Man, I Was Scared Something Awful" Says New Yorker Recommended For Decoration

HERO RUSHES BEYOND CALL OF DUTY

WITH THE 7th INF. DIV. U. S. ARMY, IN KOREA — (ANP) — He's a short man, just a little more than 23, and his clothes hung on him as they would a clothes rack. He looked out of place with the big war weapon slung over his shoulder. And judging from his slow, shuffling gait, he couldn't have won a race with a turtle.

But Pfc. William Jackson, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y., proved that looks can be deceiving and at the same time earned the deep respect of his fellow soldiers in "King" company of the 31st Regimental Combat team.

The company had been called upon to fulfill a mission. The objective was Hill 363, and the enemy was firmly entrenched on the slope. As the company approached the base of the hill, the enemy opened up. The fight was on.

A bar man, lying in a forward position, was hit. Smoke and rustling trees where bullets whistled through gave evidence of the position of an enemy machine-gun. For Jackson, a rifleman at the time, it was the first taste of combat. He spotted a wounded man 50 yards distant.

He ran the distance in a hail of bullets, and moved the bar to a new position. Working quickly, he managed to help the wounded man to safety, sighted in on the machine-gun and blasted away. Five Chinese soldiers in turn rolled away from the gun. Still the slim Negro soldier fired.

An hour and a half later, Hill 363 was the property of "King" company. Chinese bodies littered the hillside.

Later, when told he had been recommended for a decoratio and that he was a hero of a sor Jackson scoffed at the idea "Hell, man, I was scared some thing awful all the time it wa going on. Don't call me no hero.

FASHION SHOW IN KOREA—A bullet-proof vest is what the well-dressed Yank in Korea is wearing, according to Cpl. George Brackett, left, of Philadelphia. Admiring the cut of the vest—or perhaps the fabric—is Cpl. Charles Yizar of Mamaroneck, N. Y. Both men are medics. (NEA-Acme photo by Staff Photographer Ed H man.)

30a 1951 Korean War

Korean War Hero Home With His Family in D.C.

Capt. Charles Bussey is shown with his wife, Thelma, and their two children, Charles Ronald, 6, and Faye Evangeline, 2. Captain Bussey, famed commanding officer of an engineer unit in Korea, is home on a 30-day furlough.

NEW YORKERS IN KOREA

Capt. Charles R. Walker of 533 West 158th Street, legal and public information officer of the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment, an all-Negro outfit being disbanded, who says "it is good to have segregation ended."

NEGRO TROOPS OFFICERS

Cpl. George L. Johnson of 161 East 128th Street, of the same unit, who is all smiles on learning of the news.

Associated Press

Afro-American
P. 8
Baltimore, Md.
Date 12-29-51

S/Sgt. Abraham Scott, center, former member of the 24th Infantry in Korea, is shown in a less hazardous job at the medical training center where he is now instructor. Here he instructs a student trainee on the proper way for a medical man to make a hospital patient comfortable. Sergeant Scott has been recommended for the Silver Star for rescuing a South Korean woman from behind enemy lines while she acted as an undercover agent for UN troops. He is married to a Japanese girl who will join him in the States this month. At left is Pvt. M. A. Johnson, Ivoryton, Conn. Patient is Pvt. Robert Hillman, Milwaukee, Wis.

Sgt. Thomas Wyatt, Vet Of Korea, Visits Relatives

Master Sergeant Thomas Wyatt is one the many rean veter-

Master Sergeant Thomas E. Wyatt, wears some of the medals and ribbons won during World War II and the present Korean conflict.

ans home for Christmas, who had looked forward last Christmas to General McArthur's forecast that they would spend Christmas last year at home, but, on the contrary were attacked by hordes of Chinese Communists up above the 38th parallel Sgt. Wyatt said after he did not get home for Christmas, he was told he would be able to return to the states in February, 1951, this promise failed to materalize also and he finally was able to get home for Christmas this year.

Still Thinks of Korea

The handsome sergeant is the typical Korean veteran coming home on rotation, he has seen others do so much and has seen so many other things until he is quite modest about himself. He speaks with the military dignity of a superior officer. Sergeant Wyatt gave vivid accounts of scenes he left behind in Korea. He is a medical soldier and told of gripping incidents how the hands of young children had snapped under the psychological pressure of the war, and, how small children were brought into the medical station with a leg or sometimes maybe an arm frozen off

Veteran Of Two Wars

Master Sergeant Wyatt saw action for 18 months all down through the South Pacific theater of war during World War II. Among some of the scenes of battle were the Solomon Isles. Bougainville, Biak and Okinawa. He also saw 8 months of combat during the Korean conflict. He said, I landed in the Inchon invasion September 1950. Thursday December 13, a year ago I was in the Hanghum trap up above the 38th parallel. Sometimes we would leave a position just a couple of hours before the Communist arrived, and would walk some pretty long distances, in making our escape.

Former Washington Student

Master Sergeant Thomas E. Wyatt is a former student of Booker Washington, and his brief visit with Miss Miller, his Latin teacher, was one of the highlights of his stay in the city. He said, "I did not want to study Latin then, but it has certainly been helpful since attending so many army medical schools." Sgt. Wyatt has made a brilliant career of the Army, having joined in 1927 at Fort Huachucha, Arizona. He asserts that it has not seemed as if it has taken long for the years to pass, he does not think it will seem long for the next six years to pass before he receives his retirement.

Nephew of Ed Wyatt

Sgt. Wwatt is the nephew of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Wyatt, 614 Andrews street. He is a native of McGregor, Texas. The vet has never been married and says that he and his Uncle Ed are the last of the Wyatts. He was reminded that he did not know whether or not that he and his uncles were the last of the Wyatts, because anyone lucky enough to have gone through two rough wars without an injury, could be lucky enough to have a family someday. To this comment the soldier smiled for the first time during the interview.

After retirement Sgt. Wyatt anticipates becoming an Oakland pharmacist. He studied to become a laboratory technician at Fort Sam Houston in 1933, a pharmacy technician at Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, D. C.; he studied at a non-commissioned officers medical school in Pennsylvania. He has had advanced courses in x-ray at Fitzsimmons Hospital.

Sgt. Wyatt served with the 187 Regimental Company while in Korea. At the outbreak of the conflict he was stationed in Guam. During his 24 years with the army he has visited quite a few places, some of them several times. He has been to Alaska, Japan, Cuba and the Philippines.

WATER TENDER—Cpl. Willie D. Green, Los Angeles, Calif., adjusts pump on rear of 452nd Bomber Wing water truck and gets ready to pour drink for Korean assistant, Pak Chung Un. Green's job is to see that Wing's Korean base personnel gets plenty of fresh drinking water. Task keeps him hopping because weather is hot in Korea during summer season.

A PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION

HAROLD H. MARTIN, writing in the June 16 issue of the *Saturday Evening Post*, under the title, "How Do Our Negro Troops Measure Up?" makes the point that the Korean combat record of the all-Negro 24th Infantry is bad, but that of colored soldiers in mixed battalions is good. He tells how segregation at the front deprives the United Nations forces of some first-class fighting men.

Although Mr. Martin pointed out that Negro soldiers in segregated divisions had fought with notable gallantry in some instances, the experiment as a whole had not been very successful. On the whole, his morale had been considerably low and he was not willing to stand under extreme pressure.

Mr. Martin reports a hard-fighting Negro captain as having explained that "the trouble is you take a man who, in his own country has always been treated as a second-class citizen, and you call upon him to fight as a first-class soldier. You talk to him about democracy, and liberty, and how these things are worth fighting for. But the words don't mean the same to him as they mean to a white soldier who has always been free. You put him in a white regiment, and he looks around him and sees white men and black men both, and he feels in his heart, 'Now they are treating me like an American, not like a Negro.' But you put him in a Negro regiment and he looks around him and sees nothing but Negroes, and he feels like somebody is using him as cannon fodder. He feels that he is being treated not as an American soldier, but as a Negro soldier. And all the psychological inhibitions he has inherited through generations of living as a race apart—the lack of faith in himself, lack of confidence in his own race—take hold of him and he is hard to handle."

On the basis of a series of experiments, Mr. Martin reports, white officers from every section of the United States expressed the conviction that the only way to get the best fighting out of Negro soldiers is to integrate them, man for man, into the white troops. Under such conditions they fight as well as any other soldier.

With all of the tragedies accompanying warfare, could this not be one value achieved—namely, that when we treat a man as a man, he responds as a man.

Associated Press Wirephoto

GOD REST YE . . . For these three soldiers the spirit of Christmas meant moving up to positions atop "Little Gibraltar" on Korea's western front. Stopping for a breather are, left to right, Pfc. William Mitchell, Compton, Cal., Pfc. Merry Upshaw Pittsview, Ala., and Pfc. Larry Cummings, Perris, Cal.

Negro Yanks Score Again In Korea

B-U-L-L-E-T-I-N ! !

TOKYO — (SPECIAL)—THE FAMED 24TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, ONLY NEGRO COMBAT TROOPS IDENTIFIED IN THE PRESENT CONFLICT, IS CREDITED WITH BEATING OFF ANOTHER COMMUNIST CAMPAIGN WEDNESDAY.

NORTH KOREANS ATTACKED WITH INFANTRY BEHIND AN ARTILLERY BARRAGE AND IN THE FURIOUS FIGHTING THAT FOLLOWED, THE 24TH IS REPORTED TO HAVE HELD THEIR POSITIONS AND BEAT THE ENEMY BACK.

THE REPORT WAS THE FIRST TIME IDENTIFICATION OF THE UNIT WAS PERMITTED. THE 24TH SCORED THE FIRST MAJOR VICTORY IN THE BATTLE WHEN IT TOOK THE TOWN OF YECHON LAST FRIDAY.

WITH A U. S. TASK FORCE IN SOUTH KOREA (ANP) — The famed 24th Infantry regiment, in its combat role with the 25th Infantry Division in South Korea, chalked up the first sizable American ground victory in the Korean North-South clash here Friday by driving Communist forces out of the rail-highway city of Yechon.

The victory came after 16-hours of fierce fighting. The attack began Thursday afternoon and ended shortly before dawn the next day. Yechon is 60 miles northeast of Taejon and 55 miles north of Taegu. The former town fell to the Reds Friday night.

Casualties for the U. S. forces in this victory are said to be light. No information on enemy losses was available.

Communique Not Clear

An earlier communique from Gen. MacArthur's headquarters had said one regiment off South Korean capital division had counter-attacked and retaken Yechon from the invaders. It was not clear, however, from this report whether the town had changed back into the hands of the Red forces only to be retaken.

The 24th, a part of the 25th division headquartered at Gifu, Japan, is one of a number of Negro troops in active and supporting roles in the Korean version of the U. S. Civil war---differing in that a Democratic South is pitted against a Communist North.

Back of its role as one of the U. S. units siding with the "defending-against-Red - aggression South Koreans, is the 24th's long and fabulous history of glory which began 81 years ago.

One of four colored regular army units authorized by act of congress on July 28, 1866, it was activated on Nov. 1, 1869, at Ft. McKavitt, Tex. It is the only Negro regular army combat unit in the 25th division. There are no Negro combat units of the regular army in the companion 24th Infantry division.

The other three Negro regular army units were the 9th and 10th Cavalries and the 25th Infantry regiment, all of which have been deactivated.

Original Members Fought In Civil War

Many of the original members of the famed 24th regiment fought with Union forces during the Civil War. The regiment gained its first taste of glory in the Spanish-American war by capturing the strategic San Juan Hill in Santiago, Cuba. It went on to other famed stands in the Philippines and Mexico.

Based for 22 years at Fort Benning, Ga., as demonstration troops for the infantry school, it was sent to the South Pacific in 1942 as the first Negro troops in the Pacific theatre. The third battalion joned the 25th division in October, 1946, and was followed in February, 1947, by the remainder of the regiment.

About four years ago, 75 per cent of its officer strength was white. With the deactivation of the 372nd Infantry regiment in Hawaii and the shifting of officer personnel to Gifu, the picture changed. Currently it is estimated that 60 per cent of the officer strength is Negro. There has been no integration among the enlisted personnel.

Many Supporting Units

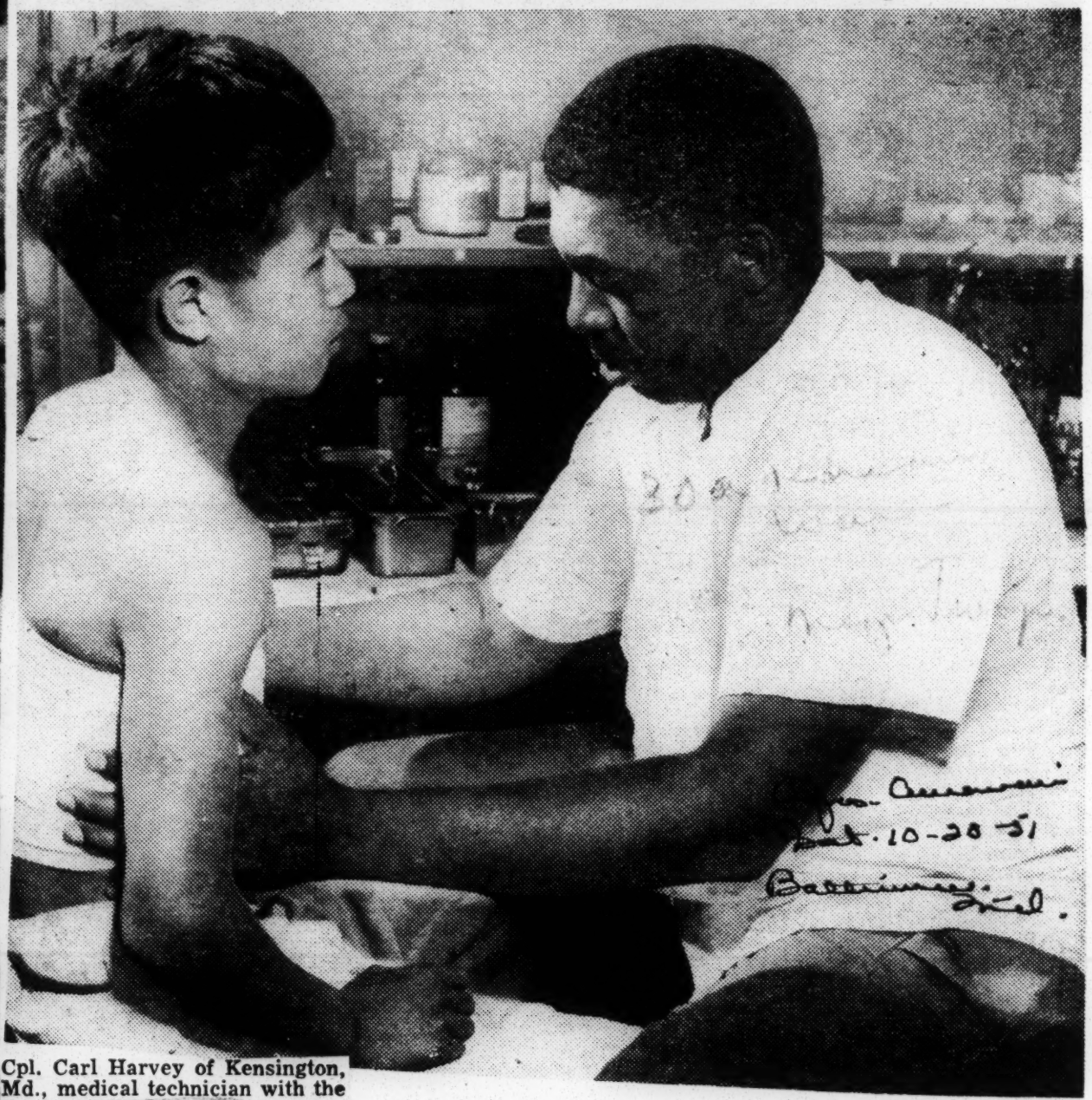
PVT. JOHN L. CLARK

When the 24th Infantry Regiment took Yechon in the first major U. S. victory in the Korean conflict last Friday, St. Louis was well represented. Among the group was Pvt. Clark, 20-year-old son of Mrs. Mary Clark of 4225 E. Garfield avenue.

[Associated Press Wirephoto]

Corp. Walter Smith, 24th division infantryman liberated by Turkish and American troops near Korea's 38th parallel. He had been taken prisoner last New Year's day.

Richmonder's Son Aids Korean Boy



Cpl. Carl Harvey of Kensington, Md., medical technician with the the 822nd Engineer Aviation Battalion, takes time between treating ailing engineers to give aid to an injured Korean boy. Cpl. Harvey has been in the combat zone since the first month of the war, administering to engineers who build bases for tactical aircraft of the Fifth Air Force. He is the son of Samuel Harvey of 611 Nickolson St., Richmond.

SIDE BY SIDE—these Los Angeles GIs man a bunker emplaced .30 calibre machine gun, ready for Communist action in Korea. Both are members of Co. M, 7th Cavalry regiment, 1st Cavalry division. From left: Cpl. Lavro M. Perches, Pvt. S. T. Cayton.

IN THE "PUNCH BOWL" area of Korea, PFC James T. Harris, whose sister, Mrs. Lilly May Moore, lives at 568 Terry Street, Atlanta, stands guard before a wrecked American observation plane. Harris is a member of the 7th Division's 17th "Buffalo" Infantry Regiment. — (U. S. Army Photo)

D.C. Soldier Named Communications Chief

WASHINGTON

Sgt. Irving L. Welch Jr., 1432 Q St., NW, has recently been promoted to battalion communications chief of his outfit, the 811th Battalion of the 930th Engineers, in Korea.

Sergeant Welch, who is the son of Mr. and Mrs. I. L. Welch Sr., of the Q Street address, owes his promotion to his knowledge of electronics.

His training in electronics came from his father, Armstrong High School, and constant application on his part. Sergeant Welch's father, an electrical engineer taught him how to repair broken radios and small receiving sets when he was but a small boy.

He broadened his knowledge in this field while he was a pupil at Armstrong and through constant tinkering with electrical equipment of various kinds as a hobby.

Since he has been in Korea, the UN forces have benefitted from his experience. He has an uncanny knack of tracking down breaks in communications lines and repairing them before the enemy knows what's going on.

SLOGAN—"WE MOVE THE EARTH!"

Biggest Little Outfit Tag Goes to 76th Engineers

With IX Corps in Korea

WITH U.S. ARMY IN KOREA — "The biggest little outfit in Korea" is what Capt. Joseph W. Turner 76th Engineer Dump Truck Company in support of IX Corps on the central Korean front.

The duties of this company, which normally consist of hauling material for an Engineer combat battalion, have been expanded to the point where the unit nearly operates as a battalion itself.

The 76th Engineer Company was in Korea when it was ordered to Japan to participate in the amphibious landing at Inchon last September.

Supported Marines

During the advance from Inchon to Seoul, the company operated both 2½ ton trucks and amphibious cargo vehicles in support of Marine operations.

In the same campaign, the 76th supported the 73rd Engineer Battalion in the construction of a road from Yongdong-po to the Han River Bridge, which was a vital avenue of approach to the enemy-held capital city of Seoul.

All of these projects were carried out with only a part of the company since one platoon was operating a clay pit at Ascom City while another operated a rock pit at Yongdong-po.

Company Split

During the latter part of October the company was split into three parts. The first supported the 11th Engineer Combat Battalion which was building a road to the Imjin River bridge.

The second supported the 14th Engineer Combat Battalion which was building a road to the Taedong River bridge site. The rest of the company operated a supply dump for the 19th Engineer Combat Group.

Since that time the company has continued to accomplish outstanding support missions. The unit has served on all fronts and has operated in all of the Army Corps, supporting all major Engineer units and most of the fighting divisions.

Their trucks often haul barbed wire all the way to the Infantry front and when it is no longer needed for defensive positions, they retrieve it and hold it at a supply dump until the need once more arises.

These men, members of the 76th Engineer Dump Truck Co., are assigned to the IX Corps in Korea, a unit the men call the 'biggest little outfit in Korea.' They are, left to right, Sgt. James Rowe, Dadeville, Ala.; Cpl. Julius S. Mitchell, Wilson, Va.; Sgt. Winston Good, Richmond, and Sfc William Sullivan, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Also Hauled Replacements

On many occasions the 76th has hauled Infantry replacements to their new units.

The unit now has a fleet of Engineer Treadway Bridge trucks which it uses to haul floating bridges to any stream that threatens to halt the progress of Maj. Gen. W. M. Hoge's IX Corps combat troops.

There is nothing in the way of engineer activities that this versatile unit has not participated in. It operates a Korean labor pool, it builds and maintains roads, constructs airstrips and bridges, in addition to the primary mission of operating dump-trucks.

The company's slogan "We move the Earth," is too conservative. The 76th moves everything. The members of the unit take great pride in their ability to do any job that is assigned to them and do it well.

Enlisted Men Perform As Officers

A shortage of officers has failed to hamper the operations of the 76th. When the need arose, Captain Turner went into the enlisted ranks to solve his problem. Now, M/Sgt. Randolph Carter Jr., Richmond, Va.; M/Sgt. Nathaniel A. Dance, Petersburh, Va., and Sfc. Layman A. Johnson, Brownsville, Tenn., are all performing officers duties.

The high degree of discipline and the spirit of teamwork found in the 76th is probably responsible for its success. As 1st Lt. Thomas A. Newman, Washington, D.C., the executive officer puts it, "No one stands out as an individual, we try to be a stand-out company."

Figures would indicate that the men have had great success in their effort to become a standout unit. In addition to the many extra projects that have been handed to the unit, their trucks have hauled 50,000 tons of material and traveled over 500,000 miles.

Said Capt. Turner, "We will do any job we are ordered to do, if we have to 'move the earth' to get it done.

HERO'S WELCOME—Corp. Robert L. Holeman, 20-year-old soldier who was captured by the Chinese in Korea, gets a big hug from his mother, Alice L. Holeman. He's home now for a 53-day visit with his mother and dad, Byron H. Holeman of 767 Alaska. —Staff Photo

Negro Soldier Tells Of Ordeal As Prisoner Of Reds In Korea

By WILLIAM YOUNGS

A husky, 20-year-old Negro hero yesterday described the nightmare of battle in Korea—the pain of wounds and bitter cold and finally the fearful uncertainty of being captive of a fanatical enemy.

His hands clenching and unclenching, Corp. Robert L. Holeman retraced those days and nights of honor last Winter—of fighting an overwhelming foe, seeing his buddies drop around him and then being helpless with his own wounds as the enemy closed in.

This youth, who traded a typewriter for a machinegun when the going was roughest in Korea, credits the help of an unknown white comrade in arms, his prayers, Bible readings and the skill of Navy doctors with his miraculous recovery and return.

Home On 53-Day Leave

Corporal Holeman, believed to be the first Memphis prisoner of the Reds to return, arrived home Friday night to spend a 53-day leave with his parents, Byron H. and Alice L. Holeman of 767 Alaska. From here he goes to Fort Jay, N. Y., for duty.

The 210-pound soldier was born just across the street from where his parents now live. He attended Klondyke Schol for five years and then finished at St. Anthony Catholic High Schol before joining the Army on Aug. 17, 1948.

When he reached high school age, Corporal Holeman started in at Manassas High School with big dreams about earning laurels on the football squad. His mom, however, stepped on that.

"She thought it was too rough" he had to laugh yesterday.

He did his recruit training at Fort Dix, N. J. He left March 1, 1949, as a full fledged personnel specialist for Camp Stoneman, Calif., after 11 days at home. Then he went to Honolulu.

Up to then the Army hadn't been quite as alluring as pictured on the posters in front oft he postoffice. During the 17 months on Hawaii, however, things were considerably nicer. That was before Korea, of course.

Enjoyed Hawaii

"That was good duty," Corporal Holeman recalled with another grin. "I could have stod a lot more of that."

Back in the United States the Corporal was sent to Officer Candidate School, but, due to a bit of trouble with am aster sergeant, he found himself Korea-bound from Seattle on Jan. 5 of this year. After a couple of stops in Japan he landed in Pusan as a replacement.

On Jan. 24 he joined the Second Infantry Division at Andong and, as a clerical worker, was promptly put to work as a weapons squad leader.

"I didn't know which end of a shell to put in first," hes aid. "But," he added, "I soon learned."

Early on the morning of Feb. 13 "we hit 'em head on" and that's when the nightmares began.

Snow was 10 to 12 inches deep on the hills and the temperature was about 15 below zero. At first

it was just isolated exchanges of rifle and machinegun fire. Then it got bad.

Bugles Recalled

"About 6 o'clock on the morning of Feb. 14 we heard this first bugle sound," recalled Corporal Holeman. "Everything suddenly got quiet. Then, a few second later there was another bugle and they came in yelling 'Banzai!" It was like this whole house fell in."

"They were thick as ants crawling on the ground," he related. "Every hill, every valley, every hole in the ground was just crawling with them."

As a result of the charge, Corporal Holeman's squad was "practically wiped out" and "we had to hit the road." He got hold of a machine gun on a jeep and was returning the fire when the first piece of exploding mortar caught him in the thigh.

"I fell off the jeep and into a ditch," he said. "That's when this white boy—Baker somebody was his name—picked me up and put me on the hood of his jeep."

The retreating United Nations forces got only as far as a bridge which had been blasted out. Another round of mortar fire knocked out the jeep in front of Corporal Holeman and one piece of shrapnel hit him in the mouth and another pierced his back. It was shortly after that the Reds m oved in.

Carried Two Miles

"That boy Baker carried me about two miles after they captured us," Corporal Holeman said. "He carried me uphill and downhill and over mountains. I kept telling him to put me down but he just kept going. I wish I knew where that boy is now. He may still be a prisoner.

Strangely, the three days Holeman was a prisoner of the Chinese he received pretty good treatment —a lot better than some of the others he heard about.

As he and three other wounded men lay in a bombed out hut in Hoensong, their captors brought them water frequently and "all the food we could eat."

The food was tasteless—no seasoning at all—but it kept them alive. It consisted of a mixture called "kem chee" and rice and parched soy beans. The corporal's injured mouth was so swodden he "had to push the food in."

The cold was almost unbearable to the wounded men. Corporal Holeman's leg was so sore and stiff he couldn't move. The Chinese had nothing to treat the wounds with.

Read From Bible

"We took turns reading from a New Testament I had," Corporal Holeman said. "We'd read that all day and pray all night. I've still got that Bible."

The prisoners had one close squeak before American planes started blasting the area. They had been abandoned alerady by their Chinese captors when a group of North Koreans came along and decided to use them for target practice.

"One fired into the hut," Corporal Holeman said, "and one of the fellows ducked just in time. Then the American plans came and scared them off."

Even then the nightmare wasn't over because the fellows flying the planes didn't know about the men in the hut.

"They were blasting all around us and strafing," Corporal Holeman related. "I could lie there and see the American Army and Navy planes come in strafing and dropping napalm bombs. They'd dive in and then there would be a great burst of fire and the Communists would be running and screaming."

After a day of that, one of the wounded men who was able to walk made his way out of the area and soon ran across a patrol of Australians. The Aussies quickly rescued the others.

From then on it was from one aid station and one hospital to another for Corporal Holeman. Navy doctors on a hospital ship at Pusan operated on him and told him gangrene had started in his leg. They said he was lucky he was in such good health before his capture.

"I weighed 205 when I went to Korea," he said. "When I got to the hospital ship I weighed 162. It was the first time I had seen my ribs in 15 years."

On March 17 he was flown to Osaka, Japan, and was in the hospital there and at one near Tokyo until he sailed for the States on July 9. Even after he got back to Camp Stoneman he had to stay in the hospital for a time before coming home.

Still Carries Iron

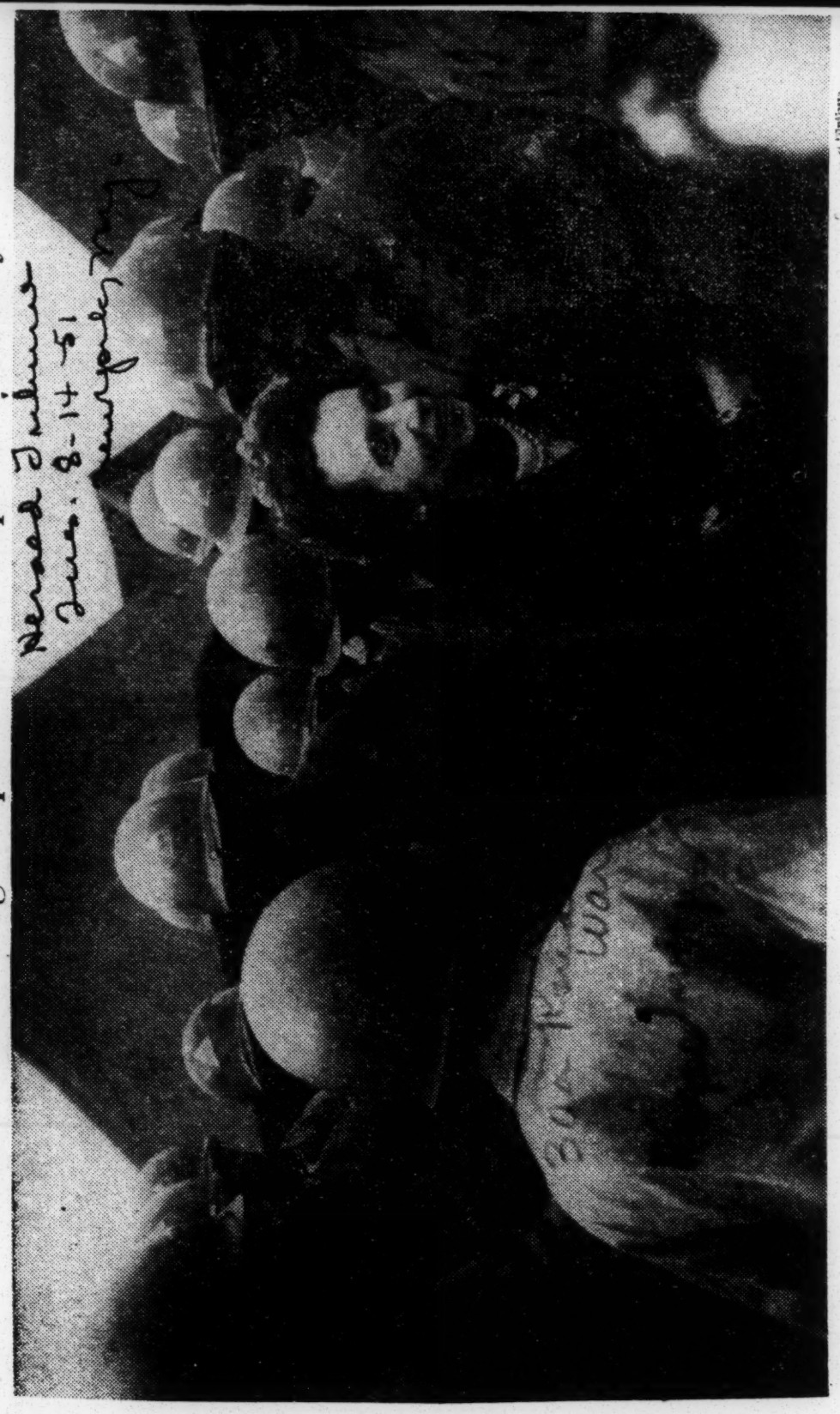
Corporal Holeman still carries iron in his leg. But, it looks like it'll just have to stay there to remind him of that fight in Korea, because doctors say it's too near a nerve and an artery to be fooling with it.

He doesn't consider himself a hero, either, and doesn't bother to wear the Purple Heart or the Presidential Unit Citation he has.

"Aw," he said yesterday, "I just don't go for that stuff."

Mrs. Rosenberg Inspects the Troops in Germany

Herald Tribune June 8-14-51



Herald Tribune

Assistant Secretary of Defense Anna M. Rosenberg chatting with members of the 2d Armored Division in Heidelberg. Mrs. Rosenberg has been touring Eurone to study man-power problems and the Western defense mobilization

HELD BY FOE This photo, released by Chinese Red sources, purports to show a group of Pennsylvanians in a prison camp in Korea. Although 12 names are given only 11 men show in the picture. The names are William Baker, Bucks county; Philip Aaronson, Harrisburg; Robert E. Meyers, Greencastle; James L. Hill, Joe W. Howard, Gilbert Breck, L. F. Crawford, and Lern Hemphill, all of Philadelphia; James Veneris, of Vandergrift; W. A. Miller, of Pittsburgh; Richard W. Krepps, of Belle Vernon and Cassidy Boyd.

45 N.C. GI's Home From Korea on Rotation Leaves

By LUCIUS JONES

WINSTON-SALEM, N.C. — Sgt. Samuel L. Shelton, St. M. Inkle James, 29, and Cpl. Chester Winfield, all of this city, are among the 45 North Carolina service men now home on 27-day rotation leaves from the armed services.

Sergeant Shelton is the son of Mrs. Lottie Shelton Lindsay of 1404 Derry St. and grandson of Mrs. Minnie Shelton. Corporal Winfield is the son of Mrs. Minnie Winfield of 1705 Harrison St., while Stewards Mate James is the son of the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Leslie James of 1822 Kentucky St.

Stewardsman James, whose father is assistant pastor of Temple Church of God and veteran employee of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, was drafted into the Navy in 1950 and plans to make Naval service his career. He is stationed aboard the USS Bataan, Puget Sound, Bremerton, Wash.

The Bataan, an aircraft carrier, has seen action in Korean waters since last December and provided cover for the First Marine Division and the Army's Seventh Infantry Regiment in their historic retreat from the Chosin Resevoir last winter.

James is a former pupil of Atkins High School. His hobbies are volleyball and softball. He is 5 feet 5, weighs between 135-140 and is single.

Negro Rangers Slaughter Reds

TOKYO — The Second Ranger Company became the first United States Army Negro unit to drop behind enemy lines last month. Making a jump with the 187th Airborne Rangers at Munsan.

Jumping from a C-46 plane the rangers landed in right field and moved toward a hill. Advancing through Red rifles, machine gun and mortar fire they assaulted the hill and advanced up the slope of another still higher. They were credited with killing many Reds, capturing 80, and routed others.

The commander, Captain Warren E. Allen, of Fayetteville, N. C., said his company is now attached to the 187th on regular duty. "We have to do them," he said.

A TALE FROM THE BIBLE—A South Korean child appears pleased and attentive as Capt. George Williams, Army chaplain from Sumter, S. C., tells her a Bible story in her native village somewhere in Korea. —Army Photo via AP Wirephoto.

At Home and Overseas

With Our GIs

FORT RILEY, Kan. — Two Philadelphians have been commissioned second lieutenants in the Army, following their graduation here last week from Officer Candidate School. Second Lieut. Howard S. Hall, Field Artillery, son of Mrs. Dollie Hall, 2304 W. Hagert Street, has been sent to Fort Sill, Okla. Second Lieut. Charles C. Tubbs, Armored Corps, son of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Whaley, 108 S. Ruby Street, has gone to Fort Knox, Ky.

FORT JACKSON, S. C.—Pvt. Leslie F. Robinson, son of Mrs. Susie Jinerman, Route 1, Coy, Ala., has completed fourteen weeks of basic training with Company "B," Sixty-first Regiment of the Eighth Infantry Division here. A graduate of Camden Academy, Camden, Ala., Private Robinson entered the Army Nov. 9, 1950, at Montgomery, Ala.

* * *

AN AIR BASE IN KOREA—Reclaiming and repairing damaged bombs are the duties of Corp. Lawrence Joyce of Nashville, Tenn. He is a member of the supply section of the Fifth Air Force's Forty-ninth Fighter Bomber Wing. The workshop is an open field in Korea. The bombs will be used to blast the enemy in the Korean battle areas.

Corp. Joyce

FORT GEORGE MEADE, Md. —Pvt. Harold Prunty, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lawson Prunty of War, W. Va., is now with the First Battalion here. Before entering the armed forces, he was employed by the Olga Coal Company at Coalwood, W. Va., and was seriously injured there in October. He attended Excelsior High School.

Pvt. Prunty

* * *

AN AIR BASE IN KOREA—Corp. Arthur J. Honore, Baton Rouge, La., is testing and checking rockets that will be used to blast the enemy in the Korean battle areas. Honore is a member of the Fifth Air Force's Forty-ninth Fighter Bomber Wing supply section which keeps rockets moving to the Jet F-80 Shooting Stars. His workshop is a bomb shelter at an advanced Fifth Air Force Base in Korea.

Corp. Honore

* * *

ABOARD THE USS KEPPLER —With the arrival of the U. S. Destroyer Keppler in Newport, R. I., in March, that vessel completed a trip around the world on its present tour of duty. On board is Seaman First Class Haywood Merricks Jr., USN, husband of Mrs. Helen E. Merricks, 612 Long Street, Lake City, Fla. Seaman First Class Merricks has just been promoted from seaman second class.

* * *

WESTOVER AIR FORCE BASE, Mass.—S/Sgt. Frederick D. Young, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Young, 1405 Brushton Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., has been awarded a clasp to the Good Conduct Medal in Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron of the 1600th Air Base Group. He and his wife, the former Miss Lurie D. Monroe, live in Springfield, Mass.

ON THE HANTAN RIVER BANK—Men of the 25th Division move up in jeeps, trucks, tanks and anything with wheels during the UN Forces' latest and fiercest "push" in Korea. The heroism of the 25th has been written in blood, sweat and tears.

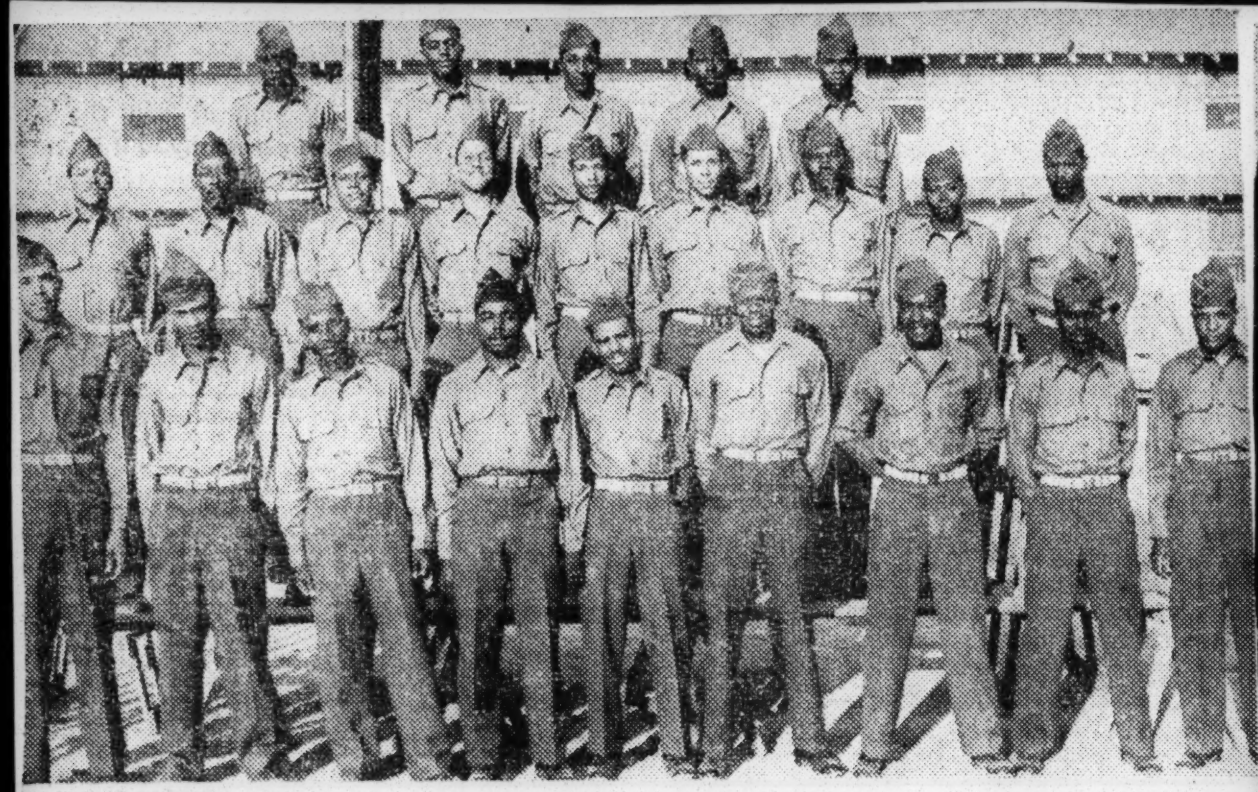
MEETING RED ATTACK WITH HOT LEAD.—United Nations infantrymen are shown defending a position in Korea against a Communist attack during the Allied drive towards the "Iron Triangle," great Red supply and build-up base. Reports from the front indicate that Allied patrols have entered the two anchor towns of the triangle, Chorwon and Mumhwa, and that the Communists are retreating from the hotly-disputed area.

—International News Photo.

HOME-GROWN "EGGS"—American Red Cross Field Director, Duke Montgomery of Jamaica, New York learns the technique of firing artillery from 25th Division men: Cpl. Marion S. Whitehed, North Braddock, Pa., Cpl. John L. Davis, Tallahassee, Fla., and Pfc. James D. Watson, Rocky Mount, N. C changing the terrain of Korea with UN-grown shells.

Dept. of Defense Photo

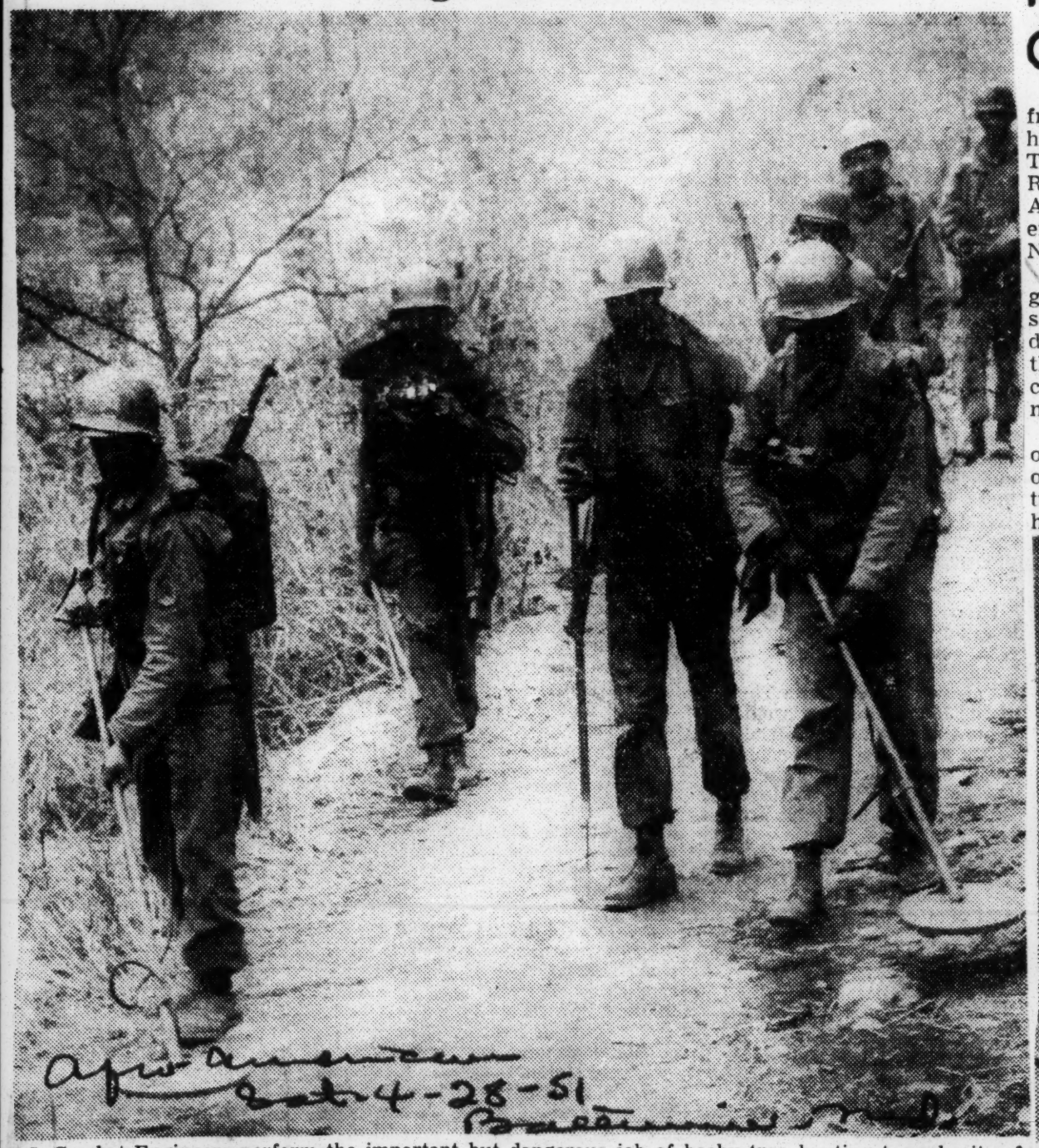
NEGROES IN 2nd INFANTRY DIVISION—Sfc. Major L. Cleveland, of Fort Valley, Georgia, weapons squad leader, (left) points out Communist-led North Korean position to his machine gun crew. Members of the crew are Cpl. Freddie L. Howard, of Los Angeles, California, gunner; Pfc. George W. Marsh, of Covington, Kentucky, assistant gunner, and Pfc. Herbert H. Blount, of Marianna, Florida, ammunition bearer.



MOUND CITY GIs—The above GIs, to a man, are all from the St. Louis area and wish to receive mail from friends and loved ones. They are now stationed at Fort Lewis, Wash., with Company "A" 1402nd Engineer Combat Battalion for training. First row: June Baker, Joe Harris, Alfred Lee, Anthony Henderson, William Alexander, James Beasley, Dan Ferguson, Booker T. Burn, David Davis. Second row: Perry Stevenson, Spencer Golliday, Robert Jones, Leonard Hunt, Lemoyne Tatum, Sam Scott, Louis Collins, Lawrence Parks, Louis Foster. Third row: Richard Washington, Joe Henry, Carl Cole, Charles Harris and James Horalson.

ON THE HANTAN RIVER BANK—Men of the 25th Division move up in jeeps, trucks, tanks and anything with wheels during the UN Forces' latest and fiercest "push" in Korea. The heroism of the 25th has been written in blood, sweat and tears.

Theirs Is a Dangerous But Vital Mission



U.S. Combat Engineers perform the important but dangerous job of booby trap hunting to make it safe for United Nations troops to travel in this former enemy territory in Korea.

Negro First GI Over '38'

BOSTON, Mass. (ANP)—News from the Western front in Korea has indicated that First Lieut. Theodore E. McClain of Ennis Road in Boston was the first American to cross the Thirty-eighth Parallel in Korea since the New Year's Eve retreat.

"I had my foot jammed in the gun turret when we went across," said Lieutenant McClain, "so I didn't think much about crossing the parallel at the time." McClain commanded the first tank to roll northward across the line.

Lieutenant McClain is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo McClain of Jamaica Plain. His wife, Gertrude, is living in California while he is in service.

HOME FROM KOREA.—Corporal Leonard Rowles, 22-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Emil Rowles, Bunceton, Mo., who returned home last week on the second contingent of soldiers from Korea. Cpl. Rowles has been in Korea since last July as a member of a heavy weapons company in the second division. Rowles was engaged in three battle campaigns of the Korean war. He said casualties in his own battalion were enormous. Out of 1,000 men in his outfit, only 154 of the original personnel remained at the time he left Korea. Rowles said most units have been integrated in Korea and that morale is fairly good. He praised the support which the air force has given ground troops. Rowles will report to Fort Leonard Wood on June 20 for reassignment. He is married to the former Miss Norma Jean Simpson of Pilot Grove, Mo.

HONOR NEGRO GIs IN KOREA FOR SAVING SHELLS

Averted Capture in Withdrawal

BY HAL FOUST

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

SEOUL, Korea, May 16—Ten American Negroes of the 630th ammunition company have been awarded bronze stars for saving shells from capture by the Chinese while the 8th army was falling back last fall.

Ordinarily, the rear echelon supply unit fed the artillery that was moved thru it and to its rear during the American withdrawals. Its commander is Capt. William O. Holmes of New York.

MP Captain Discourteous

The story of Negro heroism was brought to the attention of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE by chance, partly thru the discourtesy of a white military police captain. Returning from an uneventful tour of two divisional fronts with Walter Simmons, Tribune correspondent, our second flat of the day stalled The Tribune jeep in Seoul.

"A little tire trouble, captain," said Simmons, expecting the aid customary among Americans in the war zone.

"So you have," said the captain and drove away.

Both Tires Repaired

Soon afterward a jeep driven by Lt. Richard A. Gales of Urbana, O., stopped and his face smiled with invitation to have dinner with his nearby company while his men repaired both flat tires. He mentioned later that he received one of the 3,300 Christmas packages delivered by THE TRIBUNE to men in Korea.

His brother-in-law is Bud Hayes, 314 Wayne av.

At dinner Capt. Holmes told of the bronze star awards. Gales was one of the recipients. Others were enlisted men, two from California, two from New York, and one each from Georgia, Ohio, Arizona, Texas, and Louisiana.

FEEDS HUNGRY GUNS—Cpl. Curtis G. Arnold, of San Francisco, Calif., loads .50 caliber ammunition into the eight nose guns of the 3rd bomb wing B-26 night intruder bombers at an Air Base in Japan. This Fifth Air Force light bomber has a combined firepower of 16 machine guns plus rockets, scheduled for use against the Communist forces in Korea.

On Duty In Korea, Men Of 665th Think Of Peach State

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA—(SNS) The men of 665 Transportation Truck Company in Korea, after having been stationed at Ft. Benning for two years, always think of Georgia when they think of "home." Many of the men are natives of Georgia—the others, no matter what states they come from, all have a fond memory of the place where they received their training. The 665th is currently engaged in rushing needed supplies up to the fighting front on a round-the-clock basis. These men are well-orientated to their task—many of them having done the same thing in the ETO during World War II.

Some of the drivers cover two to three hundred miles per day over some of the roughest roads in the world. Yet, according to the unit spokesman, Cpl. Louis C. Pitts, the morale is very high and the men are proud of their efficiency record.

The unit personnel includes: Cpl. Howard Oden, Atlanta; Pfc. Ethoria Jones, Charlotte, N. C.; Ernest Mathis, Barnesville, Ga.; Cpl. Marshall Smith, Hope Ark.; Cpl. Roy Hicks, Americus, Ga.; Pfc. Howard Ross, Chicago; Pvt. Thomas Fry, Jr., Michigan City, Indiana; Pfc. Vernon Anderson, Lithonia, Ga.

Cpl. Chester M. Lee, Roxboro, N. C.; Cpl. James Adams, Clarksdale, Miss.; Cpl. Cleveland Howard, Pell City, Ala.; Cpl. Bennie Warren, New York; Sgt. Emmet Buford, Oxford, Miss.; Pvt. Henry Jackson, Birmingham; Pvt. Willie Garret, Louisville, Ky.;

Cpl. James L. Williams, Anderson, S. C.; Cpl. Jean Wyatt, Wilson, N. C.; Cpl. Ernest Gross, New Orleans; Cpl. Ulysses Jones, Quebec, Canada; Sgt. Leashore Bogart, Selma, Ala.; Cpl. Robert Wiggs, New York; Pfc. J. C. Sparks, Memphis, Tenn.; Cpl. George Hale, Chicago.

Pfc. Leon Valentine, Sacremento, Calif.; Sgt. Jessie Paul, Patterson, La., Cpl. Timothy Thornton, Columbus, Ga.; Cpl. James L. Jones, Hinnom, Va.; Pfc. Paiden Patterson, Seneca, S. C.; Pfc. John McGuley, Trenton, N. J.; Pfc. John A. Glover, Arkansas City, Ark.; Cpl. Arthur Harmon, Beverly, N. J.; Cpl. Joseph Comeaux, Lafayette, La.

Pvt. James C. Bridgette, York, Pa.; Pfc. Lovell Green, Clairton, Pa.; Cpl. Charlie Green, Youngstown, O.; Sgt. 1-cl. Elwood Gibson, Washington, D. C.; Cpl. Ulyssee Morris, Columbus, Ga.; Cpl. Edgar Jennings, Atlanta; Cpl. Walter R. Glasper, New Orleans; Pfc. Wuinton Walls, Pensacola, Fla.

Pfc. Willie V. Young, Florence, Miss.; Pfc. Willie E. Bowman, New York; Pfc. Aaron Wade, Charlotte, N. C.

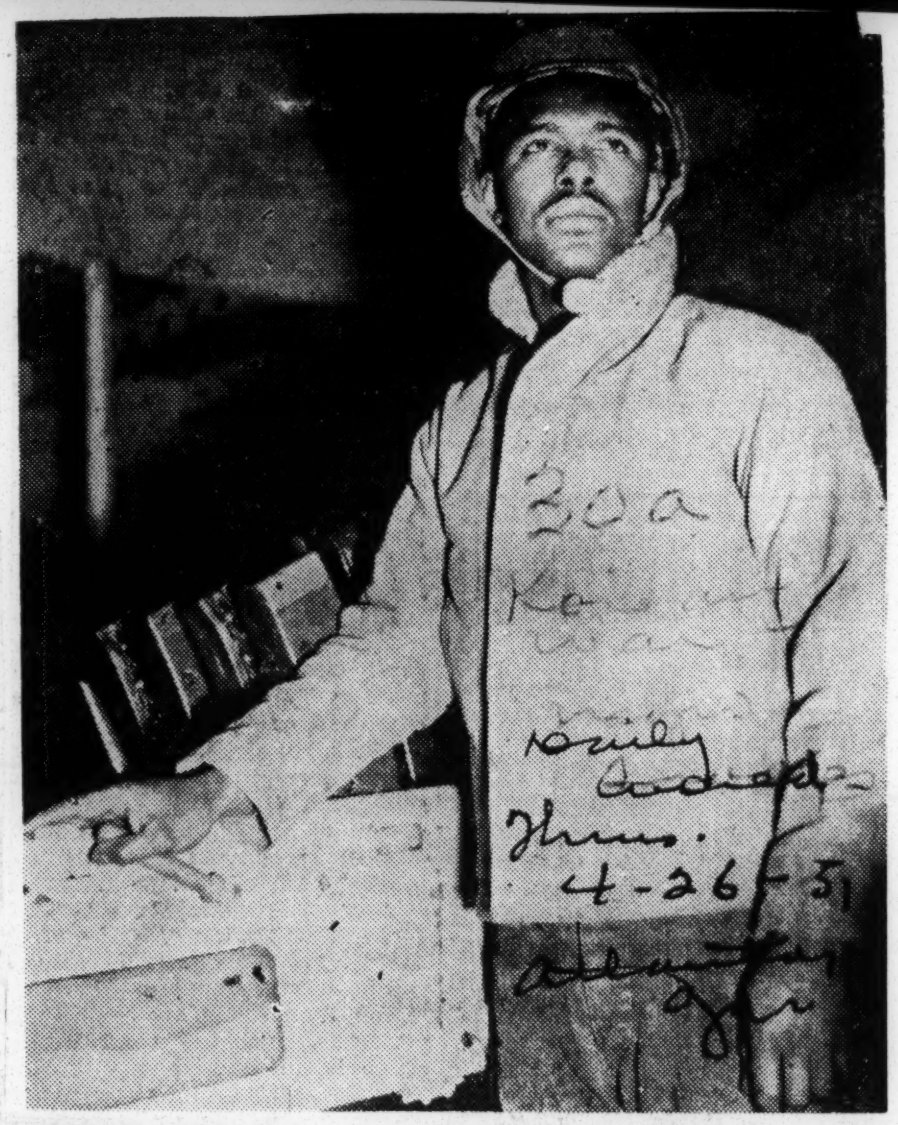
Cpl. William H. Jones, Wilson, N. C., Cpl. Perry C. Curtis, Natchez, Miss.; Cpl. Richard Watkins, Oakland, Calif. Pfc. William H. Bell, Washington, D. C.; Sgt. 1-cl Joseph Turner, Bridgehampton, Long Island; Sgt. Scott Thomas; Cpl. James Barron, Cleveland, Ohio.

Cpl. Eddie L. Banks, Columbus, Ga.; Cpl. Robert Ferrell, Houston, Texas; Pfc. James Cain, Wetumpka, Ala.; Pfc. Thomas G. Pitts, Los Angeles; Cpl. Everett Wells, Columbus, Ga.; Cpl. Johnnie Clements, Columbia, S. C.; Pvt. Benjamin Hayes, Jr., Buechel, Ky.; Cpl. John Richardson, Columbus, Ga.; Sgt. Bennie Russell, Columbus.

Cpl. David Clerk, Newnan, Ga.; Pfc. Robert L. Miller, New Orleans; Pfc. Lloyd Lewis, Baltimore, Sgt. 1-cl Robert M. Davidson, Palestine, Texas; Cpl. Robert Logan, Greenwood, Miss.

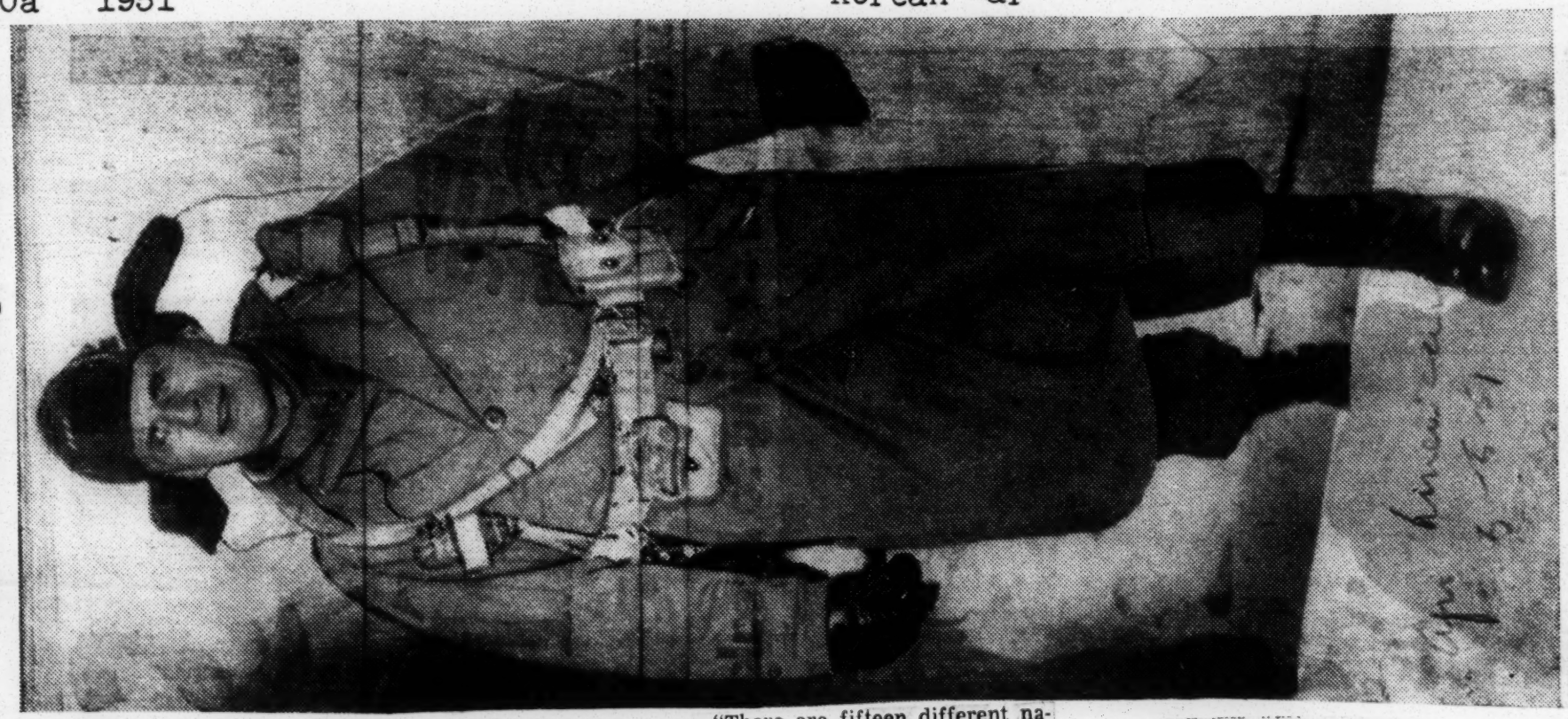
Pfc. James Hooker, Richmond, Va.; Cpl. Willie L. Gray, Wewoka, Okla.; Cpl. James Gaston, Charleston, S. C.; Pfc. Freedom Foley, Indianapolis; Pfc. Ernest Wilson, Philadelphia; Pfc. Lowden W. Walker, Chicago.

Cpl. James Conger, Quitman, Texas; Cpl. Lewis C. Pitts, Haddock, Ga.



WALTER J. GRIFFITH is shown at the breach of a 40-millimeter anti-aircraft gun. A stewardsman, USN, of Jackson, Mississippi, he is serving aboard the USS Jeneau with United Nations forces in the Korean Area. A World War II Navy veteran, has has been aboard the Juneau for a year. — (U.S. Navy Photograph)

Praises Our Troops in Korea



With hand grenades pinned to his jacket, Lieut. Gen. Matthew Ridgway walks through an encampment on the central front in South Korea on an inspection trip a few weeks ago, just before he was named by President Truman to succeed Gen. Douglas MacArthur. In the accompanying story, Ridgway praises our troops in Korea.

Gen. Ridgway Says Men Have Greater Poise

Los Angeles Sat. 5-5-51

Baltimore Sun

15 Nationalities Under His Command IS CONFIDENT

'Our Men Have Met Every Challenge'

By BRADFORD LAWS
AFRO Far East Correspondent

WITH UN FORCES IN KOREA —Though driven back by the increasing pressure of 300,000 onrushing Chinese Communists, our men are handling themselves creditably in the face of heavy fire.

That's the opinion of Lt. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, who has succeeded General Douglas MacArthur as supreme commander of United Nations forces on this battle-swept peninsula.

The 56-year-old Army commander, though busily engaged in plotting new moves for his forces, took time out to give this correspondent a front-line appraisal of the thousands of colored men under his command.

"These men," he said, "have now acquired poise and self-reliance born of confidence which gives them pride in themselves," adding, "it isn't confined just to men of your color, but is true, also of all United Nations fighting forces."

Proudly, the general praised his soldiers for the "manner, in the fine American way, in which they licked weather, terrain and winter since he came to Korea last December 27.

Face Supreme Test

"There was a time when the men would walk in the valleys instead of the ridges," he said, "Now they know they have to dominate the heights. It takes great physical courage and endurance to do so, but the men have taken it in stride—know it is a job to do and they have done it."

The tough commander, whose grenades laced to his shoulder, said that "we are now in the midst of the supreme test" adding that he "had complete confidence in the leadership and the spiritual fortitude, moral strength, guts, morale, whatever you want to call it" of those who served under his command.

His men, he insisted, can defeat the enemy who have such an enormous numerical superiority and almost unlimited ability to replace losses over which they have no feeling because of their "ruthless, utter disregard for human life."

"There are fifteen different nationalities under my command and the same respect which has imbued leadership in American forces with its polished results is displayed in the attitude of all those who fight together.

"There is the same mutual confidence. American troops who have the French or the British, the Turks or the Greeks, or any of the others on their flanks know that they'll be there when the chips are down."

Truly United Nation

"They feel the same way about us. his is truly a United Nations.

"The only thing that breaks down the barrier between men is mutual respect. It is a human characteristic to hate or fear the unknown. However, through knowing others we find their fine points."

Asked to name the one battle or the phase of the war in which the individual American soldier has most distinguished himself, the general answered, "It is impossible to say.

"You cannot compare different men in different places at different times.

"You would have to gather the facts from after-battle reports and you cannot, in any period no matter how long, get an actual factual account."

He said that in one engagement where a unit or a soldier has done well, others have done an equally fine performance. "There have been superb examples of tactical conduct, planning and gallantry in battle during this war," he stated.

Men Fight Well

"The same would be true, he said, in a comparison of the soldier which rises from the Korean War to the GI of the second world war.

He said that the individual soldier fights well, not only to keep his pride in himself and his organization, but to continue to deserve the pride of the people back home.

"American soldiers have met every single challenge thrown at them," he said.

General Ridgeway spoke with sincerity and straightforwardness throughout the interview, those traits which he seeks and finds in the men of his command.

Also, he praised the replacements which have come to Korea. These, he said, take no time in becoming a part of their organization.

Yanks in Korea Take a Much Deserved Rest After Heavy Fighting

These men from the 24th Infantry "Eagles" Regiment of the famed 25th Infantry "Tropic Lightning" Division rest along the slope of a hill somewhere near the front line sector in Korea. United Nations forces are engaged in terrific fighting with Red troops near Chorwon.

Do You Complain About Trivials? Look at These GI's in Korea and Stop

Afro-American Sat. 6-9-51 Baltimore, Md.

Are you complaining about home-front trivials? Take a look at this photo of weary members of K Co., 24th Regiment of the 25th Infantry Division as they rest beside a hay-stack in Korea. Some of these GI's, especially the youngster third from left, look like they're dead tired.

NEGRO GI DESTROYS MACHINE GUN NEST IN BLOODY FIGHT ON KOREAN BATTLEFIELD

Hero Who Rushed Beyond Call Of Duty Recommended For Decoration

WITH THE 7TH INF. DIV. U. S. ARMY IN KOREA—He's a short man, just a litle more than 23, and his clothes hung on him as they would a clothes rack. He looked out of place with the big war weapon slung over his shoulder. And judging from his slow, shuffling gait, he couldn't have won a race with a turtle.

But Pfc. William Jackson, Jr., of Brooklyn, N.Y., proved that looks can be deceiving and at the same time earned the deep respect of his fellow soldiers in "King" company of the 31st Regimental Combat team.

The company had been called upon to fulfill a mission. The objective was Hill 363, and the enemy was firmly entrenched on the slope. As the company approached the base of the hill, the enemy opened up. The fight was on.

A bar man, lying in a forward position, was hit. Smoke and rustling trees where bullets whistled through gave evidence of the position of an enemy machine-gun. For Jackson, a rifleman at the time, it was the first taste of combat. He spotted a wounded man 50 yards distant.

He ran the distance in a hail of bullets, and moved the bar to a new position. Working quickly, he managed to help the wounded man to safety, sighted in on the machine gun and blasted away. Five Chinese soldiers in turn rolled away from the gun until the slim Negro soldier fired.

An hour and half later, Hill 363 was the property of "King" company. Chinese bodies littered the hillside.

Later, when told he had been recommended for a decoration and that he was a hero of a sort, Jackson scoffed at the idea. "Hell, man, I was scared something awful all the time it was going on. Don't call me no hero."

Marine Unit No Problem Finds Color

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — One of the miscellaneous units the Seventh Marine Regiment received in Korea was a 54-man colored service unit, which was integrated throughout the command, Colonel Homer L. Litzenberg Jr., commander of the regiment, told reporters at the Pentagon Thursday.

"Never once did any color problem bother us," he said. "It just wasn't any problem. We had one colored sergeant in command of an all-white squad and there was another—with a graves registration unit—who was one of the finest Marines I've ever seen."

Fought Courageously

The Seventh Marine Regiment fought its way from the Chosin Reservoir to the sea in one of the most courageous and toughest retreats in history, Colonel Litzenberg said.

Colonel Litzenberg organized the regiment last August and took it into action about a month later without any regimental combat team training. He left his command in Korea April 16 under the Marine rotation program and has been assigned to Fleet Marine Force Headquarters at Norfolk, Va.

Tan Engineers Crack Rhine Bridge Record

NCO-Led Units Cross Flooded River on 1100-Foot Ponton Structure

By Cpl. OSCAR N. GASKINS

DARMSTADT, Germany—The 547th Engineer Combat Battalion and 552nd Engineer Pontoon Bridge Company were recently commended for their joint feat of erecting an 1100 foot span across the floode Rhine River in five hours and 52 minutes. The whole maneuver was led by non-commissioned officers.

Lt. Gen. M. S. Eddy, commanding general of the First Constabulary, in praising the units for their unusual feat wrote:

"The fact that the NCO's of your battalion were able to demonstrate their ability to take charge of the battalion as a whole, to perform their primary mission of the bridging of the Rhine River and to do it in record time in addition, is evidence of the high state of combat readiness of your group. You are to be congratulated on this feat."

Von Moore, Jones Plan

M/Sgt. Von Moore of Chicago, and M/Sgt. Melvin M. Jones, Oakland, Calif., normally the battalion operations NCO, acting in the capacity of the S-3, plans and operations officer, accomplished the greater portion of the planning necessary in this operation. Sfc. Thomas Johnson, battalion reconnaisance NCO from Philadelphia, assumed the duties of battalion S-2 and was alloted the task of providing security and making pre-operation reconnaisance.

Sfc. Henry B. Small, St. Louis, supply NCO and acting S-4 officer, and Sfc. Herman Edwards, Memphis, in the capacity of battalion motor officer, performed their duties with the marked efficiency of well-trained soldiers. Medical duties for the battalion were performed by Sgt. Worrel Maxwell.

Executing the duties of company grade officers were: Sfc. James Baker, CO of Headquarters and Service Co. from Maxton, N. C.; M/Sgt. Jack Gaines, CO of Co. A from Detroit; M/Sgt. Andrew Brewington CO of Co. B from Washington; M/Sgt. Earl Williams, CO of Co. C from Cleveland; and Sfc. Willie Stevens, CO 552nd Engr. Br. Co., from Atlanta.

Defender Sat. 4-7-51 Chicago Ill.

RIGHT UP IN FRONT with advancing UN armies in Korea are these battle tested GIs, who've found that color makes no difference in war. Leading his own squad down a steep hill northwest of the Chongchon river is S-FC Elijah McLaughlin (left-front) of Rockingham, N. C. At front (right) is Cpl. Luther Anderson, Milwaukee, Wis., assistant squad leader. Squad is composed of Negroes, whites and South Koreans.

Defender Sat. 4-7-51 Chicago

LT. DAVID CARLISLE (left) a West Point graduate from Los Angeles, Calif., Lt. Collins Whitacker, Raleigh, N. C., and Cpl. Paul Witt, Webster Grove., Mo., all of the 77th Combat Engineers, probe for a booby trap under a mine on a Korea road.

MM MORTAR CREW of the 24th Infantry Combat Team, "D" Company, 25th Infantry Division, fires on North Korean troops entrenched in the city of Yongdok Korea. Mortars are placed at Kangku bridge.

THEIR JOB IS NO CINCH, EITHER.—Driving an ammunition truck to the front lines is not the kind of occupation that any insurance company would be eager to cover. Corporal Willie Hufftain, left, of Opelika, Ala., and Pfc. Ronald Briggs of Panama City, Fla., do just that. They are relaxing here while their trucks are being loaded with their lethal cargoes for the front line.—INS Phot.

Get Paid Subscriptions

Soldiers in Korea Laud Courier Gifts

More than a score of Courier employes who paid for subscriptions for servicemen overseas have been receiving letters of gratitude from recipients of the newspapers. Latest among these is one from First Lieut. D. K. Carlisle, an officer with the Seventy-seventh Engineer Company that early last month was stationed near Suwon, Korea.

Some of these letters were written shortly after the unit had crossed the Han River in assault boats. The unit was constructing a foot bridge for the infantry that was being supported by tanks.

The subscription idea took root from the suggestion of a serviceman who wrote Mrs. Robert L. Vann, president and publisher of The Courier, that a few colored papers were being received by men in Korea. The Courier had the answer and from executive offices down to the composing room cash poured out in behalf of the plea.

Lieutenant Carlisle himself is a former member of The Courier Pacific Coast Bureau editorial staff.

S.C. Corporal in Korea Gives Medical Aid to Enemy War Prisoners, Civilians

Afro-American Pat. 3-31-51

Saves Lives of Tiny Girl, Dying of Typhus; Man, Whose Frozen Toes Had to Be Cut Off

WITH THE 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN KOREA—No horse and buggy doctor is Cpl. August J. Smith of the 25th Division Medics here. He is not a physician, but it is said here that no rurarl medical practitioner was ever held in highed esteem by the people he serves than is "Smitty" by his Korean patients.

The Charleston, S.C., corporal's duties require him to render medical aid to prisoners of war, but he derives considerable satisfaction also from aiding sick and wounded civilians on his own.

Smith joined the "Tropic Lightning" division in September, 1950, and was attached to the 25th MP company and put to work treating prisoners of war and wounded civilians who pass through the division check point.

Wanted to Quit at First

"After two weeks I had had enough and wanted to go back to the aid station and work with GI's," he says. "But pretty soon I realized the Koreans, too, needed help."

Today, it would take considerable pressure short of a direct order to make him give up his "practice.'

The day I visited the village in which the POW compound is located, Smitty first took me to see a tiny, typhus-infected girl. Her listlessness, apathetic eyes, and the pock marks on her body told the story of her suffering.

Penicillin injections and streptomycin had broken the fever, Smith told me as he applied ointment to the unhealed scars of the disease on her body.

"She's improving every day." he said, "but she'll carry scars on her face the rest of her life.'

Another of coroporal Smith's patients who will bear scars of a different nature is a Korean man who lost the toes of his right foot.

Feet Burned, Frozen

Smitty deftly poured hydrogen peroxide over the foot after removing the bandage. And while he told me the man's case history he applied wet dressings to the damaged member.

He had come to the village with both feet badly burned by white phosphorus in addition to frost bite. Circulation had been cut off in the right foot and gangrene had set in.

The toes of the right foot were removed. "There was nothing to do but take the toes off." said the 25th Division medic. "But with a little treatment his other foot will be all right."

Complimented by Major

Major Rich and H. Ross of Seattle, doctor in charge of the division medical aid station, told me later that if it had not been for Smith's treatment of the ailing Korean, the man would have undoubtedly lost his entire leg, if not his life.

Major Ross speaks highly of Smith's ability and initiative. "He seem to have a deep feeling for these people," he said. "He shows great medical aptitude. He really should become a doctor."

Accidently Entered Field

Ironically enough, Smith became a medic quite by accident. A former truck driver and an airborne trooper, he was transferred to the Medical department in 1947, year before his date of discharge.

At the Fort Bragg Hospital where he was transferred, he worked first in clinical supply and later in sterile surgery. He enjoyed his new occupation so much that in 1948 he re-enlisted.

Smitty did his truck driving with an Army Air Corps quartermaster unit in the South Pacific during World War II. The QM outfit saw service in New Caladonia, New Guinea and the Philippines.

He returned to the United States in 1945 and joined the airborne a year later.

The 28-year-old South Carolinian will have served ten years with the Army this Sept. "And I'll serve another ten," says Corporal Smith, "if they'll let me stay in the medics."

This Korean Tot Has Suffered

Cpl. August J. Smith, Tropic Division medic, examines a tiny typhus - infected Korean girl, while her mother watches with great concern. The suffering undergone by this little girl is easily seen by her listlessness and pockmarked body. The accompaning story tells of Cpl. Smith's service to other Koreans on the war front. (U.S. Army Photo by Cpl. Thomas Nebbia)

'Hot Rod' Goods Thru Sniper Fire

By MILTON A. SMITH

With 551st Trucking Co., Korea—"This is one smart trucking company," the G. I. said as he jumped out of the open cab of the grimy six by six. "We take the stuff right up to the lines and deliver it to the retail boys. We take it up wholesale and they deliver it piece by piece."

Pvt. James A. Gibson, of Rt. 6, Birmingham, Ala., thought that was a pretty good joke to say it and so did I.

Pat. 2-24-51

The men in this company come from all the places that colored people live in America. Men who were once thinking in terms of Kansas City, that's Pfc Obie O. Goldston's home at 925 Nebraska st., and Washington, D. C., the company's captain, Alexander Myers, Jr., comes from 216 T. st., N. W., now think in terms of Taegu and Chongin and Kunsan and other strange oriental cities.

Moreover these truckmen can find these places in the night; roughing it along the poorest roads in the world and through sniper fire and over wiggly bridges until the deliver the goods wholesale.

'Hot Rod Run'

Trucking over here is bad on the kidneys because the roads are rougher than washboards, have more twists in them than an acrobatic pretzel and are so narrow an ox cart crowds them.

Day in and day out these men haul the stuff up. On rather frequent occasions they are ordered out on a "hot rod run," which is no joy ride.

A "Hot Rod Run" is the delivery of emergency supplies directly to an artillery position.

On such a run the trucks are equipped for combat because although there is little organized communist air power, the Korean natives take shots at vehicles and still throw up road blocks and ambushes.

They drive 24 hours a day without stopping until they reach their destination. Now they have trucked Korean roads so long they know them as well as they know their own cities.

To see these trucks charging over rocky roads which are partially concealed by clouds of dust you feel that the accident rate must be high. It is not. No man or truck has been lost in accident, and the company has been here since Dec. 13.

Some Truckers

Some of the men now in the company are: Thomas O. Ashe, 1611 Dock st., New Hanover, N. C.; Cpl Will P. Bell, 421 Smith st., Detroit, Mich.; Pvt. Albert Benton, 811 Tinton ave., Bronx, N. Y.

Cpl. Clyde Benn, Rt. 1, Box 46, Choctaw, Ala.; Cpl. Ernest Bookman, 1410 Monroe ave., Lawton, Okla.; Pvt. Herman Boone, 3806 W. Collins st., Columbus, Ga.; Cpl. Johnnie Harris st., Phila., Pa.; Corp. Oree Warwick, Va.; Pfc. Edward Haith, Brumfield, 634 South ave., Bogalus, Fla.; Pfc. Walter Dean, Rt. 3, Mebane, N. C.; Sgt. Emmett La. Comer st., Alco, Tenn.; Pfc. James H. Harris, 607 E. Perkins st., A. Lorence, 355 Mann ave., Knoxville, Tenn., Guthrie, Okla.

Also, Pfc. Alvin Ford, Jr., 407 West st., Yoakum, Tex.; Cpl. Simon Carl Haygood, Pfc., of 2611 Cummins st., Cincinnati, Ohio; Pvt James A. Howard, 542 Belmont st., Toledo, Ohio; Pvt. Jimmy J. Howard, 911 Carland st., Conway, Ark.; Pvt. Steve Hutchings, Jr., 306 Lincoln st., Hobson, Ala.

Sgt. Cordell Burton, 2002 Iva st., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Pvt. Tracy L. Campbell, Box 248, Marshall, Tex.; Sgt. Wille D. Carswell, P. O. Box 14, Irwinton, Ga.; Pvt. Pieter Carey, General Delivery, Bayou-Current, La.

Cpl. Charles W. Clarks, Box 75, Dowell st., Columbus, Ga.; Pvt. James Ehrets rd., Ft. Kennedy, Pa.; Pfc. Sam Green, 2627 W. Columbia ave., Marion J. Coleman, 2727 N. 8th Phila., Pa.; Pfc. Robert C. Guinford st., Monroe, N. C.; Sgt. Nim-

Other GIs

Cpl. John C. Ivey, of 600 Sand-

rod L. Jackson, 110 W. Lecister st., Va.; Cpl. Mack H. Jacobs, 827 Stewart st., Kansas City, Kan.; Cpl. Ruben T. Jenkins, 602 E. 64th st., Chicago, Ill.; Cpl. Arthur Jones, Rt. 1, Box 254, Monroe, Tex.

Pvt. William H. Jones, 46 Monroe st., Aberdeen, Md.; Pfc. Ernest Kight, 3114 Wilcox st., Toledo, Ohio; Pvt. Willie B. Knowles, 354 E. 56th st., Chicago, Ill.; Cpl. Willie E. Lando, 1341 2nd st., N., Birmingham, Ala.

Cpl. Herman Lewis, 1924 Washborn st., Chicago, Ill.; Pfc. Alvin Lipscomb, 1419 W. First st., Brenham, Tex.; Pvt. Sam Loyd, Jr., Rt. 2, Eastover, S. C.; Pvt. Willie J. Maxfield, 2104 Greenbay rd., Evanston, Ill.

Pvt. Acy Maxfield, Jr., 1120 W. 9th st., Little Rock, Ark.; Pvt. Daniel Mayfield, 461 W. 141st st., New York, N. Y.; Cpl. Hayes H. McClarron, Box 722, Mt. Pleasant, Tex.; Cpl. George Mitchell, 116 Norton st., Frankfort, Ky.

Cpl. John L. Moncreary, Rt. 1, Lucedale, Miss.; Sgt. Clifford Seay, Rt. 1, Box 86, Masontown, Pa.; Pfc. Edmond Shelton, Box 332A, New Salem, Pa.; Pfc. George Smitherman, gen. del., Hartshorne, Okla.

Pvt. Ralph A. Spencer, 248 Anderson ct., Riverside, Calif.; Pvt. Clifford J. Sperland, Gen. Del., Heritta, Tex.; Sgt. Clarence Taylor, Jr., 2131 Duckade st., New Orleans, La.; Cpl. Albert Terrell, 4932 S. Wells st., Chicago, Ill.; Cpl. Maurice A. Terrell, 4110 General Ogden st., New Orleans, La.

Pfc. Robert Thompkins, 1923 Christian st., Phila., Pa.; Pvt. Edward A. Tiller, 181 E. 4th st., Wilmington, Del.; Cpl. Paul L. Tucker, 1409 Farrell st., San Francisco, Calif.; Sgt. John H. Turner, 906 W. 10th st., Junction City, Kan.

Officers In Co.

Pvt. Francis L. Upton, Rt. 3 Box 95, Sweetwater, Tenn.; Pfc. Raymond Vaughn, 16 Carson rd., South Kinloch, Mo.; Pfc. John D. Morgan, Rt. 4, 288, Dunn, N. C.; Pvt. John R. Nunley, 601 South st., Petal, Miss.; Sgt. Samuel H. Paschal, 609 Patton ave., N. E., Roanoke, Va.; Pfc. Ellis Pitt, Rt. 1, Box 246 Edgecombe, N. C.; Cpl. Gene Robinson, 126 6Walnut st., Newark, N. J.; Jesse Robinson, 2500 Highland ave., Kansas City, Mo.; Cpl. Louis Vlorie, 11 Pine st., Rayne, La.

Officers in the Company, aside from Capt. Meyers are: 1st Lts. Royal J. Nickens, 3945 N. Nice st., Phila., Pa.; Wilfred Yelland, who is white, 309 Prospect st., Vassar, Mich., and Elgin Perkins of Oakes, N. D.

At Home and Overseas
With Our GIs

Negro Medical Officer Joins Paratroopers

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN KOREA—First Lieut. James A. Miller of 1204 Linden Street. N. E., Washington, D. C., a graduate of Howard University Medical School, was among the paratroopers who hit the silk over Munsan-ni just north of Seoul last month. Miller, who is the medical officer for the Second Battalion, 187th Airborne Regimental Combat Team, joined the unit a few weeks ago after serving three months at Brooks General Hospital in San Antonio, Tex.

Recalled to active duty last November, Lieutenant Miller volunteered for duty with the paratroopers in Korea. He is now a fully qualified paratrooper and joins First Lieut. Richard E. Robinson who has been with the 187th since its arrival in Korea, as the second Negro officer to join the unit.

Recently more than twenty-five Negro soldiers were assigned to the unit which is held in high esteem by all fighting forces in Korea. Lieutenant Robinson's home is in Mount Royal, N. J. The Second Ranger Company, composed of many Negro paratroopers who served with the Eighty-second Airborne Division at Fort Bragg before transferring to the Far East Command, also made the combat jump at Munsan.

* * *

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH AIR FORCE IN KOREA — S/Sgt. George C. Ashley, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Ashley, Ocala, Fla., was recently awarded the Air Force's Commendation Ribbon for meritorious service with the Fifth Air Force in Korea by Brig. Gen. Edward J. Timberlake Jr.

Sergeant Ashley first enlisted at Camp Blanding, Fla., in March, 1944, and has been in the Far East Theatre since August, 1950. His wife, Mrs. Mary F. Ashley, resides at 1309 Fifteenth Street, Galveston, Tex.

* * *

FORT HOOD, Tex.—Pvt. Robert E. Franklin, son of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Franklin, 1211 Meharry Boulevard, Nashville, Tenn., is stationed here for training. He served twenty-three months in World War II.

* * *

FORT LEWIS, Wash.—Among the GIs now stationed here is Corp. Lawrence A. Crosby of Headquarters Company, 6006th ASU, who was returned to the States after having been wounded in action in Korea with the Twenty - fourth Infantry Regiment. Corporal Crosby was in the same squad in Company "H" of the Twenty-fourth Regiment with Sgt. H. Mason, his squad leader, and with Levi Washington, Robert Allen and Richard Taylor, all in the same squad. They are the GIs who recently wrote to the Courier asking news about old buddies. Corporal Crosby has recovered from his wound.

Corp. Crosby

* * *

FORT SILL, Okla.—Pvt. Harold Ryan, Service Battery, Seventy-fifth Field Artillery Battalion, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leon Ryan, 2218 Earp Street, Philadelphia, Pa., was hailed recently as an outstanding dancer at a performance at the YMCA in Lawton, Okla.

* * *

FORT BELVOIR, Va. — A GI janitor in the Engineer School, who refused to be satisfied with his lot, today proudly displays a diploma from the school's drafting course, a sheepskin he earned by studying in his spare time. Corp. Richard Dean, 26, of Kenner, La., is now a full - fledged draftsman in the S-3 section of the Engineer Center Regiment at Fort Belvoir.

Corp. Dean

Arriving at Fort Belvoir in November, 1948, Dean was assigned to the unimpressive task of cleaning the halls and classrooms of Bagley Hall, in the Engineer School building. Dissatisfied with his job, and eager to better himself, he placed his problem before Lieut.-Col. John E. Unverfurth, at that time Chief of the Department of Topography. The colonel, who has a soft spot in his heart for go-getters, arranged for the youth to enroll in the drafting course, studying and attending classes in his spare time, and Corporal Dean won his spurs.

* * *

WASHINGTON — Sgt. James F. Turner Jr., USAF, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Turner of 6508 Musgrave Street, Philadelphia, Pa., recently reported for duty as a statistical technician with headquarters Military Air Transport Service (MATS), here.

Prior to reporting to his present assignment, he was stationed at M. A. T. S. Atlantic Division headquarters, Westover AFB, Mass.

* * *

CAMP BRECKINRIDGE, Ky.—Sgt. Samuel T. Howard of New York City has been awarded second prize in an all-Army craft contest, held at the Pentagon in Washington recently. The contest was open to all GIs everywhere and Sergent Howard's entry — an experimental jet engine — won first prize throughout the intermediary chain of command until it reached the finals, where it placed second.

Sgt. Howard

Sergeant Howard constructed the engine in his home workshop in his spare time putting 400 hours on the project. The engine is one of four which he plans to construct for commercial purposes when released from the Army. He is attached to the 101st Airborne Division here.

* * *

SAMPSON AIR FORCE BASE, Geneva, N. Y.—One of the most outstanding jobs at this base is that being done by T/Sgt. La Zetta Dizrazzah, who is editor of the base newspaper, Wing Tips. Sergeant LiDrazzah, a veteran of twenty years' service, was editor of the Air Force publication at Luke Field, Ariz., during 1946, and held a similar post with the Showa Sentinel of the Far East Air Material Command, near Tachikawa, Japan, for three years from January, 1947.

He was returned to the States to retire, but was reassigned here. He was a cavalryman at Fort Riley, Kan., during the Thirties. He is married and has two children.

Freed From Reds—After being a captive of the Red in Korea for eleven days, Corp. Percy Bennett of Chicago (on stretcher) is being treated for wounds by medical aidsmen and his buddies, after being released by the enemy. He was wounded before he was captured. "It's good to be back with the fellows," said the corporal.—INP.

At Home and Overseas

With Our GIs

WITH THE THIRD INFANTRY DIVISION—Four privates first-class in Company "M," Fifteenth Regiment of the Third Infantry Division have been promoted to corporals, after rendering yeoman service with the machine-gun platoon and .75mm recoiless rifle platoons of their company, fighting near the Thirty-eighth Parallel.

Promoted to corporal were George Edward Richmond, Va.; Willie H. Franklin, Houston, Tex.; Mack Frazier, Columbia, S. C., and Woodson Poles, Washington, D. C.

* * *

Pvt. James

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Pvt. George H. James, formerly stationed at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., visited his father, Louis D. James, 8656 Hickory Street, New Orleans, recently, while en route to Seattle, Wash.

* * *

BATTLE CREEK, Mich.—Pfc. Carl F. Tate, 336 Fifth Street, Rankin, Pa., arrived by air evacuation from California at Percy Jones Army Hospital, March 20. He will be treated for frostbite received while serving with the Second Division in Korea.

Percy Jones Army Hospital is one of the Army's newest and finest hospitals. It is now the Army's center for treatment of frostbite casualties from Korea.

* * *

FORT BENNING, Ga.—It has been revealed that Pvt. George W. Moorer, a member of the 666th Transportation Truck Company, was married to Miss Estella Monroe on Dec. 23, 1950, while on furlough to his home in Red Jacket, West Va. Private Moorer was employed by the Red Jacket Coal Company before entering the Army, and is the son of Mrs. Matilda Moorer of Red Jacket.

Pvt. Moorer

* * *

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA—Sgt. Hiram C. Grant Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Hiram C. Grant, 96 North Maple Street, Akron, Ohio, has been awarded the Bronze Star Medal for meritorious service in connection with military operations against the enemy in Korea. Sergeant Grant's son, Harold, 14, is a student at West High School in Akron.

* * *

McCHORD AIR FORCE BASE, Washington — Three promotions have been announced in the 325th Fighter All-Weather Wing at this base. They are S/Sgt. Reubin A. Scott of Tucson, Ariz., to technical sergeant in the 325th Air Police Squadron; Corp. Louis A. Silas, Lake Charles, La., to sergeant in the 325th Maintenance Squadron, and Pfc. William T. Hall Jr. of Hollywood, Fla., to corporal with the 636th Aircraft and Warning Squadron.

* * *

FORT BRAGG, N. C.—Second Lieut. Charles L. Gittens of Cambridge, Mass., CO of MP Detachment 2, 4320th ASU, has been promoted to first lieutenant. He was recently married to the former Miss Ruthe H. Hamme of Fayetteville, N. C., where they now live.

* * *

FORTY-NINTH FIGHTER-BOMBER WING IN KOREA—Pvt. Marcus Moore, 1418 Lamanche St., New Orleans, La., is one of the armorers of the Forty-ninth Fighter-Bomber Wing, who load rockets into the jet F-80 Shooting Stars of the Group at an advanced Fighter Air Force Base in Korea.

SGT. JOHN L. JONES . . . AND "PONCHO"
. . . proud rooster is vet of sixty-seven combat missions over Korea

67 Missions to His Credit

This Rooster Loves Combat Over Korea

HILL AIR FORCE BASE, Utah—Poncho doesn't look like the American Eagle which is the symbol of the power and strength of Uncle Sam. As a matter of fact, Poncho looks exactly like what he is—a bantam red rooster.

But he probably ranks second only to the American Eagle as a fighting bird or as mascot of an air weather detachment in the Far Eastern Theatre of Operations. Poncho has sixty-seven combat missions in United States aircraft over Korea to his credit.

ROOSTER HAD FURLOUGH

That was part of the record told by Sgt. John L. Jones of 5311 Weltner Street, Madisonville, Ohio, as he and Poncho waited in the Military Air Transport Service terminal at Hill AFB for a hop back to their embarkation point and return to the war theatre.

Jones, a member of the 15-7 Air Weather Station, had taken the rooster home with him. He was acting guardian of the game, little fighting bird.

Poncho joined the weather outfit in August, 1949, when he was still in the chick stage. It wasn't long before he was the proverbial cock of the walk, Jones said. Later Poncho took up flying with some of the pilots where Jones' group was stationed.

COCKY GAMECOCK

In addition to his flying activities Poncho has a streak of gamecock in him that has led him into nine fights. Two of them resulted in losses that have left Poncho slightly scarred but the others were resounding wins, Jones said.

Rangers Man Observation Post in Korea

This observation post in Korea is manned by Sgt. Howard Squires Jr., Pittsburgh and Cpl. Marion A. Alston, Nashville, N.C. A radiotelephone installed in the foxhole keeps them in contact with other Rangers.

25th Yanks Lead Battle To Secure Bridgeheads

Journal and Guide

By ROBERT SCHAKNE
War Correspondent
International News Service

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN KOREA — Negro assault troops of the 25th Division stormed across a 200-yard-wide portion of the Han River last week in amphibious "Ducks."

They secured the first UN bridgehead on the north bank of the river, despite withering Communist small arms, mortar, and machinegun fire.

The entire attack was conducted by all-Negro tank infantry, and field artillery units.

3-17-5

H-HOUR FOR the doughboys was 6:15 Wednesday morning, but before the infantrymen jumped off, artillery emplaced four (eight) miles south of the river, poured a devastating, unrelenting barrage on the enemy for 20 minutes.

Tanks, stretched along the south bank, added to the rain of death which fell on the troops of the 42nd Chinese Red Army.

As soon as the infantry secured a small bridgehead, the engineers sped to the scene to set up a pontoon bridge to enable foot soldiers to cross.

THE ENGINEERS, did the job despite the whine of machine gun and burp gun bullets and the explosion of 1.20 millimeter mortar sheels.

The tanks, unable to ford the rain swollen river, maintained their fire on enemy positions.

Screaming F-84 Thunderjets of the Fifth Air Force joined the bombardment of the Reds with napalm and rockets.

As the killing fire-power of massed Allied guns and plans slowly cut down the enemy counter-fire, small groups of doughboys raced at intervals across the pontoon bridge to reinforce their buddies on the North bank.

THEN THE ENGINEERS returned and constructed a Bailey bridge to provide a passage over the Han River for the American power punch - the tanks.

The infantrymen on the north bank of the river radioded back that they had captured "scores" of Red Chinese soldiers.

CPL. ELMER P. PAYNE, of Marblehead, Mass., an Armed Forces Radio Service combat correspondent, told International News Service that the scene at the river was a "holocaust of fire".

"Those doughboys certainly have guts.

The Chinese acted as though they meant to stay in their holes forever and keep shooting, but our infantrymen just kept moving across the tiver.

"The artillery support they got was wonderful."

Journal and Guide
Sat. 3-17-51
Norfolk, Va.

NEMISIS TO GUERRILLA BANDS:

Rangers, Newest U.S. Battle Unit, Slaying Reds in Korea

Negro American

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first of a series of three articles describing the Rangers, the U.S. Army's most formidable fighting units, especially organized, trained and equipped to defeat the battle tactics of North Korean and Chinese foes of United Nations troops in Korea.)

HEADQUARTERS 7th INF. DIV., Korea—They travel light, fast and often. They're durable, strong, hardy men, small in number, yet large enough to tackle jobs big enough to make larger units falter.

They are the men of the 2nd Ranger Company, a new unit in Korea whose accomplishments are fast becoming legend within the 7th Infantry Division.

In the white mountain fastness of Korea, a party of soldiers crouched in the snow, waiting expectantly. Then from a mountain draw, a marauding band of guerrillas emerged, headed for a small village, their plunder for the day.

Guerrillas Put to Flight

The ambush party close in, bayonets fixed. The guerrillas opened fire with automatic weapons, suddenly, shouts of "Ba Whe ja" (Rangers!) filled the air. The marauders turned and fled, terrorized, back up the mountain draw.

Some got away, but the ground was littered with bodies of dead Communists, who had made their last raid. Rangers were in Korea!

The Rangers, an all-colored unit that has been in Korea a relatively short time, have a colorful background.

Like their predecessors of World War II, extensive preparatory training was undertaken by each man in the unit at a stateside Army camp to prepare him for the vigorous duties which would be required of him.

Company of Volunteers

At Fort Bragg, N. C., in the fall of 1950, a call for volunteers for Ranger duty was put forth. The call brought quick results, as enough men to fill eight Ranger companies responded.

The 2nd Ranger Comany was among the eight formed to convert ordinary fighting men into highly specialized Rangers.

Seventy-five per cent of the unit came from one battalion of an airborne regiment of the 82nd Division. The remaining 25 per cent are volunteers from an aircraft battalion, also of the 82nd.

The trainees were sent from Fort Bragg to Fort Benning, Ga., where training began in earnest. From the day the company arrived at Benning until they left six weeks later, it was cram, cram, cram. Do this, now this . . . no, you're doing it wrong. Like this, see?

Physical Training Stressed

Their training consisted of night patrols, demolition instruction, the lethal art of sabotage, first aid, methods of destroying enemy communication centers, mountain climbing techniques, night infiltration and map reading.

Physical training was greatly stressed. A prerequsite of Ranger training is qualification as an able parachutist — this requires near perfect physical make-up.

Long, arduous road marches increased physical stamina. A 25-mile road march wasn't considered extreme. On one occasion, it took over eight hours to get through 2,000 yards of swamp.

At the end of the six weeks course, all men were required to make one night, and the training was over. They were Rangers! They were ready to be on the toughest of jobs.

In Korea by Dec. 30

It didn't take long to get the Rangers to Korea. The company was placed in command of 1st Lt. Warren E. Allen, Los Angeles, a tall, husky veteran of World War II. with 8½ years service.

The unit was whisked from Fort Benning to Camp Stoneman, Calif., then to Yokohama, Japan.

Presented medals for "gallantry in Action" in Korea were Sgt. John A. Jones, left of New Brunswick, N.J. who was awarded the Silver Star and Cpl. McBert Higginbotham, right, NYC who received the Bronze Star.

On Dec. 30, they arrived in Korea to begin the type of job for which they were trained. Nerves were tense. Words of atrocities were flowing steadily from the combat areas

Three days after Korean landing, the company was at the front. They moved in quietly and inconspicuously. Their CP (command post) was set up adjacent to a medical aid station. And that's where they first saw action.

Firpower Jars Reds

Guerrillas were harrassing the area, sneaking down from the mountains to raid nearby villages. The medical aid station, virtually unprotected, was the target for the marauders.

One hundred and fifty strong, they crept from the mountains at an early morning hour — opened fire from close range on the medics.

The Rangers jumped into action. A wall of expertly aimed firepower jarred the unsuspecting Reds to a halt. A pitched battle raged until dawn.

Crippled remnants of the guerrillas crawled back into the mountains. Guerrillas haven't fired upon the aid station since.

On Alert for Battle

This was one of the many stories I had heard concerning the activities of the Rangers. Now, determined to find out for myself first hand, I went up to the front to seek out the unit and talk to its members.

I wanted to meet those rugged volunteers. I had trouble locating them. Everyone had heard of them, but nobody seemed to know their location. Finally, on a war map of an intelligence unit, I found them.

The Ranger command post was a mud hut with a large rice paddy in the front, mountains to the rear. There were two foxholes on the front edge of the paddy, one on each corner.

Two men, armed with individual weapons, occupied the holes. A machine gun and a bazooka supplemented their armament. One man was using field glasses to search a mountainous area to the east.

I asked to see the commanding officer. I explained to Lieutenant Allen why I was there. He assured me I could obtain the information I wanted. "As a matter of fact," he said, "patrol is just leaving and I'm sure they'll find something up there."

Seek Out the Enemy

The patrol was moving out, headed up a narrow draw leading into a mountain area which was to be patrolled that day. They passed through a small village where they found an old Korean woman.

Through their interpreter, Se Kiun Choi, better known as "John" to the Rangers, they learned there were many enemy in th nearby hills.

Before they were a full two miles out, the group, under the command of Lt. Albert Cliette, 23, of Detroit, ran into what they termed "meat for the day."

Suddenly, they were fired upon. The men hit the dirt and took up positions to return the fire. The village placed them at a disadvantage, but carefully and methodically, they began to move to better positions. All but six moved out.

Cliette and his platoon sergeant, Sfc. Robert O. Watkins, Columbus, Ohio, were two of the six left to cover the move to more advantageous firing points.

Too Many Foes to Face

A guerrilla, scampering up a hillside, swung around with a "burp" gun and let go with a blast. A BAR man fell over, hit through the neck. Aid men, Cpl. William J. Harris, New York City, rushed to him and dragged the man to safety.

Meanwhile, the six men were having their hands full. North Koreans came as close as 25 yards to get in some shots. On Watkins' right flank, a guerrilla poked his head over an embankment and leveled a "burp" gun at the men.

Before he could fire, Watkins dropped him with a single shot from his carbine. Almost simultaneously, Lieutenant Cliette did the same to an over-anxious Red on the left flank.

It was obvious there were too many enemy for such a small party to cope with. Cliette gave orders to the radio man, Cpl. Ray H. Rhone, Chicago, to call in for an artillery barrage.

Asks Barrage on Partrol

He asked that the barrage be laid directly on top of the Ranger Party. The Rangers, taking full advantante of terrain, found protection from the artillery.

Five minutes after the call was made, and artillery unit—some five miles distant—using map coordinates — replied with a barrage that shook the Reds loose. The artillery killed a great many of the enemy.

Forces were nearly equal now. The guerrillas decided they'd had enough. As they started to withdraw, they learned something new -the men they were fighting were unlike other soldiers they had engaged in combat.

These men gave chase on foot until the Reds were once again within range of an M-1. They were eager to close in! Only one Ranger, the BAR man, was injured in the encounter.

Set Up Road Blocks

Tired bodies eventually demand sleep. Finding time for that important function was a big problem. The unit has less men than a regular infantry company. Each day, at least two patrols are sent out. Immediatly upon return, they man defense positions around the company CP.

In addition, two or three road blocks are established at strategic points. The men who are relieved from defense positions catch a few hours rest and again prepare to go out on patrol.

On one occasion, Pfc. Jose A. Escalera, New York City, stayed in position for more than two days without getting his relief. The men who ordinarily relieved him were in a fire-fight. The weather was the near the zero mark, and sno was swirling.

When he was finally relieved, Excalera wobbled into the command post, stood in the doorwayeles closed—mumbling, "I'm dead ...I'm dead! I froze to death!"

1st. Sgt. Lawrence D. West, Chattanooga, Tenn., a firm man who always has a good word for his men, said calmly) "Escalera, what makes you think you're dead? Man, if you're talking, you ain't dead!"

And Escalera opened his eyes, grinned sheepishly, and began laughing. Without so much as a word of complaint about his two-day ordeal, he strode off for some hot chow and some well deserved sleep. That's the kind of soldiers they have in the 2nd Rangers.

"Mutt, Jeff" in Company

The tallest of the Rangers is 1st Lt. James C. Queen of Washington, D. C. Queen, six feet, four inches tall, who is company executive officer, resembles ex-heavyweight champion, Joe Louis, not only in features, but in stature.

The smallest man is five foot, two inch Cpl. Samuel L. Payne, 20, Baltimore, a small packaage of dynamite.

Even Cook Fighting Man

Every man in this unit is capable of performing any of the varied duties. On a moment's notice, a Ranger may be told he will be a BAR man or act as radio operator.

Sgt. John A. Jones, 42, New Brunswick, N. J., is the oldest man in the company. His main duty is first cook and baker. He has charge of four men. Jones has to be as familiar with the follower side on a rifle as the receipe for a batch of biscuits.

No man is exempt from patrol duty. They all take regular turns at it, the commanding officer as well as the cooks. They have all been trained to proficiently use all types of weapons, this coverts a wide scope of technical knowledge. The company is literally "armed to the teeth."

End Sneak Midnight Raids

A small village near the Ranger command post housed a party of supposed Korean policemen - who were, in reality, enemy soldiers. They followed a midnight raid pattern for four nights, then the Rangers saw through their guise.

One evening around midnight, Lieutenant Allen sent a patrol to the village where they caught, red-handed, a group of policemen stripping themselves of their police uniforms and donning North Korean garb.

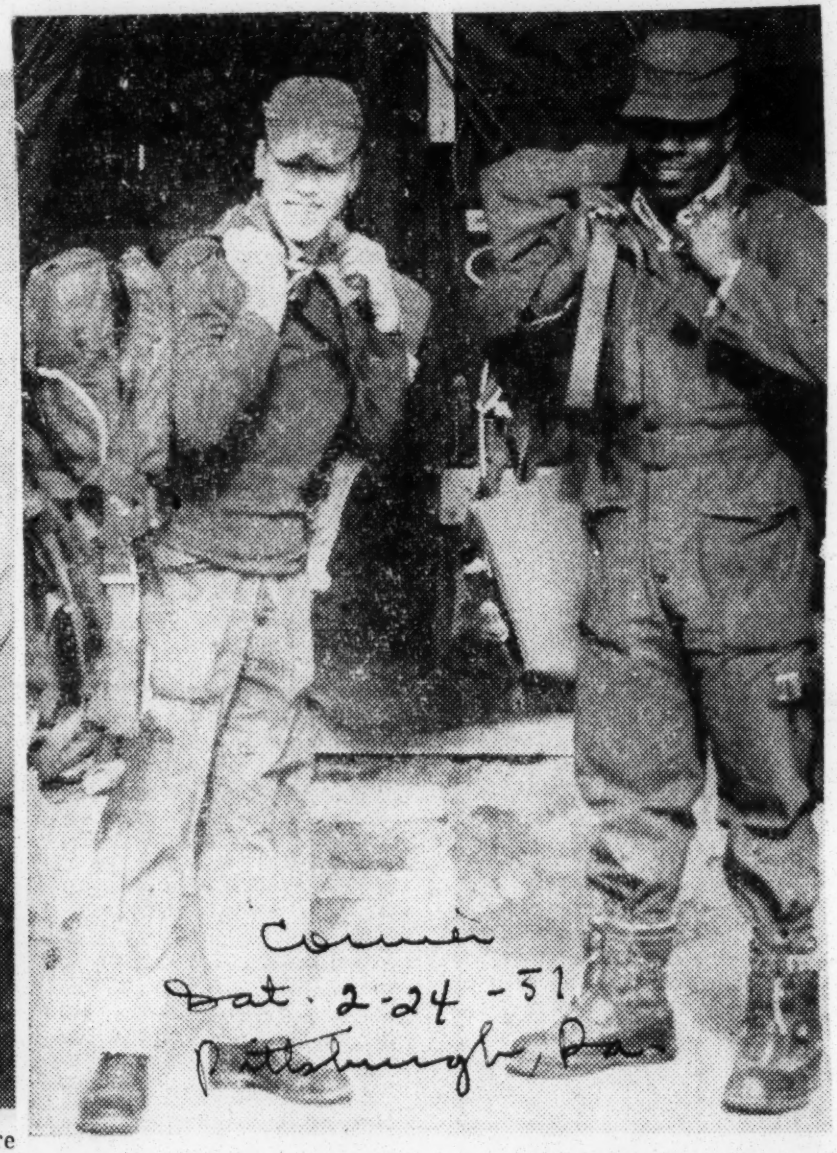
A large amount of ammunition was also found. The arms and ammunition was stacked into a huge pile and burned. All night it blazed, blowing up spasmodically. And with all of the "policemen" gone, the midnight attacks ceased.

Ranger Allen

Acting Commander 1st Lt. Warren E. Allen of Los Angeles uses stone wall in Korea for cover during a skirmish with the enemy. Lt. Allen, who was awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action, has commanded the 2nd Ranger Company since it organization and though wounded, refused evacuation.

Ten in His Family With Army in Korea

Pfc. James E. Black, 19, of Henderson, Ky., smiles proudly as he holds up ten fingers to indicate how many boys in his family are with the Army now in Korea. Pvt. Black, whose family includes 11 sisters and 13 brothers, is a mess attendant with the 503rd Field Artillery Battalion, attached to the 2nd Division. Asked if all the brothers were ever together, Black said, "Mama had us all together before we came over here."



Play It Safe—Two supply men of the Far East Air Force's 437th Troop Carrier Wing make sure that enough parachutes are loaded aboard a transport plane prior to its flight to Korea with cargo and passengers. They are Sgt. Joseph Stanley, left, Norfolk, Va., and Corp. John Simmons, Beaufort, S. C., right—U. S. Air Force Photo.

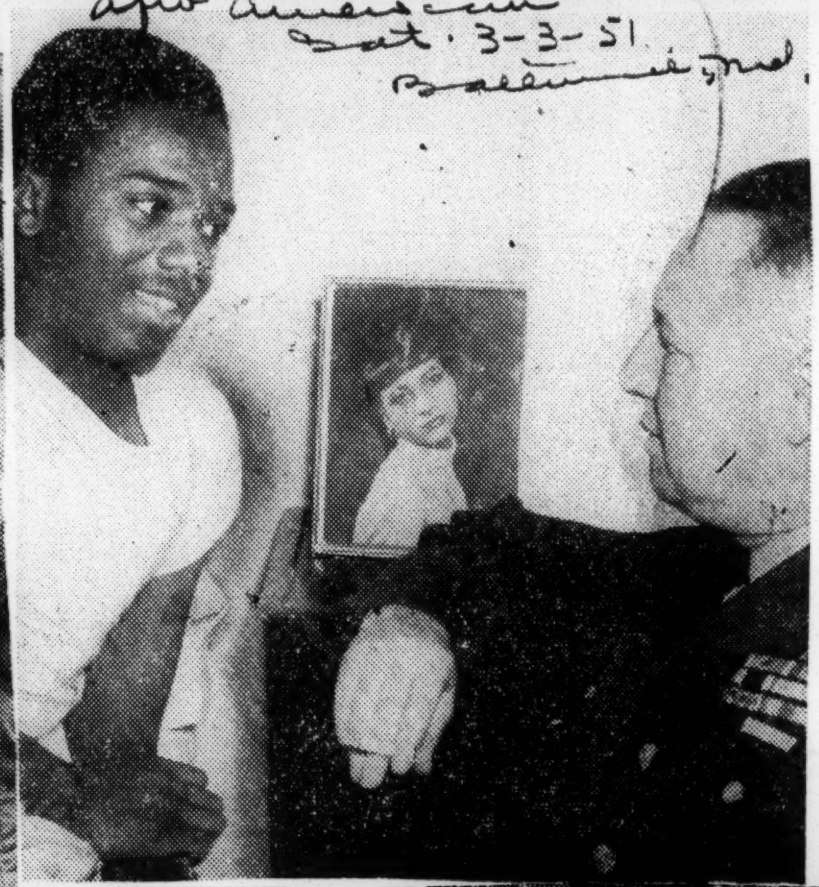
Here's a Bullet-Proof Vest

Afro American
Sat. 3-31-51
Baltimore Md.

KOREA—During a lull in the fighting in Korea, Cpl. Charles Yizar of Mamaroneck, N.Y., looks over a bullet-proof vest worn by Cpl. George Brackett of Phliadelphia. Something new in military fashions? Both men are medics.—By Staff Photographer Ed Hoffman

Private and General Talk It Over

Afro American
Sat. 3-3-51
Baltimore Md.



Pvt. William Fountain, Ansonia, Conn., gets the latest news of his old outfit, the Second Infantry Division, from Maj. Gen. Laurence B. Keiser, former division commander. The general paid a surprise visit to Valley Forge Army Hospital Phoenixville, Pa., to say hello to some of the soldier patients who had fought with him in Korea. General Keiser has assumed command of Indiantown Gap Military Reservation.

Baltimore Sun Times. Sun. 10-27-51

DIVIDED SENTIMENT—Three wounded Chinese Communist soldiers captured in fighting on the central Korean front ride on the hood of a United Nations jeep as they are brought in from the fighting. The prisoner on the left musters a smile, but the others don't seem to be happy about the situation.

—AP Wirephoto

Korea Taught U.S. That Color of Skin Didn't Determine Man's Worth

Shown at left washing their mess kits are men of the 551st Trucking Co. in Korea who work around the clock to deliver ammunition to the fighting front. In center is Maj. Jacob C. Woods, of Ann Arbor, Mich., operations office of the biggest ammunition storage point in the western nations' battle against Communists. At right are Capt. Alexander Myers Jr., of Washington, and Wilfred Yelland, white, of Vassar, Mich., officers of the 551st, whose men have to fight their way to the front to deliver the goods.

Officer Wounded in Korea Jokes About Bullet Partina His Hair

In the letter home 1st Lt. Bernard B. Pryor joked about his wound.

"I won't have to worry about parting my hair for a long time," the young officer wrote.

Lt. Pryor.

The bullet that pierced his helmet left a crease down the middle of his scalp.

He acquired it while on patrol with his platoon, part of the Second Ranger Infantry Company, First Airborne Division, an all-Negro unit.

A native Washingtonian, the 26-year-old veteran of World War II was writing to his father, Bernard W. Pryor, 906 Hamlin street N.E. The lieutenant was in a hospital 60 miles from the front.

"I'm worried about my men, though," the lieutenant continued. "I have just received a report that 12 of them were found dead in their sleeping bags atop a mountain. I don't know yet how they died."

Defense Department casualty list No. 228, released today, has Lt. Pryor on the wounded list. The letter his father received was written on January 16, two days after he was wounded.

"We were patrolling up around the Wonju sector," he wrote, "when we came to a river. We crossed and started up the bank when some Reds on high ground opened fire. The C. O. and myself, with a couple of other men, stayed on the river bed to cover the retreat of our patrol.

"Two bullets zipped through my pack. The third one went through my helmet.

"We lost 50 per cent of our men on that patrol."

Commenting on life at the front, Lt. Pryor said food was a problem.

"When you open up your rations in the morning they are frozen," he wrote. "We tried several times to warm them over a fire. But they were like blocks of ice—so we went hungry."

Lt. Pryor graduated from Dunbar High School, then attended Miners Teachers College for 2½ years. He entered the Army in 1943 and served more than a year in the China-Burma-India Theater.

Discharged with the rank of sergeant in 1947, he re-enlisted a few weeks later. He was sent to Fort Benning, Ga., where he entered OCS and emerged a second lieutenant in the paratroops.

He embarked for Korea on December 11, his birthday, and left Japan for the battlefront on Christmas Day.

On the same Defense Department release, 1st Lt. Fred D. Hilliard, son of Mrs. Fleta R. Hilliard, 1013 Fairmont street N.W., was reported killed in action.

Also reported killed was Capt. Robert I. Starr, husband of Mrs. Betty R. Starr, 2339 North Eleventh street, Arlington. Stories on both men appeared earlier this week in The Star.

Listed as wounded in today's release were:

Pfc. Joseph E. Kilby, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sarow Kilby, Remington, Va., and Pfc. Robert K. Miller, son of Mr. and Mrs. Otis O. Miller, Cumberland, Md.

'LIGHTNING' MEN CARRY HISTORY ACROSS THE HAN

25th Division Wins 80 Square Miles

WESTERN FRONT, Korea, March 14 (AP)—Veteran troops of the 25th infantry division, who had written so many winning chapters of the American army in Korea, have achieved in the last seven days perhaps their greatest success.

They held 80 square miles north of the Han river taken from Chinese Communists who vastly outnumbered them a week ago and have almost vanished now. "Lightning division" troops are stretched across a 10 mile front. All over the jagged peaks men are burying Chinese bodies.

Junior officers and platoon sergeants of the 27th [Wolfhound] regiment's third battalion were briefed last Wednesday by Lt. Col. Richard W. Keyes of Houston, Tex. "I want vigorous, aggressive action," he told them.

148 Guns Let Loose

With one roar, 148 artillery pieces, 100 tanks, hundreds of mortars and machine guns let loose.

"Good morning, Mister Chinaman," smiled a staff officer.

Shells began to burst so fast in such a small area that the land across the river looked like a blinking movie marquee. The projectiles twinkled as they burst.

Twenty minutes of this greatest artillery barrage of the war and

then the troops moved slowly down to the river, carrying assault boats upside down. As they righted the tiny craft and started to climb in, the Reds started answering the barrage.

Shells whined overhead almost incessantly. Tanks boomed away, flames enveloping them with each burst of fire.

Ten Men to a Boat

There were 10 men in each boat and two engineers who were to bring the boats back to pick up more men. At 6:15 20 boats moved out from the south shore, each man paddling with a long oar. The boats seemed to move very slowly. Shells plunged into the water 50 feet from the boats.

The first objective was an earthen dike about 900 yards from the shore. The men made for it. A mortar crashed into the ranks to the right and a man fell. Another man kneeled beside him, felt for his heart beat, then shook his head and moved on.

Behind the safety of the dike, the men paused for breath and then pushed on to the hills beyond. There they met Chinese and the fight started in earnest.

16 Chinese Give Up

Artillery boomed from both sides. Mortars crashed among several men. Medics rushed to their aid.

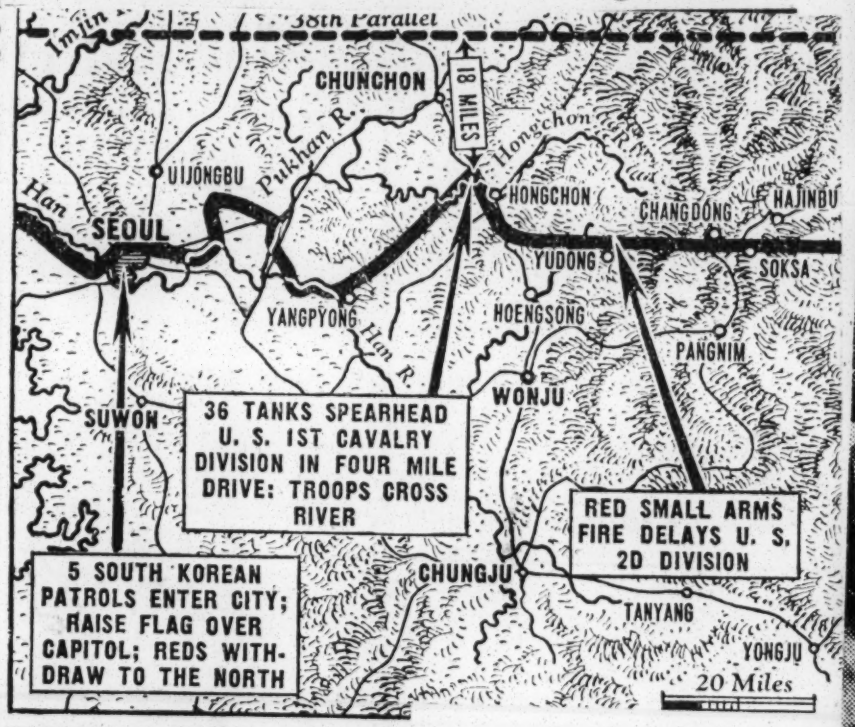
Then, 16 frightened little men in padded brown uniforms, shaking from the pounding, were herded behind the banks by GIs. They crouched to avoid the intense fire their own comrades were throwing.

A company commander reported later, "My boys jumped right in the holes with them, shot a couple, and the rest quit."

The 27th regiment troops pushed on. So did the 25th division regiments, to the left the veteran 35th, and to the right Negro troops of the 24th regiment who won the first American victory in Korea months ago.

All units buttoned up for the night and then pushed on in the morning. On the fourth day, they linked forces and pushed on. Now the Chinese are in full flight before them.

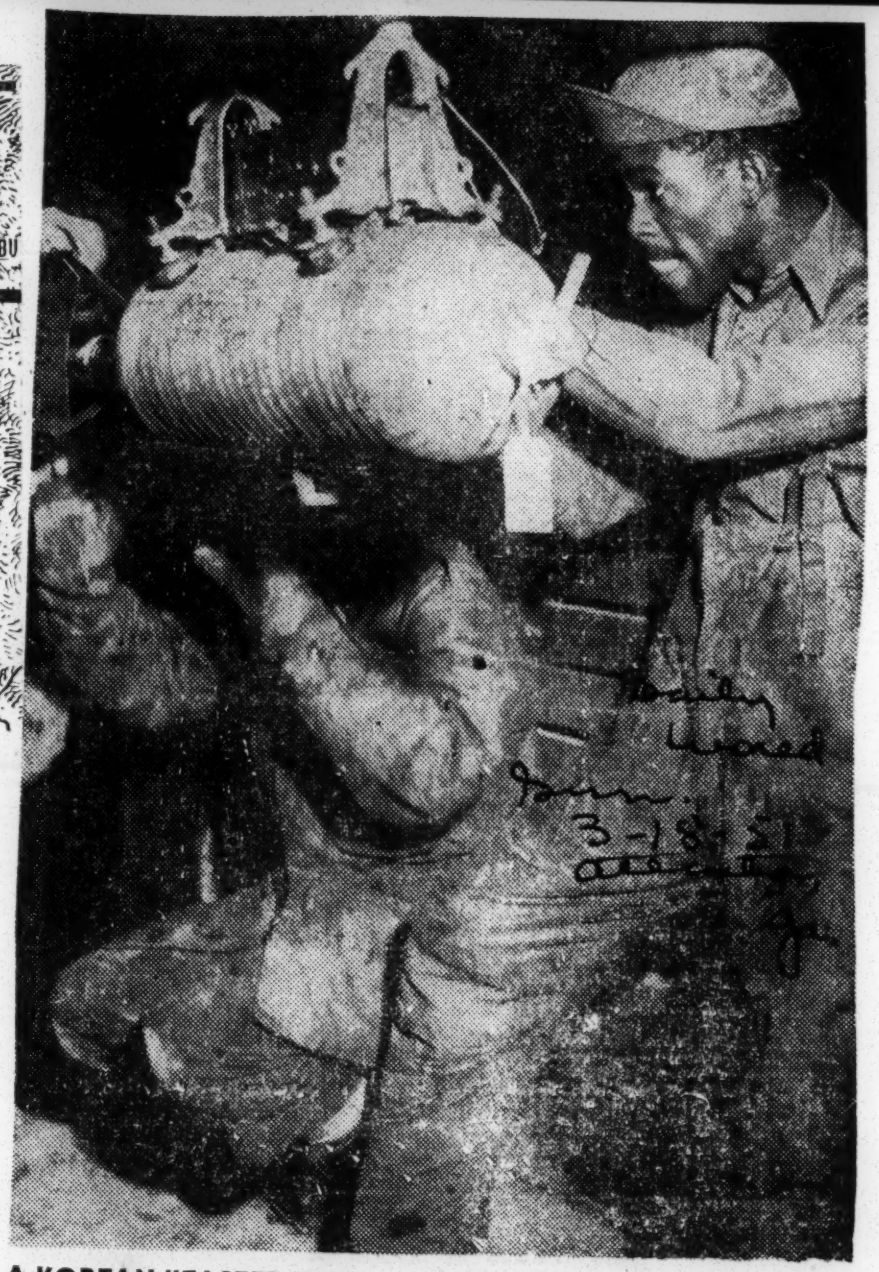
Yanks Chase Withdrawing Reds



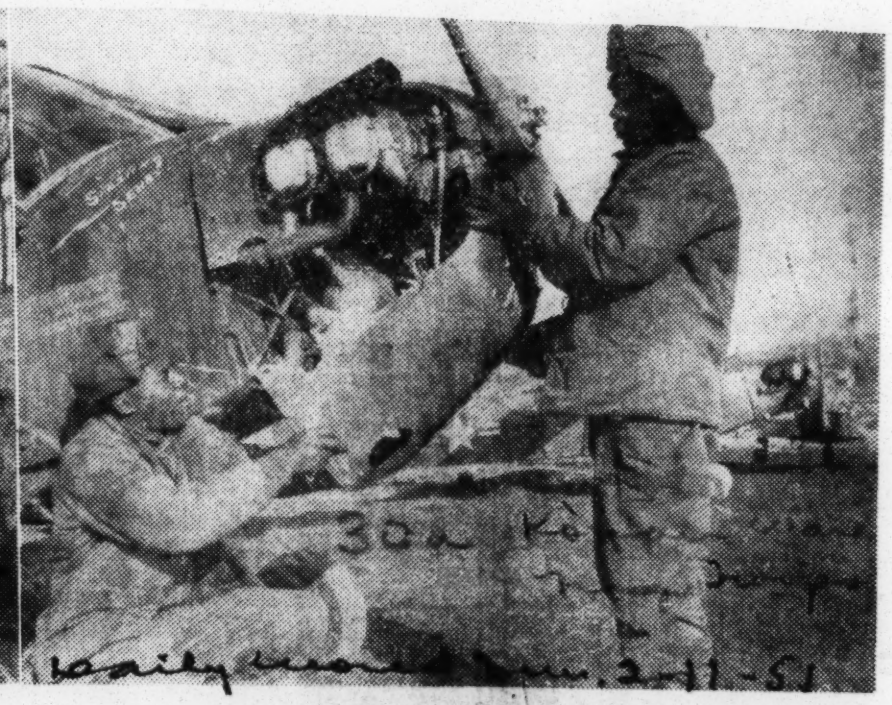
TAIPEI HEARS MAO, CHINA RED LEADER, HAS SERIOUS ILLNESS

TAIPEI, Formosa, March 14 (AP) —The nationalist defense ministry reported tonight that Mao Tze-tung, leader of Red China, was seriously ill in Peiping. It said the information came indirectly from top communist officials in Canton summoned secretly to Peiping.

[*Mao's last known public appearance in Peiping was Jan. 26, when he attended a celebration of Indian National day.*]



A KOREAN "EASTER EGG"— Members of the U. S. Far East Air Forces 3rd Bomb Group, load a 250 pound frag bomb unto the undercarriage of a B-26 light bomber. The bomb will be an Easter present to enemy Communists in Korea, who will receive it at dawn's early light. Cpl. Curtis G. Arnold of San Francisco, Calif., bits his tongue in anticipation of the laying of their "Easter Egg."



WITH THE 25th INF. DIV. IN KOREA — Attentively surveying the ground they will defend, Sfc. John D. Moss, Akron, Ohio; Sgt. John H. McNair, Sr. and Sgt. Erskine Wade, of Chattaroy, W. Va., members of a 25th Infantry Division unit pose for the photographer.

Sgt. Doyle Howell, (left) of Oakland, Calif., and PFC Walter Boatright, Richmond, Indiana, remove the cowling of a liaison plane during a routine mechanical check. Both are aero-mechanics of the 25th Infantry Division's air strip. (Photo by Lt. Charles Lane).

Defense Official to Discuss Role of Negro Troops

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

The major roles being played by America's Negro soldiers in the Korean campaign and the steps now underway in the Department of Defense to integrate the country's fighting forces will be discussed tonight by James C. Evans, Civilian Assistant to the Secretary of Defense. He will address a meeting scheduled for 8 o'clock in the Bright Hope Baptist Church, 12th and Oxford sts.

A graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, with both undergraduate and graduate degrees, Evans was formerly vice president and director of engineering for West Virginia State College. Following service in the now discontinued National Youth Administration, he became civilian aide to the Secretary of War and was named to his present post when the Defense Department was created.

MINISTER'S ANNIVERSARY

Tonight's meeting will also mark the first anniversary celebration of the ministry of Dr. William A. Gray, Jr., as pastor of the influential uptown church. A former president of Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Tallahassee, Dr. Gray is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. He succeeded his father in the pastorate of the Bright Hope congregation following his resignation as president of the Florida school.

The address by Evans, who has not made a large number of public appearances during the Korean fighting, is being looked upon here as a major speech in regards to possible policy changes on the part of the Defense Department. Among those about which Negro organizations have expressed appreciable anxiety is that of continued segregatino of Negro fighting men even under combat conditions.

NAACP INVESTIGATES

In addition, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has publicly announced that it intended to attack both procedures and verdicts in connection with the military trials of Negro soldiers in Korea. Toward this end, the NAACP has sent its general counsel, Thurgood Marshall, into combat territory to investigate cases of courts-martial. The attorney's partial report has led the association to believe, it has been reported, that a number of the cases have been conducted in an atmosphere of considerable prejudice.

Additional importance has also been attached to the appearance of the Defense official here by the fact that it follows, by a few days, an unprecedentedly sharp attack by Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, of the United Nations, on American practices of segregating its fighting men. Speaking before a special dinner in his honor sponsored by the NAACP at New York, Dr. Bunche said that it was remarkable how Negro soldiers could continue to do battle in view of the "puzzling manifestations of democracy at work under their very eyes."

CITES NEGRO'S DILEMMA

The international diplomat, who now heads the Trusteeship Division of the U.N. warned the Nation that not much hope could be held for its program of "trying to convert Asia and Africa to a democracy qualified by color." Citing the dilemma of the Negro soldier ,who is required to fight dark-skinned Communists in Korea, Dr. Bunche said:

"I feel sure that the Negro GI in Korea cannot help but reflect that though the enemies opposite him are Communists, non-Negro Communists in his own country enjoy political and economic rights and privileges which he has never enjoyed. They can freely enter schools, hospitals, clinics, hotels, restaurants, dining cars, theaters and cafes, a privilege firmly denied to a Negro soldier even in the capital of his own country."

RADIO SHOW CRITICIZED

Evans' appearance here also comes at a time when Negro soldiers in Korea are in the midst of a strong protest against the type of degrading propaganda which is allegedly beamed toward them from the United States. The major instance of this is the rebroadcasting of the "Beulah Show," which stars Hattie McDaniel, to Korea.

Attacking the radio program as "a revolting perpetuation of a stereotype," Negro fighting men have signed a petition, which was forwarded to Gen. Douglas MacArthur, asking that the offering be dropped from programs sent their way. The Negro press in the United States, meanwhile, has joined in a national drive against that and similar programs now on both radio and television.

OPPOSES SEGREGATION

Charged with the responsibility of advising the entire Defense Department in regard to racial policies, Evans is known to be stongly opposed to segregation. He is credited with having been appreciably instrumental in the establishment of a completely integrated policy by the Air Forces and the amelioration of formerly rigid barriers against Negro promotion by the Navy.

The attack by Dr. Bunche, which was reproduced in a number of Asiatic and European countries, is expected to hasten the calling of a proposed White House conference by President Truman to canvass the overall program of race relations in areas of the Federal Government. The U.N. executive's attack is said to have caused "considerable concern in Washington" because of its timing.

(AP Wirephoto)

RED 'GUEST'

An unidentified GI taking a firm grip on a Chinese Red captured during the foe's raid on Suwon earlier this week, as he escorts him to Allied headquarters.

McComb Negro Sergeant Tells How GIs In Korea Feel About Communism

By RICHARD APPLEGATE

ON THE WESTERN FRONT, KOREA — (AP) — A softspoken Negro sergeant, in charge of a tank which had been hammering enemy positions all day, watched a Corsair fighter plane dive on an enemy troop concentration in the distance.

"Our morale?" he repeated quietly. "Our morale is fine, just fine."

The plane completed its pass and soared away. Sgt. 1/C James Williams, 25, of McComb, Miss., turned, leaned against his tank and told how he feels about fighting Communists.

"Don't believe all that stuff you read about American Negroes not wanting to fight for their country," Williams said. "It's the best country in the world and I am a Negro. And my crew is Negro. We are here in Korea fighting Communism because we believe it's a threat to Americans—both Negro and white.

"Paul Robeson may speak for a few Negroes when he talks before Communists but he doesn't speak for most of us. This assumption that Paul Robeson speaks for the American Negro makes me sick and it makes my tankmen sick, too."

Williams said the United States provided him with a free education and the right to get as far as his own ability will let him go.

"It did the same thing for Paul Robeson and some of these attorneys who like to defend Communists in court," Williams said. "But they seem to have missed the point."

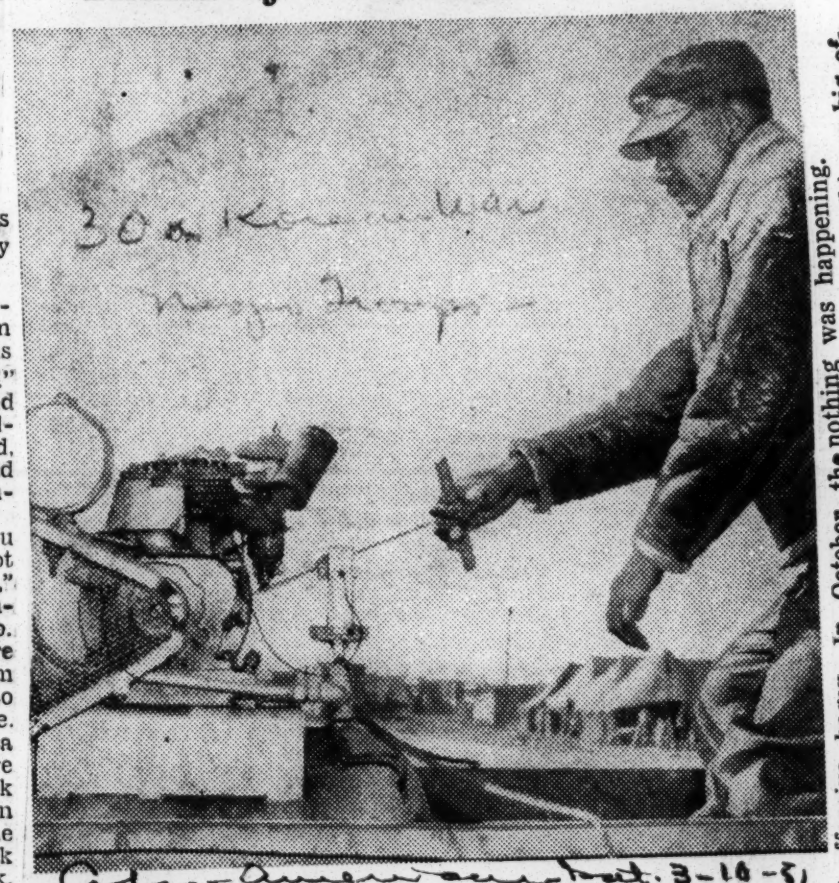
The tank sergeant and his four-man crew had just returned from saving a platoon of white Americans who had been pinned down in a village by Communist machinegun fire. The heavy fire of the tank gave the GI's a chance to get out while the enemy was looking for a hiding place.

"Paul Robeson used to be a great hero to the Negro people but not any more," Williams said. "If he wants to see what a Communist really is, I'd like him or any other American with Communist sympathies out here on the front lines with us for a few days. He would change his mind."

The sergeant said his men were not afraid of the Chinese Communists or any other kind.

"We can lick them," he said. "Look at this tank of mine. It's a wonderful piece of machinery and I have a crew that knows how to run it. If the Communists try to stand up against American equipment like this, they're going to get annihilated."

Thunderjet Mechanic at Work



At a Far East Air Forces air base in Japan, Pfc. James R. Freeman, 1043 9th St., Cincinnati, Ohio, starts a compressor which will fill napalm tanks carried by F-84 Thurnderjets of the 27th Fighter Escort Group. In addition to napalm, the hard-hitting Thunderjets also pack rockets, bombs, and 50 calibre machine gun ammunition to use in their attacks on enemy Communists in Korea. (U. S. Air Force Photo)

619th One of 1st Units to Reach War Front

By PFC. JAMES L. BROWN

KOREA—The 619th Ordnance Ammunition Company now stationed in Taegu was one of the first units to reach the fighting front here, arriving last July 2 with the first two companies of the 24th Division. Two days after arrival, the group began operations.

The company was split in two parts, one half going to Ochcon, the other half remaining in Pusan. The Pusan group was assigned to shipping ammunition to forward ammunition supply points. Later, while leaving Ochcon, after all the infantry units had pulled back, the company narrowly escaped losing an ammo train and a 10-man detachment.

Sole Service Unit

During July when there were no other service or trucking companies, the 619th, which was together again, had to truck ammo forward as well as issue it. I rode shotgun guard on one such occasion and it was no fun because of the threat of snipers and the fact that you might not find the outfit you were sent to supply.

In one instance, the men barely got to the outfit to which they had been sent because the outfit had started to withdraw. As it was, they had to back up two miles on a road just wide enough to squeeze two vehicles by.

Shortly after that the North Koreans started their drive on Pusan, along the Masan front. During this campaign, the company again was split, leaving a small detachment in Taegu. The largest offensive was directed at Taegu.

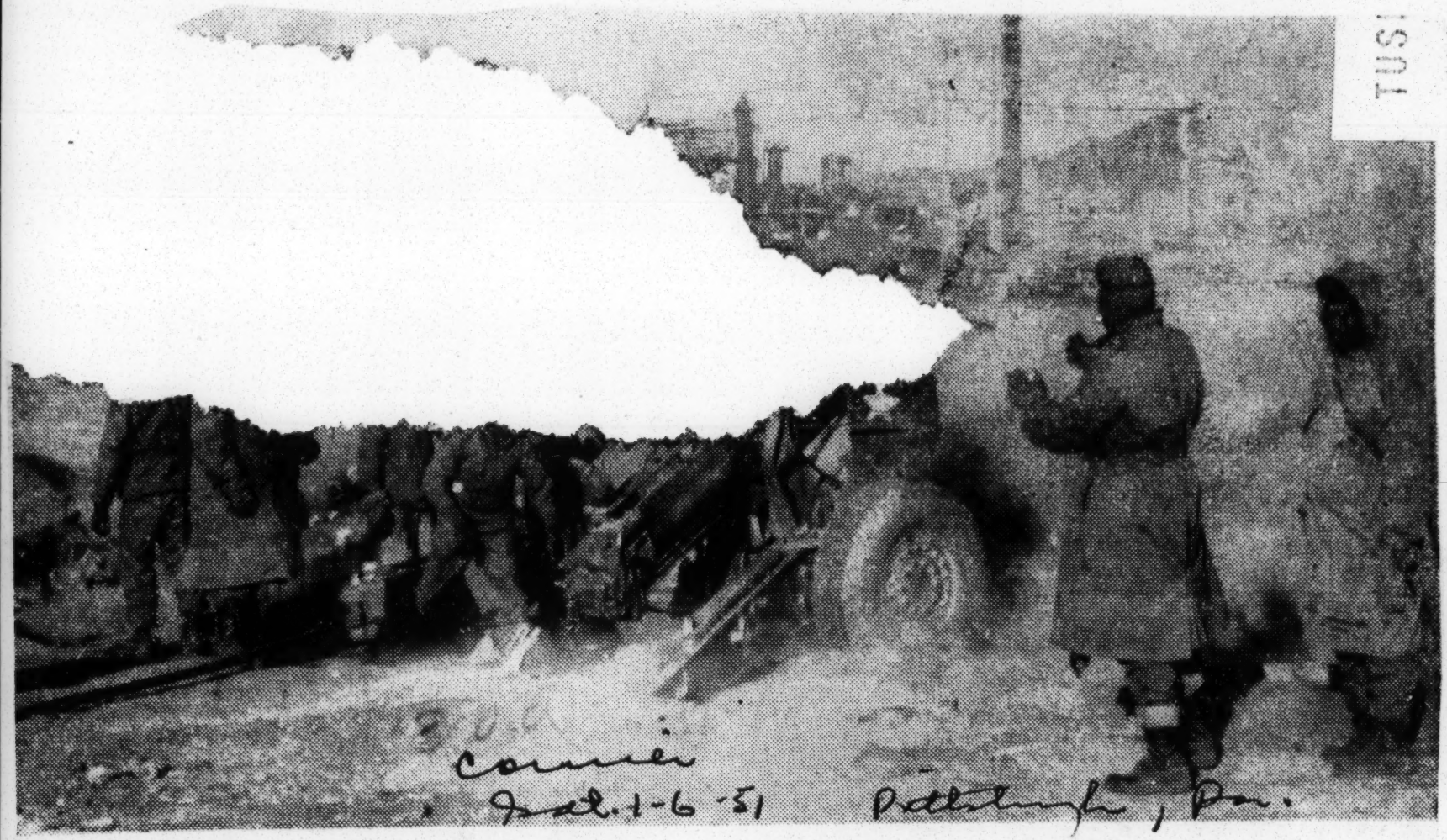
Operated Under Shelling

During August, the company operated under shelling from across the Naktong River. It underwent four days of shelling. While on one of its many moves, the unit lost Lt. Max Britto and an Korean interpreter in an ambush. Lt. Britto had just been promoted to first lieutenant six hours before.

Troop and equipment began to pour in in September and the UN offensive began. In October the outfit moved to Kaesong, and then moved up as far as 50 miles from the Manchurian border and Yalu River. A cavalry division and a South Korean division joined the outfit.

One night a Chinese patrol attacked, and I got my introduction into the fighting. It took three hours before the invaders were routed. While this was going on, the men of the company were making out a shipment as though nothing was happening.

On Nov. 30, the Chinese big offensive began and as usual, the 619th was the last service unit to leave. Units were moving back so fast that the roads were congested for miles. It took the 619th nine and a half hours to make the trip in the bitter cold weather.



Courier Sat. 1-6-51 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Hungnam Defenders Blast Enemy— Tan Yank artillery fire their 105-mm. Howitzer from a position within the defense arc around Hungnam, on the Northeastern Korea front. Warships from seven countries were adding their firepower as the UN forces held off Red attacks on the receding Allies' shoreline strip. Such action brought attention to Lieutenants Sutton and Wynn.

SEEK HIGHEST HONOR FOR HEROES OF KOREA

Courier Sat. 1-6-51 Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON—Congressional Medals of Honor for the nation's two newest heroes of the Korean war—Lieuts. Ellison Wynn of Durham, N. C., and Harry E. Sutton of the Bronx, N. Y.—are being talked around the Pentagon this week. It is known that several high-ranking Army officers have mentioned the idea. Not since 1898 has a Negro soldier received this highest American military honor.

Both officers distinguished themselves by brilliant performances under the most hazardous conditions.

Lieutenant Sutton's platoon of infantrymen stood off frenzied Red attacks on the ever-shrinking beachhead at Hungnam for two days, fighting off the Red attackers in action which saw the platoon's ammunition fired to its very last round. Sutton's stand made the Hungnam evacuation possible, for only his platoon stood between the Reds and the Sea of Japan.

UNPRECEDENTED

Lieutenant Wynn was the hero of an action described as "unprecedented in U. S. military history," having been cited that way by Col. L. S. A. Marshall, the Army's roving efficiency expert. Lieutenant Wynn was wounded on two different occasions during the six-month period in which he was the leader of an integrated unit of white and Negro soldiers.

The Congressional Medal of Honor is given for exceptionally outstanding bravery in battle "above and beyond the call of duty" under conditions in which one is exposed to death. The first Negro to receive the CMH was Sgt. William H. Carney of Massachusetts, who was given the award in 1862.

WORLD WAR I HEROES

In spite of the brilliant battle performances by Negro soldiers in World War I and World War II, no medals of honor were given Negro soldiers. Basically, the real reason for this lies not in a failure to recognize their combat deeds, but in the fact that the officers of their units fail to make the recommendations which are required by Army Regulations in every case of decoration or award, no matter how important or how trivial it may be.

Needham Roberts and Henry Johnson, brilliant Negro infantry heroes of the famed 369th Regiment of New York in World War I, certainly merited the CMH, but their superior officers did not make the needed written recommendations. The same thing was true for men like Sgt. Warren H. G. Crecy of the 761st Tank Battalion in World War II, who slew some nine hundred Germans himself in battle and saved innumerable white infantrymen from death. The recommendations just were not made.

So far, in the cases of both Lieutenants Wynn and Sutton, their bravery has been given recognition only in press notices and conversation. It is understood here that efforts will be made around the Pentagon to put definite recommendations for award into the mill for both officers.

The Congressional Medal of Honor carries with it additional emoluments which are of both monetary and honorary value to the recipient.

Mrs. Meneva Wynn, wife of the wounded officer, of 1205 Fifth Avenue, Durham, N. C., told Courier reporter A. M. Rivera Jr. last week, "As far as I know, my husband, is doing about as well as could be expected." Mortar fire blasted away a considerable part of the right side of Lieutenant Wynn's face. Plastic surgery is thought to be in process for him.

The Durham officer's action has received prominent notice in the daily press, but so far as it is known, he has not been recommended for either a promotion or a special citation. It is understood that white and Negro citizens here are asking the War Department and Defense Secretary George Marshall to give Wynn's actions proper recognition.

The lieutenant's wife said in Durham this week, "A Congressional Medal of Honor for my husband would be excellent, but all of us would appreciate more his being up-graded to a higher position in order that our family might meet the rising cost of living."

Mrs. Wynn, mother of two children, showed The Courier a letter she had received from her husband since he was hospitalized in Japan in which he asked for the continuation of their love and prayers. "I am sure that all your prayers plus mine have saved my life. I have been praying hard," he wrote.

Wynn, a 35-year-old native of North Carolina, enlisted for World War II as a private, earned the rank of first lieutenant for conspicuous service in the Pacific Theatre and was mustered out as a captain after twenty-seven months. Wynn volunteered for service in Korea last July and his leadership has been spectacular.

Colonel Praised Mixed Units For Efficiency In Korean Tilt

SEOUL, Korea — (ANP) — Col. S.L.A. Marshall, the army's roving "efficiency expert" in infantry operations, had high praise here last week for the actions under fire of mixed Negro and white units of the U.S. Second division.

The former army historian of World War I, and chief editorial writer of the Detroit News, told correspondents that in neither the Pacific nor European theatres "did I find a division that fought with more gallantry than the second."

Marshall is serving as an operations analyst in Korea and is compiling the detailed histories of 16 companies of the Ninth, 23rd and 39th Infantry regiments during their offense and defense against six Chinese divisions in the Kujangdong-Suchon sector last month.

"I did not find one company that yielded ground until its ammunition ran out or until it became unusually encumbered by its dead and wounded. No unit left any of its wounded behind."

Highest praise went to "B" company of the Ninth, for bravery in action, and to its Negro executive officer, First Lt. Ellison C. Wynn of Durham, N.C., who was in command of the unit for 24 hours.

"That company's stand was perhaps unequaled in American military history, said Col. Marshall. "It entered action with 125 men and withdrew only on regimental orders with its tail up fighting like hell 24 hours later with only 34 men not wounded.

The company commander, Capt. William C. Wallace, white, was wounded in the first hour of battle and Lt. Wynn took over the command.

Col. Marsnall commented:

"Get the pictuee. The CO from Virginia, a negro second in command, and two non-coms (both white), distinguishing themselves in action.

Of Wynn, the colonel said:

"Nothing can be said of his heroism which would not be an underestimation. As an example when dawn broke after a night attack, Wynn led six men to the crest of a hill and--because they were out of ammunition--threw rocks and C ration cans at the charging Chinese with great effect. His action enabled 30 of his 34 men to escape."

Wynn was one of the 30 to get away.

Truck Company Made Up Of Vast Mixture Of Americans

BY MILTON A. SMITH

With 551st Trucking Co. Korea:—"This is one smart trucking company," the G. I. said as he jumped out of the open cab of the army six by six. "We take the stuff right up to the lines and deliver it to the retail boys. We take it up wholesale and they deliver it piece by piece."

Pvt James A. Gibson, of Rt. 6, Birmingham, Alabama, thought that was a pretty good joke and so did I.

The men in this company come from all the places where colored people live in America. Men who were once thinking in terms of Kansas City, that's PFC Obie O. Goldston's home at 925 Nebraska St., and Washington, D. C., the Company's captain, Alexander Myers, Jr., comes from 216 T Street N. W., now thinks in terms of Taegu and Chongin and Kunsan and other strange Oriental Cities. Moreover these truckmen can find these places in the night; roughing it along the poorest roads in the world and through sniper fire and over wiggly bridges until they deliver the goods—wholesale.

Trucking over here is bad on the kidneys because the roads are rougher than washboards, have more twists in them than an acrobatic pretzel and are so narrow an ox cart crowds them.

Day in and day out these men haul the stuff up. On rather frequent occasions they are ordered out on a "hot rod run," which is no joy ride.

A "Hot Rod Run" is the delivery of emergency supplies directly to an artillery position. Sometimes the ammunition is carried directly from the truck to the hungry gun. In a situation like that the truck parks as close as is tactically reasonable to the gun and artillerymen and truck drivers lug the shell boxes to the gun.

The company has 48 trucks and although most of them are in constant use a few of the best trucks are set aside for the Hot Rod Runs which can be called for at any time, day or night. "When they need stuff they call for it and know damned well that every unit in the Army necessary to produce that stuff will work like mad to get it."

In such a run the trucks are equipped for combat because although there is little organized communist air power, the Korean natives take shots at vehicles and still throw up road blocks and ambushes.

Combat equipment means an open cab—nothing to interfere with vision, and a heavy machine gun on the top of the truck. On such a three day run the GI's heat their C rations on manifold of the truck. If they wash socks they hang them over the radiator and heat face washing water the same way.

They drive 24 hours a day without stopping until they reach their destination. Now they have trucked Korean roads so long they know them as well as they know their own cities.

Biggest worry the men have is keeping the trucks in condition.

The roads tear up shock absorbers. Springs and clutches and as rapidly as they are torn up the men repair and replace damaged parts.

Keeping spare parts on hand is a job. One truck, which has outlived its usefulness, is kept as a laboratory piece. Anytime a piece of equipment is needed they take it off that truck, a GI said. But he would not say how that truck got its replacements.

To see these trucks charging over rocky roads which are partially concealed by clouds of dust you feel that the accident rate must be high. It is not. No man or truck has been lost in accident, and the company has been here since Dec. 13.

Some of the men now in the company are: Thomas O. Asne, 1611 Dock Street, New Hanover, N. C.; Cpl Will P. Bell, 421 Smith Street, Detroit, Mich.; Pvt. Albert Benton, 811 Tinton Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.; Cpl. Clyde Benn, Rt. 1, Box 46, Choctaw, Ala.; Cpl. Earnest Bookman 1410 Monroe Avenue, Lawton Oklahoma; Pvt. Herman Bocne, 3806 Harris Street, Phila Pa.; Corp. Oree Brumfield, 634 South Ave., Bogalus, La.;

Sgt. Cordell Burton, 3002 Iva S, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Pvt. Tracy L Campbell, Box 248, Marshall, Texas; Sgt. Willie B. Carswell, P. O. Box 14. Irwington, Ga.; Pvt. Peter Carey, General Delivery, Bayou-Current, La.;

Cpl. Charles W. Clarke, Box 75, Ehrets Road, Ft. Kennedy. Pa.; Pfc. Marion J. Coleman, 2727 E. 8th Street, Columbus, Ga.; Cpl. Johnnie W. Collins, Rt. 1 Box 43, Malone, Fla.; Pfc. Walter Dean, 140 E. New Comer Street, Alco Tenn.; Pfc. James A. Florence 355 Main Avenue, Knoxville. Tenn.

Also, Pfc. Alvin Ford Jr., 407 West Street, Yoakum, Texas; Cpl. Simon Ford, 105 1-2 Webster Street, New Haven, Conn.; Pvt. James Gibson, Rt. 6, Box 208, Birmingham, Ala.;

Pvt. Ernest H. Green, 243 McDowell St., Columbus, Ohio; Cpl. Sam Green, 2627 W. Columbia Avenue, Pennsylvania: Robert C. Guinyard, 841 —41st Newsome Park, Warwick, Va.; Pfc. Edward Haith, Rt. 3, Mebane, N. C.; Sgt Emmett H. Harris, 607 E. Perkins St., Guthrie, Oklahoma;

Carl Haygood, Pfc RA 15224486, 2611 Cummins St., Cincinnati, Ohio, Pvt. James A. Howard, RA 57200286, 542 Belmont St. Toledo, Ohio; Pvt. Jimmy J. Howard, RAI 18330789, 911 Carland St., Conway, Arkansas; Pvt. Steve Hutchings, Jr., RAI 44153560, 306 Lincoln Street, Hobson, Ala.;

Cpl Herman Lewis RA 16255479 600 Sandford Street, Monroe, N. C.; Sgt. Mimrod L. Jackson, RA 33653829, 110 W. Lecister St., Va.; Cpl. Mack H. Jacobs RA 17245603, 827 Stewart Street, Kansas City, Kansas; Cpl. Ruben T. Jenkins, RAK 8222144, 602 E. 64th Street, Chicago, Ill.; Cpl. Arthur Jones, RA 38633056, Rt. 1, Box 254, Monroe, Texas;

Pvt. William H. Jones, RA 13161164 46 Monroe Street, Aberdeen, Md.; Pfc. Ernest Kight, RA 14122289, 3114 Wilcox Street, Toledo, Ohio; Pvt. Willie B. Knowles, RA 39237847, 354 E. 56th Street, Chicago, Ill.; Cpl. Willie E. Lando, RA 14266789 1341 2nd Street, N., Birmingham, Ala.;

Cpl. Herman Lewsl, RA 16255479, 1924 Washborn Street, Chicago, Ill.; Pfc. Alvin Lipscomb, RA 57410172, 1419 W. First Street, Brenham, Texas; Pvt. Sam Loyd, Jr. RA 14208088, Rt. 2, Eastover, S. C.; Pvt. Willie J. Maxwell, RA 16281502, 2104 Greenbay Rdr., Evanston, Ill.;

Pvt. Acy Maxfield, Jr. RA 8333862, 1120 W. 9th Street, Little Rock, Ark.; Pvt. Daniel Mayfield, RA 12300296, 461 W. 141st St., New York, N. Y.; Cpl. Hayes H. McClarron, RA 18258380, Box 722, Mt. Pleasant, Texas; Cpl. George Mitchell, RA 15379312, 116 Norton St., Frankfort, Ky.;

Cpl. John L. Moncreary, RA 34480992, Rt. 7, Lucedale, Miss.; Sgt. Clifford Seay, RA 33689750, Rt. 1, Box 86, Masontown, Pa.; Pfc. Edmond Shelton, RA 13214755, Box 332A, New Salem, Pa.; Pfc. George Smitherman, RA 37754817, gen. del., Hartshorne, Okla.;

Capt. Horace Walker Leads Patrol Into Battered City

Patrol Fights Into Wonju, Returns With Prisoners

By IRWIN TRESS
International News Service
War Correspondent

ON CENTRAL KOREAN FRONT — The commander of a United Nations patrol which seized Wonju last week described the hotly contested communications center as the most war ravaged town he has seen in Korea.

Capt. Horace Walker of Kansas City, Kans., returned from Wonju Thursday morning with part of his patrol after spending the night in the town and capturing 18 Red prisoners.

The colored officer told how his patrol set out on its mission, slogging it over icy and slushy roads, he said:

* * *

"WE HAD TO MAKE it part of the way on foot. There was no other way to move. It was a tough chore but not as rough as plenty we've been through."

He reported that whatever had been left of Wonju after two weeks of ground fighting was destroyed in a recent B-29 raid.

Walker described Wonju as "completely devastated, a giant piece of rubble."

* * *

A FEW PITIFUL civilians have stayed on, living in makeshift huts. The handful of other buildings left standing—just shacks—were set afire by Walker's patrol in line with the policy of depriving Communist troops of shelter whereever possible.

Walker hinted at the major reason for the patrol's audacious dash northward and as the need for up to the minute information on the enemy.

He said:

"We needed those prisoners at headquarters."

The prisoners were taken after a brisk firefight in two small villages directly south of Wonju. Inside of Wonju, Walker reported, not a shot was fired.

* * *

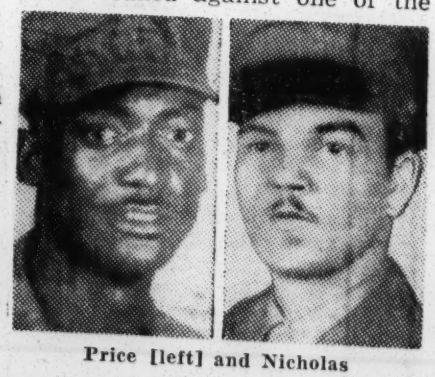
THE CIVILIANS in Wonju told Walker that before the United Nations troops came into the skeletonized town North Korean soldiers had passed south and headed for the high ground to the southeast. The lieutenant said his patrol could find no trace of such an enemy force.

NEGRO TANKERS TAKE ANYTHING THE REDS THROW

BY WALTER SIMMONS
[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

WESTERN FRONT, Korea, Feb. 7—An all-Negro tank battalion has won sudden fame for itself northwest of Suwon in its first major action of the Korean war.

A typical comment came yesterday from infantry Capt. Raymond Wilkinson of Lincoln, Neb., as he leaned against one of the battalion's war scarred Patton tanks.



Price [left] and Nicholas

"These boys have really done a nice job the last two days," Wilkinson said. "We couldn't have got anywhere without them. They were really pitching."

Tanks Take Hits

The tanks have shown their durability by shrugging off everything the enemy has been able to throw in two hectic days.

"We got hits from mortars and anti-tank rifles," said Sgt. Robert Price, 1712 W. Washington blvd., Chicago.

The back of Price's jacket was soaked with blood, the result of an action when his lieutenant was hit while standing in the turret. One mortar shell had made a direct hit on the turret.

Like Patton Tank

Sgt. Michael Nicholas, 5807 Calumet av., Chicago, gunner of another tank, said his tank was in the lead when it received hits from mortars and anti-tank rifles.

Harmon [left] and Woods

Other Chicago Negro tankers agreed that they liked the Patton tank but feared it was too heavy for Korea, especially when the ground thawed.

"It's the best there is," said Corp. Clarence Harmon, 3410 S. Calumet st.

Sgt. Chester Woods, 4743 Prairie av., told how tanks rescued an infantry platoon after it had been pinned down by enemy fire. Among the infantry men in action here was Pvt. Mervin Stilley of South Holland, Ill. He escaped altho trapped in a rice field under machine gun fire.

FIGHTERS BY CHOICE

Sgt. Price is 27. His wife, Ernestine, 20, their son, Robert, 2, and Price's mother, Mrs. Mattie M. Price, live at the Washington blvd. address. Price entered the army in 1942 and trained with a tank destroyer company. He was discharged from the army in 1945 but reënlisted the following year in the same outfit. He has been in Korea since he left Camp Hood, Tex., in August, 1950.

Sgt. Nicholas, 23, a native of Mobile, Ala., attended Englewood High school. He enlisted in the army in January, 1949. He is married.

Corp. Harmon, 27, a veteran of World War II, entered the army in August, 1941, and was discharged in 1946. He reënlisted in September, 1947.

Sgt. Woods, 22, was born in Roland, Ark., and attended Du Sable High school. He enlisted in the army in March, 1946.

Powerful Armored Column Manned By Negro Troops

BY HOWARD HANDLEMAN
Far Eastern Director, International News Service

TOKYO — (INS) — Two powerful United Nations task forces drove up Korea's mountainous spine Tuesday in a wide enveloping sweep eastward of the Red-held South Korean Capital.

One of the armored columns plunged to within 25 miles of the controversial 38th Parallel boundary between North and South Korea after an advance of more than 20 miles in two days.

Farther west resistance stiffened on the southern approaches to Seoul, where the Korean War's greatest concentration of tanks supported by air, artillery and naval fire dealt flaming death to additional thousands of Chinese Communists. The tank-powered American columns drove into and through Anyang, seven miles south of Seoul, for a second time in two days, tightening its grip of steel below the capital.

One of the powerful armored columns—"task force Bartlett" made up largely of American Negro tankmen—was reported "killing the Chinese wholesale in the bloodiest New Year's celebration of recent Chinese history."

Two other columns were attempting to slam shut a trap on thousands of Chinese in the hills below Seoul.

But heavy going was anticipated for the remaining distance to the ghost-like shell of Seoul following a general advance of between one and two miles. Air observers reported the Chinese were "fortifying every inch of that ground" which stretches from the Yellow Sea port of Inchon to Anyang and then northeast toward the Han river.

On the opposite wing of the crushing drive along a 90-mile front a jump-off from Pyongyang, seven miles south of the capital, was reported in a stiff mid-afternoon Tuesday estimated battalion of Communists—their heaviest going since the jump-off from Pyongchang.

It was this column that was within 25 miles of Parallel 38 after an advance of more than 20 miles paralleling the Pyongchang river from a town of the same name.

International News Service War Correspondent Lee Ferrero said this column was reported in a stiff fight at mid-afternoon Tuesday with an estimated battalion of Communists—their heaviest going since the jump-off from Pyongchang.

Reds Amazed At Efficiency Of Negro Troops In Korea

With An American Division, North Korea (NNPA)—The havoc among the Reds, who are outpower of American artillery fighting from a series of prepared stupefied by colored troops, has positions selected from the standpoint of cover and visibility.

In addition, typhus, frostbite and trenchfoot reportedly are playing the Chinese Communists who are in the last few days.

The United Nations advance,

which was mounted on January 24, has begun slow down in the face of stiffened resisting.

"We haven't been getting much sleep, but this is the most effective work we have been able to do in Korea," said Capt. Lavon Smith of Austin, Texas, commander of a battery of an all-colored outfit.

Standing in mud above his ankles, Capt. Smith, whose battery has never lost a gun to enemy action since it arrived in Korea, July 14, said:

"We killed forty of the enemy today with sixty rounds."

Pvt. William Dugan, 2303 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, battery computer, said the mud, which is the worst the gunners have encountered in Korea, makes accurate shooting difficult because the weapons do not have a firm footing.

Other Chicagoans in the battery include Sergt. Ruper Page, 3758 South Parkway; Sergt. William Fox, 5941 Calumet Avenue, assistant supply sergeant, and Sergt. Thomas Shane, 2564 Washington Boulevard, chef cook.

He's a Ranger in Korea

Typical ranger is Sgt. Leroi White, NYC, an assistant squad leader of the Second Ranger Company in Korea. The Parka worn by Sgt. White blends well with the snow background. Rangers make the maximum effective use of all weapons and equipment. A complete story on the Rangers in Korea in two installments will begin in an early issue by Cpl. C. E. J. Garmaker. The Rangers a new unit of the division were trained at Ft. Bragg. (Gamaker Photo)

Pfc. Jones Wreaks Havoc in Korea

Another Hero For Memphis

ON THE HAN RIVER, Korea—(ANP)—Pfc. Aaron Jones, 21-year-old native of Memphis, is in line for the Silver Star medal, third-ranking U. S. combat decoration, for his heroic action sparking an attack upon some 200 Chinese Red troops here recently.

The outstanding feature of Jones' action was the fact that he is a Browning automatic rifleman, but used unfamiliar weapons such as hand grenades, a captured rifle and an abandoned machine gun to wreak havoc upon the enemy.

PFC. AARON JONES
. . . newest Memphis hero

GUN JAMMED

The only Negro in his nine-man squad, Jones and his comrades were part of a force assigned to take a hill on which the Chinese Red troops were dug in. Just as the signal for the charge came, his gun jammed.

Not wanting to be left out of the excitement, he grabbed up some hand greandes and closed in with the rest of the outfit. Half-way up the slope, the hand grenades came in handy. A "burp" gun, firing from above, pinned down the American attackers.

Jones, with complete disregard for his life, jumped to his feet and hurled a grenade up the hill. There was an explosion, then silence, and the attack again rolled forward.

GRABBED NEW WEAPON

Reaching the top, the American troops locked in hand-to-hand struggle with the enemy. Jones grabbed up a rifle—a Japanese single shot rifle, with no bullets and scurried around quickly to pick up some ammunition. When he had gotten some, he downed two of the enemy as they were running.

The following day in another hill attack, he spotted a Red force advancing up the other side of the slope. The regular machine gunners were eating at the time, so he took over one of the spray-guns and downed eleven of the advancing enemy on the first burst.

EX-BOY SCOUT

Pfc. Jones' parents are Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Jones of 959 Porter Street. He attended Booker T. Washington High School and was a member of Boy Scout Troop 166 sponsored by the LeMoyne Gardens Tenant Association. He has several brothers and sisters.

A few weeks ago another Memphis soldier, Pvt. John Cleaborn, was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, for exceptional gallantry in action in Korea, giving his life to save his comrades.

IT'S A GRIM BUSINESS—Fighting with the 2nd Infantry Div., northeast of the Chongchon River, Pfc Major L. Cleveland of Fort Valley, Ga., weapons squad leader, points out Communist-led North Korean position to his machine gun crew. Members of the crew are Cpl. Freddie L. Howard of Los Angeles, Calif. gunner; Pfc. George W. Marsh of Covington, Ky., assistant gunner, and Pfc. Herbert H. Blount of Marianna Fla., (crouching behind) ammunition bearer. The tenseness and purpose of their young faces tells the story of the bitter battle of Korea.

IN THE THICK of the Korean conflict is Cpl. William L. Taylor, of Gainesville, Fla., at X Corps Headquarters, following his escape from a Communist guerilla band. Cpl. Taylor, a machine gunner with the 96th Field Artillery Batallion, escaped with the assistance of friendly Koreans.—(Third Army Photo).

Reds Freed Him for Goodwill

Army headquarters on the Korean Northeastern Front announced Jan. 10 that a Bronx GI and five others, captured by the Reds a week ago, had been released, apparently as goodwill propaganda. When Mrs Anne Tyce, 29, of 1279 Stebbins Ave., Bronx, was told by reporters of her husband's freedom, she said, "I didn't even know he was in Korea, let alone captured." Cpl. Daniel Tyce (above), was leading a combat patrol that was ambushed, dispatches said. He was knocked out by a rifle butt and taken to a command post, where five other GI captives were.

GI Reds Freed Tired of Rice

WITH UN FORCES IN KOREA — Cpl. Daniel Tice, 33, of the Bronx, N.Y., was among six American soldiers, lost from their units for six days, and then released last week after twice being in the hands of North Korean Communist troops.

Mrs. Anna Tice, the soldier's wife, said when told the good news of her husband's return to his regular unit, that she thought he was in Tokyo.

Corporal Tice, a rifleman, was in a foxhole Jan. 3 when he and a white rifleman in an adjacent foxhole and a machine gun team made up of the other four soldiers were surrounded by between 15 to 30 North Koreans.

Tells Hit Experience

Relating his experience, the rifleman said:

"Sure they treated us good, if you like rice three times a day. But they did feed us enough of it. Only I don't like rice that much. As for those letters (propaganda given to the men by the enemy) they were just so much bosh."

One of the printed letters, directed specifically to colored American soldiers, said:

"You must have your just right to enjoy freedom and equality. Hate war and come over to Korea People's Army if you want to find the only way to live."

More Enemy Propaganda

Another letter signed by Cho Ik Choon, No. 745 political officer, Korean People's Army, said:

"This is to company's leader. We send you six American war prisoners back to you — because they are not our enemy. Our real enemy is the American warmongers, monopolistic capitalists and their click (clique).

"We are peace - loving people, therefore we advise you to stop the war soon. We are fighting for our self-government and our independence.

"We hope that American army will go back home as soon as possible. Throw away your guns and try to go back home. I think your parents and wife are waiting for you very eagerly."

UN Forces Take Airport Northwest Of Capital

TOKYO — (INS) — Allied patrols, which include Negro tankmen, probed into Seoul Saturday as other United Nations forces scooped up the port of Inchon and took Kimpo airport 15 miles northwest of the Korean capital from a vanishing enemy.

Main Allied units were dug in on the south bank of the Han River which forms Seoul's southern boundary Saturday nite as a sporadic fire-fight lit up the sky.

But a front line officer told International News Service War Correspondent Lee Ferrero that, "only North Koreans in comparatively small strength are prepared to defend Seoul."

He quoted other front line officers as saying that the Red forces were "fleeing en masse across the 38th parallel" boundary between North and South Korea.

Main allied units were dug in on the south bank of the Han river which forms Seoul's southern boundary Saturday night as a sporadic fire fight lit up the sky.

But a front line officer told International News Service War Correspondent Lee Ferrero that "only North Koreans in comparatively small strength are prepared to defend Seoul."

He quoted other front line officers as saying that the Red forces were "fleeing en masse across the 38th parallel" boundary between North and South Korea.

The officers expressed belief the Chinese and North Koreans could no longer take the enormous losses inflicted by constant night and day artillery and air batterings. Friday 4,239 enemy casualties were inflicted to bring the 17 day total from the start of the "limited offensive" Jan. 25 to some 65,000.

Allied soldiers, who were met by only cheering South Koreans as they moved into Seoul's industrial suburb of Yongdungpo shouted to each other:

"Where are the commies?"

The same question was asked at Inchon the battered port city so heavily shelled by the UN fleet's big guns, and at Kimpo airfield, best in Korea. Mines formed the only opposition at both places. But on the mountainous central front, Red opposition continued heavy with Chinese and North Koreans counter-attacking.

Thousands of enemy troops, possibly the main Red forces from the Seoul area, were also spotted moving northeast near Chipyong, some 33 miles east of the capital at the western fringe of the central front. A front dispatch said these Reds were retreating along a main lateral road from Seoul and were attacked from the air.

A patrol of South Korean troops drew the honor of being the first to re-enter their capital, abandoned without a fight to the Reds the first week in January. They crossed the ice into Seoul meeting a brief flareup of small arms fire in the outskirts but not a shot was fired as the patrol penetrated inc the city.

After darkness fell both the enemy and UN forces exchanged probing patrols across the Han.

8th Army Colonel Gives Praise To Battalion

By Lieut. Charles J. Lang

WITH THE 8TH ARMY IN KOREA—(NNPA)—Lieut. Colonel Gerald Miller, Otsego, Michigan, is pretty proud of his battalion and doesn't mind admitting it.

"I am proud of this outfit of mine and I'll tell anyone that I believe they are a great fighting team," he said. "I'm proud of every company and every fighting soldier in each of those companies."

An 81-milimeter mortar "sounded off" in the distance. He listened attentively. There was a long wait after the sharp report of the round leaving its tube, then a distant "crump" drifted back to his command post.

"Hear that?" he asked. "My 'dog' company is zeroing in their mortars," he said. "That heavy weapons company is good. That mortar platoon did some good work up north. So did the machine gun platoon, but then I could name every platoon in my battalion and say that it did a good job and will continue to do a good job."

Asked how he would rate his battalion in comparison with other units with which he had served or commanded, Colonel Miller said:

"During my more than twenty-two years in the Army, sixteen of which were with units of the 25th Division, I've never seen a better fighting unit.

"Their spirit, their high morale, and their fierce pride in carrying out their missions all add up to the fact that they are a great fighting unit.

"Their determination to carry on despite overwhelming odds was brought out by the stand of one of our companies that fought off the Chinese Communists and refused to break when the Chinese struck them with superior numbers.

"They stood them off and made the Chinese pay dearly. This was when the Chinese delivered their surprise offensive.

"Men of this battalion climbed upon tanks to man their 50 caliber machine guns. The dauntless spirit displayed by the men of this battalion cannot be overstated. I cannot say too much in praising them for they did a remarkable job.

Requested to give individual examples, the colonel said:

"Why, certainly. There is Ctpt. Edward E. Mitchell, of Chicago, who led his company in taking a hill. It was by guts alone that they fought up to their objective.

"Later, when it was necessary for him to withdraw, he pulled his company back in good order, despite the fact that the enemy was in close proximity and tried to cut him off."

The colonel added: "Yes, I'm certainly proud of them and, as I said before, they are really good and I doubt that there is another fighting outfit to be found that can surpass them."

Colonel Praises Battalion of 25th

WITH THE 8TH ARMY IN KOREA (NNPA) — Lt. Col. Gerald Miller, Otsego, Mich., is pretty proud of his battalion and doesn't mind admitting it.

"I am proud of this outfit of nine and I'll tell anyone that I believe they are a great fighting team," he said. "I'm proud of every company and every fighting soldier in each of these companies."

An 81-milimeter mortar "sounded off" in the distance. He listened attentively. There was a long wait after the sharp report of the round leaving its tube, then a distant "crump" drifted back to his command post.

Zeroing in Mortars

"Hear that?" he asked. "My 'dog' company is zeroing in their mortars," he said adding:

"That heavy weapons company is good. That mortar platoon did some good work up North. So did the machine gun platoon, but I could name every platoon in my battalion and say that it did a good job and will continue to do a good job."

UN Forces Take Airport Northwest Of Capital

TOKYO — (INS) — Allied patrols, which include Negro tankmen, probed into Seoul Saturday as other United Nations forces scooped up the port of Inchon and took Kimpo airport 15 miles northwest of the Korean capital from a vanishing enemy.

Main Allied units were dug in on the south bank of the Han River which forms Seoul's southern boundary Saturday nite as a sporadic fire-fight lit up the sky.

But a front line officer told International News Service War Correspondent Lee Ferrero that "only North Koreans in comparatively small strength are prepared to defend Seoul."

He quoted other front line officers as saying that the Red forces were "fleeing en masse across the 38th parallel" boundary between North and South Korea.

Main allied units were dug in on the south bank of the Han river which forms Seoul's southern boundary Saturday night as a sporadic fire fight lit up the sky.

But a front line officer told International News Service War Correspondent Lee Ferrero that "only North Koreans in comparatively small strength are prepared to defend Seoul."

He quoted other front line officers as saying that the Red forces were "fleeing en masse across the 38th parallel" boundary between North and South Korea.

The officers expressed belief the Chinese and North Koreans could no longer take the enormous losses inflicted by constant night and day artillery and air batterings. Friday 4,239 enemy casualties were inflicted to bring the 17 day total from the start of the "limited offensive" Jan. 25 to some 65,000.

Allied soldiers, who were met by only cheering South Koreans as they moved into Seoul's industrial suburb of Yongdungpo, shouted to each other:

"Where are the commies?"

The same question was asked at Inchon the battered port city so heavily shelled by the UN fleet's big guns, and at Kimpo airfield, best in Korea. Mines formed the only opposition at both places. But on the mountainous central front, Red opposition continued heavy with Chinese and North Koreans counter-attacking.

Thousands of enemy troops, possibly the main Red forces from the Seoul area, were also spotted moving northeast near Chipyong, some 33 miles east of the capital at the western fringe of the central front. A front dispatch said these Reds were retreating along a main lateral road from Seoul and were attacked from the air.

A patrol of South Korean troops drew the honor of being the first to re-enter their capital, abandoned without a fight to the Reds the first week in January. They crossed the ice into Seoul meeting a brief flareup of small arms fire in the outskirts but not a shot was fired as the patrol penetrated into the city.

After darkness fell both the enemy and UN forces exchanged probing patrols across the Han

73rd Engineers Back Battle Units

WITH X CORPS IN KOREA — Three soldiers who are currently in the news are seeing action as the 73rd Engineer Combat Battalion supports the front line troops. The men are:

Sfc. Robert L. Gallman Jr., of Newberry, S.C., who is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert N. Gallman of 611 Coats St. (he has two daughters, Barbara and Gertrude.)

Pvt. Hartley R. Loatman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Loatman of Route 2, Bridgeton, N.J., and Pfc. Andrew W. McClain, husband of Mrs. Maggie McClain of 220 Smith Row, Charlottesville, Va.

Sergeant Gallman is an assistant platoon leader. He served in the First Infantry Division during World War II. During the current conflict, he frequently has worked around the clock as his unit supported the troops which advanced to the Yalu River and Chosin Reservoir.

Pvt. Loatman and Pfc. McClain were engaged in similar action.

WITH THE 25th INFANTRY IN KOREA. — Shown in the photo at the left studying the terrain somewhere in Korea are Cpl. Randolph H. Flemmings of Galveston, Texas; Pfc. Johnnie R. Cusack of Salem, N. J., and Pfc. Bennie Montgomery of New York City. The three men are members of the 25th Infantry division now fighting in Korea.

Photo at right showc Pfc. Rudolph Saenz of Morence, Ariz., spinning the prop for Pfc. Walter Boatright of Richmond, Va., as Boatright warms up the plane for its pilot. Both men are mechanics for the 25th Infantry Division's air section in Korea.—Photos by Lt. Charles Lang.

MacArthur Boss in Korea, Truman and Bradley Affirm

By DON WHITEHEAD

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18—(AP)—Contrary to whispered rumors, Gen. MacArthur apparently continues to hold absolute authority in the conduct of the war in Korea.

This became clear Sunday on the basis of statements made by President Truman and Gen. Omar N. Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Bradley said in an interview: "Gen. MacArthur is in full command in Korea. He has absolute control over the Korean war operations and Washington has taken over none of the direction."

Bradley made his statement after President Truman on Thursday indicated to his news conference that the entire strategy in the Korean war is in MacArthur's hands. The President said any allied crossing of parallel 38 by the United Nations troops was a strategic matter—and a decision to be made by MacArthur.

Taken together, these statements form a flat denial of rumors that the defeat suffered by the UN forces last November had shaken MacArthur's authority to call the shots in the Korean war.

Bradley said: "It is impossible to run a war from a distance of 7,000 miles. The general in command of the theater must be responsible and have freedom of action. He is on the spot and knows the situation better than anyone back here could know it."

Reports that MacArthur's authority had been trimmed began circulating after the Eighth Army began its retreat from North Korea and the Tenth Corps was evacuated from the Hungnam beachhead.

At that time, MacArthur was being severely criticized, by the British particularly, for sending his troops across the 38th parallel. Their view was that this move was a political matter which should not have been decided by the Supreme Commander of Allied forces in the Far East.

MacArthur's position was that he merely was acting under UN orders which directed him to punish the aggressor North Koreans and achieve a unified Korea. The only way this could be done, he contended, was to occupy North Korea and clear the way for the free election of a government which would represent all Korea.

Rumors that Washington was moving in on MacArthur's command authority cropped up again after Lt. Gen. Matthew Ridgway was named to succeed the late Lt. Gen. Walton H. Walker as commander of the Eighth Army.

There were reports that Ridgway was acting in close liaison with Washington and that this situation tended to by-pass MacArthur.

Associated Press Wirephot

GENERAL AND PRIVATE An unidentified GI, standing strictly at attention, towers over Gen. Douglas MacArthur as the Allied commander pauses to chat with him during a recent review of troops in Korea. The General, looking rather strange without usual braided cap and sunglasses, was making his tenth visit to the Korean front.

Officer Praises Mixed GI Unit

SEOUL, Korea (ANP)—Col. S. L. A. Marshall, the Army's roving "efficiency expert" in infantry operations had high praise here last week for the actions under fire of mixed Negro and white units of the U. S. Second division.

The former army historian of World War I, and chief editorial writer of the Detroit News, told correspondents that in neither the Pacific nor European theatres "did I find a division that fought with more gallantry than the second."

Marshall is serving as an operations analyst in Korea and is compiling the detailed histories of 16 companies of the Ninth, 23rd and 38th Infantry regiments during their offense and defense against six Chinese divisions in the Kujangdong-Suchon sector last month.

"I did not find one company that yielded ground until its ammunition ran out or until it became unusually encumbered by its dead and wounded. No unit left any of its wounded behind."

Highest praise went to "B" company of the Ninth, for bravery in action, and to its Negro executive officer, First Lt. Ellison C. Wynn of Durham, N. C., who was in command of the unit for 24 hours.

"That company's stand was perhaps unequalled in American military history," said Col. Marshall. "It entered action with 125 men and withdrew only on regimental orders with its tail up fighting like hell 24 hours later with only 34 men not wounded."

The company commander, Capt. William C. Wallace, white, was wounded in the first hour of battle and Lt. Wynn took over the command.

Col. Marshall commented:

"Got the picture. The CO from Virginia, a Negro second in command, and two non-com (both white), distinguishing themselves in action."

Of Wynn, the colonel said:

"Nothing can be said of his heroism which would not be an underestimation. As an example when dawn broke after a night attack, Wynn led six men to the crest of a hill and—because they were out of ammunition—threw rocks and C-ration cans at the charging Chinese with great effect. His action enabled 30 of his 34 men to escape."

Wynn was one of the 30 to get away.

159th FA Bn. Earns Praise

Assists Successful Withdrawal of 24th

By LT. CHARLES LANG

WITH THE EIGHTH U. S. ARMY IN KOREA (NNPA) — During the recent withdrawal of the United States Army's 24th Infantry Regiment, fire power of the 159th Field Artillery Battalion greatly assisted in the successful disengagement from the enemy and the movement south from North Korea.

(Editor's note: The 159th Field Artillery is a colored unit.)

Despite poor roads to their positions and the distance between batteries, the artillery battalion has invariably managed to have ammunition at the big guns when it was most needed.

The responsibility for maintaining this constant flow of munitions rests on the personnel of the 159th FA ammo train. Outstanding among these are two sergeants first class, Benny Smedley of El Dorado, Ark., and David Pool of Junction City, Kan.

Named for Commission

Capt. Roccoe P. Tannascoli of Rochester, N.Y., said, in recommending Smedley for a battlefield commission: "He is excellent officer material and I want him to serve right here with me. You should have seen him and Sergeant Pool, who is my topkick, handle that train to get the ammunition in!"

The captain said that at Sanjur the battalion established a near record in number of rounds fired and that at Masan one battery fired 1500 rounds in less than 24 hours. "The guns fired so fast the enemy thought they were facing automatic artillery," he said.

Holds Division Records

In commenting on the Chinese Communist attack, the battalion commander, Col. Walter J. Preston of Atlanta, stated:

"My battalion has the division record of having been hit the most times by guerrillas, having fired the most rounds and having never lost a gun. I'm proud of the outfit and I'm not the only one that believes they have accomplished and are still doing a good job."

The last period for which records exist on the artillery battalion showed that they had fired 80,000 rounds up to the end of October. They have, of course, fired many rounds since then but at present the data has not been compiled, according to Colone Preston.

THE U. N. COMMANDER STOPS FOR A CHAT

General of the Army Douglas MacArthur talking to a G. I. during a review of troops at Kimpo Airfield, near Seoul, last Tuesday. The General, looking unfamiliar without his usual braided cap and sunglasses, was making his tenth visit to the front.

Associated Press Wirephoto

His Faith Is His Shield In Korea

Cpl. David C. Lester, of Louisville, Ky., radiates a broad grin as he surveys his battered Bible hymnal somewhere in Korea. The book saved the corporal's life when it blocked a chunk of Communist shrapnel that might have parted him forever from his old Kentucky home.

FROM WALDO—Private William McKinney, son of Mrs. Lizzie McKinney of Waldo is at Fort Hood taking training with a unit of the famed 2nd Armored Division.

—Buy Where Negroes Work—

IN TEXAS—Private George E. Rodgers, son of Mrs. Mildred Bell of 2709 Center St., Little Rock, is now at Ft. Hood, Texas where he has been assigned to a unit of the famous 2nd Armored Division for training.

IN THE ARMY—Private William McFadden, son of Mrs. Alma Bencon of North Little Rock, recently arrived at Fort Hood, Texas and has been assigned to a unit of the famous 2nd Armored Division for training.

—Buy Where Negroes Work—

An unidentified American officer keeps his weapon handy as he questions a suspected Communist who was found behind the U.N. lines on the central front in South Korea. The suspect is wearing GI clothing.
—Wide World Phito.

Argus 2-in-4-6-51

30

Negro

At Home and Overseas
With Our GIs

WITH THE SECOND INFANTRY DIV. IN KOREA—Pfc. Ernest Conner, 20, son of Mrs. Isabel Conner, 1836 Centre Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., was recently promoted to corporel while fighting with the Second Division in Korea.

Corporal Conner, a member of the famed 503rd Field Artillery Battalion, enlisted in the Army July 12, 1948, at Pittsburgh. Prior to joining the "Second-to-None" division at Fort Lewis, Wash., last July, he was stationed at Fort Dix, N. J.

Courier

PEARL HARBOR, Hawaii—Seaman Willie Lawrence, USN, son of Mrs. Gertrude La Hodges, 189 E. Forty-ninth Street, Los Angeles, is now at the Ordnance Supply Depot, Naval Supply Center, Pearl Harbor, the largest merchandising unit in the Pacific. He received his training at Great Lakes and is a storekeeper striker serving a six-year enlistment.

Lawrence

Sept. 14-14-51

CRAIG AFB, Ala. — Second Lieut. Clarence L. Shivers, husband of Mrs. Evelyn Shivers, 6 Lewis Place, St. Louis, Mo., is among rated officers attending Craig's Pilot Instructor School. Lieutenant Shivers has been awarded the Good Conduct Medal, American Defense Medal and the World War II Victory Medal.

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA—Corp. J. V. Mathias, whose home is in Scranton, Ohio, says he is a "lonely soldier somewhere in the midst of Korea." He states that it seems as though all "former girl friends" have forgotten him. Seeking mail he requests, "Would like to receive mail from stateside girls. Makes no difference where their home is located. Write to the following address: Corp. J. V. Mathias, 595 Engr. Dp. Trk Co., APO 301, c/o PM, San Francisco, Calif.

* * *

FORT BRAG, N. C. — M/Sgt. David Robinson of Willard, N. C., veteran of nine years of Army service was awarded the Silver Star here last week for outstanding bravery under fire in Korea in the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment. His wife, Mrs. Helen C. Robinson, and young daughter, live at Willard.

M/Sgt. Robinson

Master Sergeant Robinson is here after having been evacuated due to wounds received in Korea.

To win his Silver Star he saved two wounded men in a forward position under heavy fire, evacuated two trailer loads of vital equipment, and saved four other wounded men brought to the rear on a tank, near Sanju on July 21, 1950. He received many decorations in World War II for outstanding service, also.

* * *

FORT JACKSON, S. C.—Wounded three itmes and twice evacuated from the Korean combat zone to Japan, and finally to the U. S. A., Corp. Robert C. Lytle Jr., of Springfield, Ohio, is here instructing men of Company "H," Thirteenth Infantry Regiment of the Eighth Infantry Division in combat warfare. He was a machine gun squad leader of Company "M," Ninth Regimental Combat Team of the Second Infantry Division in Korea.

FORT JACKSON, S. C.—Pvt. Leon O. Anderson Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Leon O. Anderson, 28 North New Street, West Chester, Pa., has completed the leaders' course of the Eighth (Golden Arrow) Division here. He enlisted Sept. 8, 1950, in West Chester, and is a former newsman.

Spent 20 Horrible Days as Prisoner

Miracle Escape From Reds Described by Mississippi GI

Courier Post 5-26-51

By SFC BOB PHILLIPS

FORT BRAGG—"I shall never forget the twenty days I spent as a prisoner of the North Korean Reds. It was a horrible and cruel life, but now that I am back in the States and well, it all seems like a miracle that I am still alive and able to tell about it."

His facial expressions and tone of voice, revealing that he was deadly serious about what he was saying about what happened to him — these words trickled from the lips of Corp. Albert Billingsley, now a member of the Twenty-fourth Chemical Decontamination Company,—as he related his story.

The Mississippi-born GI lit a cigarette, crossed his legs and continued his story.

ON CONVOY

"On or about Nov. 7, we were on convoy, taking supplies to the ROK Division. We had to pass through a place named "Ambush Alley" by UN troops because the enemy used it to spring surprise attacks on us. It was a long, straight and dusty road. Korea is a mountainous country . . . you know . . . and the farther we traveled down this road the deeper we became enveloped between two towering mountain walls.

"But this was war and in war the enemy has to be run down, captured or destroyed. When we were well into "Ambush Alley," the enemy opened fire on us. Some of us dismounted and started shooting. It was all over in about fifteen minutes, but when I looked up, the convoy was gone and there I was all alone . . . not a man or vehicle in sight . . . not even an enemy soldier, I thought.

"About five minutes later another truck passed. I left the place where I was hiding and tried to catch it, but the driver would not stop. I tried to hold on, but the forward motion of the vehicle knocked me back into the ditch. I laid there, still, hurting and scared stiff. You see, I had been wounded twice during the shooting . . . in my left leg and right arm.

STARTED RUNNING

"Although I was wounded, I started running down the road as fast as I could. I was mostly hobbling, but you'd be surprised to know the things you can do when your life is about to be snuffed out.

"After running about fifty yards, I stopped in a ditch to rest and that is where they (North Koreans) got me. I was ordered out of the ditch. They took all of my valuables, kicked and slapped me, punched me with the butts of their rifles and told me to start walking. This was late in the afternoon. We walked about two miles until we came upon some North Korean officers who questioned me at length.

"They ordered my uniform removed and gave me one of theirs, including a pair of straw shoes. I was nearly starved. They gave me a bowl of rice. Boy! I never knew I liked rice so well. They then told me that I had a long journey to make. Around midnight we stopped to rest and swallow another bowl of rice. They bandaged my wounds, too.

"The next morning, it was another bowl of rice and more walking. This time we walked for two days straight with only a few ten-minute breaks in-between. At the end of the second day, late in the afternoon, we stopped . . . downed another bowl of rice and put in for the night.

DODGING PLANES

"Two more days we walked, came across three captured Americans and two days later met up with three British soldiers, but the march continued, dodging attacking UN planes, running and being beaten by the Koreans when they didn't think we were moving fast enough . . . Really, it was slow-death."

Up to this time the conversation had been strictly on the serious side. To break the monotony, Corporal Billingsley added a little humor. "When I was first captured," he said, "one of my captors asked me if I were afraid. I answered, no! Then he asked . . . why were you running? I thought silently . . . What a stupid question to ask at a time like this! I asked him, "Why were you shooting?" They all got a big laugh out of this, but to me it wasn't funny at all.

CORP. AL BILLINGSLEY
. . . had narrow escape

LET US GO

He went on: "On the twentieth day, they decided to let us go. Why! I don't exactly know. But I believe that they knew our Air Force had spotted them and they knew their number was up. They didn't want any extra weight on them when the fireworks started.

"We walked a short distance, but were recaptured by another enemy patrol who took us back. We were beaten again, made to bow down on our elbows and knees while they kicked and beat us something awful with the butts of their rifles. Then they let us go again. This time we were rescued by a patrol of South Korean soldiers and taken back to our lines.

"Along with other former prisoners and wounded men I was put aboard ship and sent back to Japan for treatment. From Japan I was flown back to the States, arriving in January. I visited my mother in Newton, Miss., and my wife and two sons, Albert Jr., 2, and Larry, two months, in Columbus, Ga. This was my first time seeing Larry. He was born while I was in Korea, he said.

"Well! I guess that's about it," Corporal Billingsley added. "Maybe, it could have been worse. I don't know. But as I said in the beginning, I am thankful that I am still alive. Just how I escaped death during those twenty days is still a mystery."

At Home and Overseas

With Our GIs

Young Ladies Want to Write to You GIs

Here's good news for you "lonely soldiers" on the war fronts in Korea: There is a club of young ladies in Pendleton, Ore., who are anxious to write to you and be your pen pals. These young ladies have read some of your complaints in the Courier in which you say you want to hear from girls in the USA. So they've decided to do something about it. They're going to write to you!

All these young ladies want is your name and address. So, come on you foxhole GIs and send your names and addresses to: The P.C.Y.F. Club, in care of Miss Lillian Nelson, 707 S.W. Fifteenth Street, Pendleton, Ore. That's all you have to do, and the letters will start coming to you in Korea or wherever else you may be. It's up to you now.

Courier

PADUCAH, Ky. — Pfc. Robert A. Coleman, son of Mrs. Birdie Anderson, 412 S. Twelfth Street, has returned to his post at McGuire Air Force Base, Fort Dix, N. J., after spending a twelve-day furlough here. He was president of his Lincoln High School graduating class in 1950, and wishes to hear from old friends. He is in the Fifty-second Instls. Sqdn., Fifty-second ABG at McGuire Base.

Pfc. Coleman

Post. 6-9-51

PRAIRIE VIEW, Tex. — First Lieut. Clarence H. Jackson of Pittsburg, Tex., a 1948 graduate of Prairie View A. and M. College, has been awarded the Silver Star Medal for outstanding heroism and galantry under fire in Korea. Since the award of the Silver Star, Lieutenant Jackson has again been cited for heroism. His feats of bravery took place Sept. 16 and 17, 1950, in attacks and counterattacks near Nohodong, Korea, in Company "E," Fifth Infantry Regiment of the First Calvary Division, in which Lieutenant Jackson was a platoon commander.

* * *

WITH THE TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY DIVISION IN KOREA—Pfc. George Pullin Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. George Pullin, 1212 N. Sartain Street, Philadelphia, and Pfc. Phillip Wilkins, husband of Mrs. Martha Wilkins, 312 Philadelphia Place, Canonsburg, Pa., are serving in the Twenty-fourth Regiment, a part of the Twenty-fifth Infantry Division in Korea.

* * *

FORT JACKSON, S. C.—Walter J. Ford, son of Mrs. Willie B. Ford, 114 Ludie Street, Montgomery, Ala., has been promoted to sergeant. He is first cook with Sixty-first Mortar Company, Regiment of the Eighth Infantry (Golden Arrow) Division, here.

Between firing missions in North Korea, PFC James A. Lewis of Jackson, Miss., relaxes with "Peanuts", his unit's mascot, and her one-month-old offspring, "Oboe". Lewis, a 19-year-old former truck driver is gunner on a 155-mm howitzer for the 7th Infantry Division's 31st Artillery Battalion. He is the husband of Mrs. Irene Lewis of Powers Ave., Jackson. — (U. S. Army Photo)

Assistant Defense Secretary Mrs. Anna K. Rosenberg pauses in her inspection tour of the Korean battlefront to talk to Anti-Aircraft Artillerymen in Korea assigned to the defense of the 8th Fighter Bomber Wing Home Base. The men are from left to right: Cpl. William Berry, South Kinlock, Mo.; Pfc. John T. Sloan, Chicago; Pfc. Edward Pierson, Indianapolis, Ind.; Pfc. John T. Allen, Baltimore; and Cpl. William D Warren, Jamesburg, N.J.

Youth Who Joined Army at 14 Is Glad to Be Back in School

Lowell Poulson Served 3 Years, Including 6 Months in Korea

By Meredith S. Buel

A 17-year-old Washington youth with a three-year Army career behind him and memories of fighting in Korea is back in school—and 'darn glad of it."

The soldier-at-14 is Lowell A. Poulson, whose Army discharge came last May after six months with an engineer combat battalion in Korea. The colored youth entered the ninth grade Monday at Langley Junior High School.

—Star Staff Photo.

LOWELL A. POULSON.

He was discharged after his 24-year-old brother, John T. Poulson, a Howard University student, told Army officials he was underage.

Lowell, who sports a mustache, could pass for 25 with his 6-foot, 193-pound frame. At the time of his discharge, he was a private first class.

He was living in Winchester, Va., when he entered the service.

Didn't Like School.

"I had a strong desire to serve in the Army at the time," the boy related, "mostly because I didn't like school." He and a friend, also then 14, falsified their ages and started their "see the world" adventure with induction at Hagerstown, Md., in May, 1948.

Lowell then started a round of training and duty. He was sent to various United States posts and later served in Germany and Japan—and finally Korea. Early in his Army career at Camp Campbell, Ky., the hefty youngster played football for the 19th Engineer Combat group.

The former soldier first saw action in Korea on September 11, 1950, and was there six months to the day.

"I was with my battalion when we started the push south of Pusan," he recalled. "We went all the way up to the Manchurian border and then were shoved back when the Chinese Communists entered the war."

Surprised by Discharge.

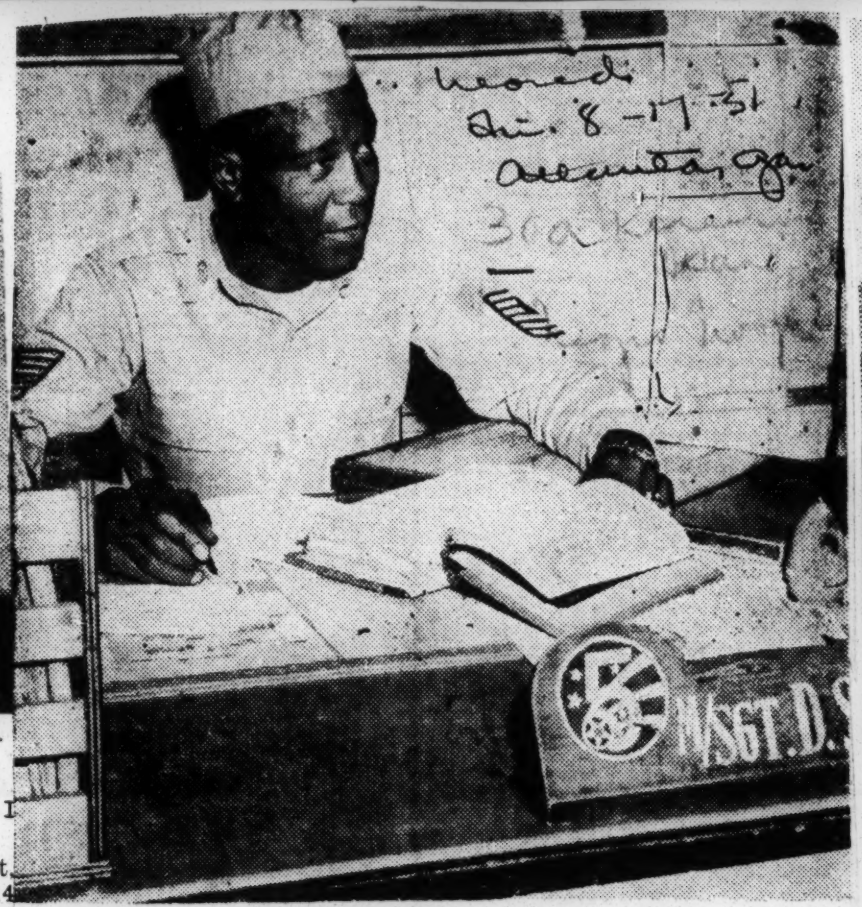
Lowell's discharge came as a surprise to him. John went to the Adjutant General's Office with the boy's birth certificate.

"John knew I was in Korea and was afraid I'd be killed," the youth said. "My brother and I always have been very close."

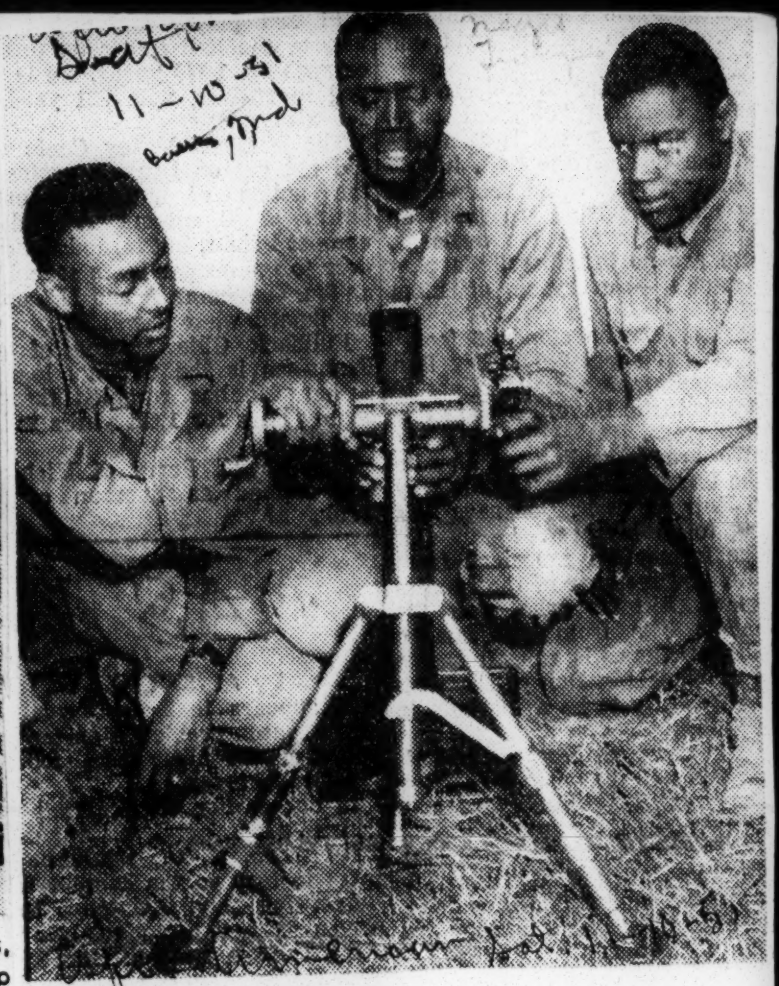
Lowell is living with an aunt, Mrs. Martha Landers, at 1014 Columbia road N.W. His mother, Mrs. Mary Ann Poulson, and two sisters Lillian M., 15, and Barbara A. Poulson, 19, reside at 6161 Suitland road S.E. His father, Dr. John A. Poulson, a physician, died in December, 1950.

The boy who joined the Army to get out of going to school couldn't wait to get back this fall.

"I feel the Army made a man of me," he said. "I hope to get a degree in pharmacy at Howard University and keep going right on up the ladder the rest of my life."



ALOTTING DEADLY EGGS — M/Sgt. Dorale Stiggers, Warren, Ohio, armament specialist with the 98th Bomb Group in Japan, checks over a list of bombs to be carried by a Far East Air Forces B-29 Superfort bomber on a combat mission over North Korea. Sgt. Stiggers is in charge of the armament supply unit which handles all bombs carried by the hard hitting bombers of the 98th.



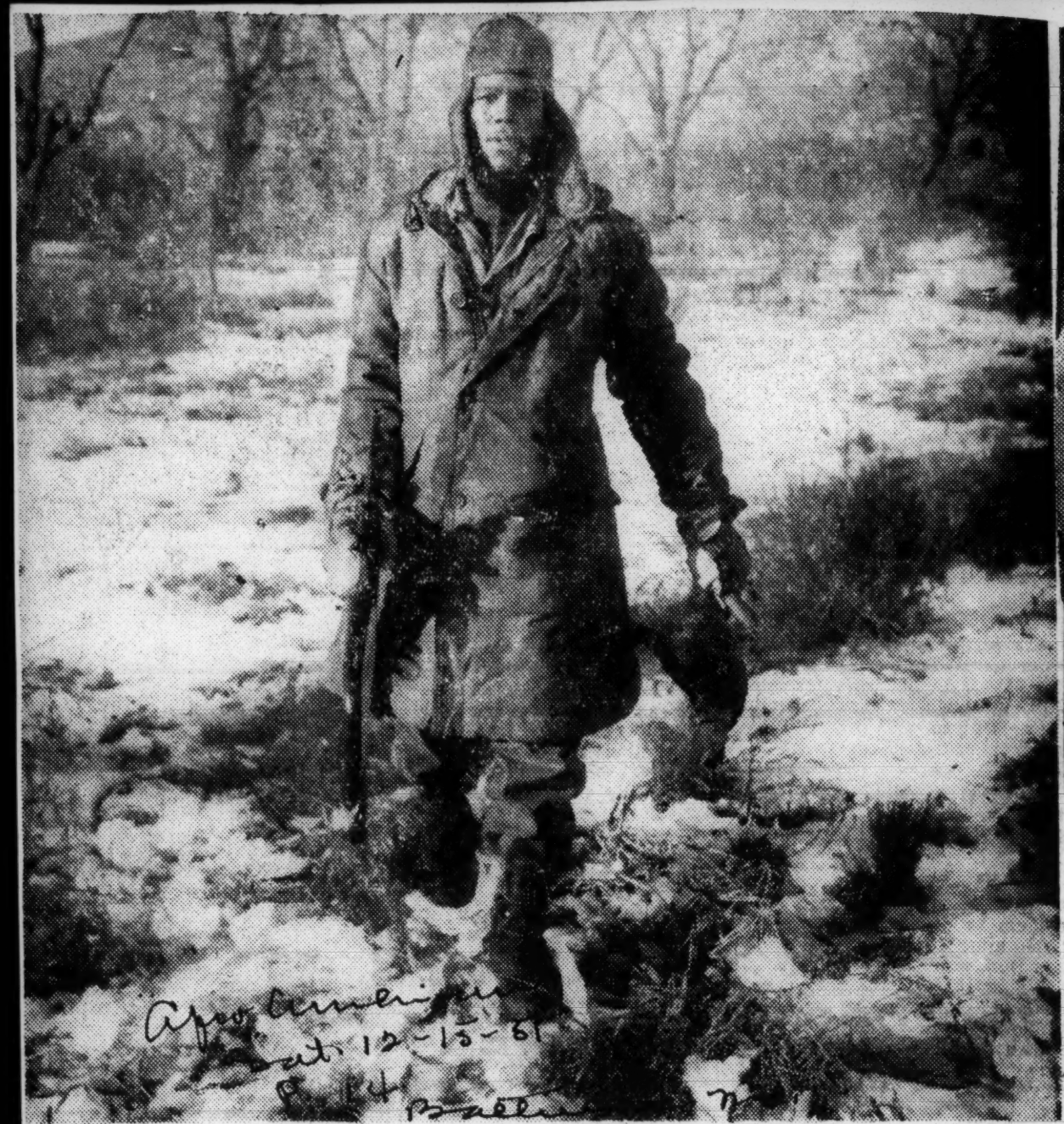
Shown above is a mortar crew of the 24th Infantry Regiment, 25th Division, that had the distinction of firing the last round at the Chinese Communists prior to the deactivation of their unit in Korea last month. Left to right are, M/Sgt. Henry Cleveland, South Hill, Va.; Pfc. Robert Davis, NYC and Pfc. James D. D. Smith, Jackson, N.C.

As stalemate after statemate developed in the Korean "cease-fire" talks, Infantry activities eased off to limited patrol action, outnumbered UN jet pilots stepped up their war in the skies with marked success against the Red MIG 15's, and the big guns swung back into action to throw five shells for every one fired by the Red forces. Here a group of UN Artillerymen are shown loading a 200-pound shell which will be on its way to explode behind Red lines in a matter of seconds.

Ex-Fighter In Korea Willing To Go Back

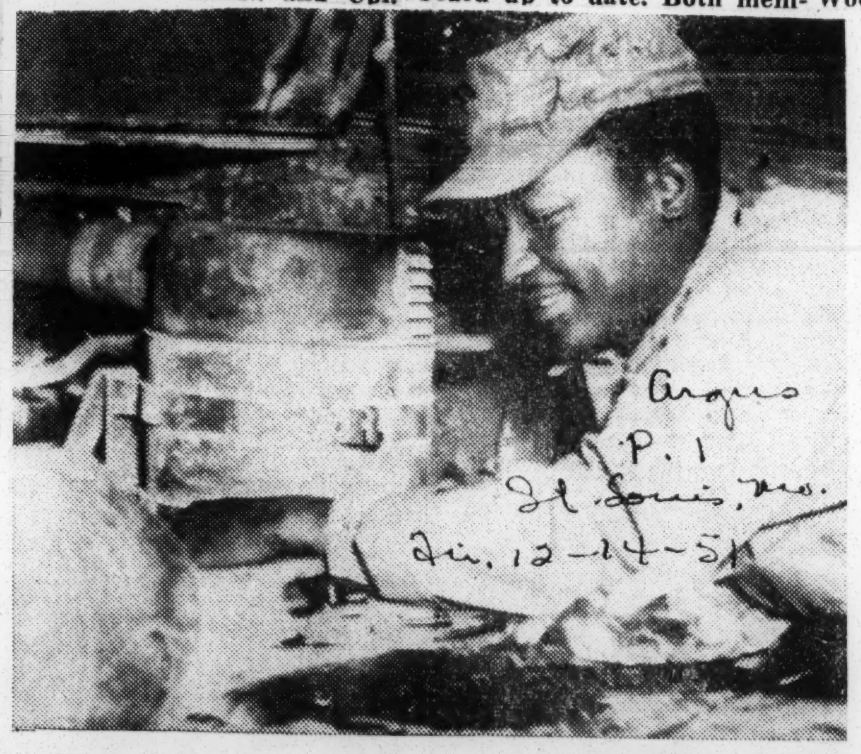
Cpl. Cassell Brown, Jr., of 819 First avenue, Portsmouth, a former combat soldier in Korea who was evacuated home suffering from severe frostbite, is not at all bitter over his war service experience. He's going back into the Army.

Along with Cpl. Lewis Credle, of Norfolk, also a Korean combat soldier evacuated back to the States, he reenlisted Saturday, Dec. 1. Both men proudly wear the Infantry Combat Badge and the Korean Medal with three bronze stars. Cpl. Credle was with the famous 24th Regiment. Cpl. Brown was with the equally famous 2nd Infantry Division, 9th Regiment.



Temperatures in Baltimore, Washington, New York and other East Coast cities hit the unseasonable 70-degree mark last week, but there was zero weather when this photo was made in Korea. Cold weather is as much an enemy to our fighting men as the Reds, but this year Uncle Sam has provided the necessary warm clothing, AFRO Correspondent Ralph Matthews Sr. reports. Photo shows Pfc. Willie Isaac, Eutaw, Ala., carrying pheasant across a snow-covered field. He grabbed the bird on a hunting trip when there was a lull in fighting. He's with a field artillery unit of the Third Division.

In a behind-the-lines rest area in Korea, SFC Amis B. Seals (left), whose wife lives in Mankato, Kans., and Cpl. Bennie Woodard, 1662 Church street, Norfolk, Va., take time to keep the company bulletin board up to date. Both members of Company D of the 17th "Buffalo" Infantry Regiment, Seals is first sergeant and Woodard is his company clerk.



NINE-HUNDRED-THIRTIETH AVIATION GROUP, Korea—A heavy vehicle operator, Pvt. Clarence Dancy, above, St. Louis, Mo., checks one of his unit's trucks. Dancy is on duty in Korea, with the 811th Engineer Aviation Battalion which builds forward airstrips for use of United Nations tactical aircraft against the Reds. His mother, Mrs. Martha Dancy, resides at 2204 Carr St., St. Louis.

Lt. John A. Spriggs (left) and M/Sgt. Lawrence Watkins hold trophies earned during recent maneuvers of the 644th Engineer Combat Battalion at Indiantown Gap, Pa. Lt. Spriggs of Company A as the most outstanding, and M/Sgt. Watkins as the best all around soldier.

COULDN'T GET AWAY FROM PRINTER'S INK.—Mrs. Alice Lindsay Wilson, former Pittsburgh newspaper woman, couldn't get away from newspaper work when she went to an army camp to live. She is shown at the left with a co-worker, Miss Mary Barrett of Camp Douglas, Wis., at the Public Information Office at Camp McCoy, Wis. Mrs. Wilson was signed to the PIO temporarily during the summer training period. Her husband, Warrant Officer Wallace B. Wilson, is a staff officer of the 645th Engineer Combat Bn., now stationed at Camp McCoy. The Wilsons make their home at Melrose, Wis.—ANP photo.

Sixteen per cent of all of the men discharged at Camp Atterbury, Ind., during October, reenlisted in the Army. These nine men, the largest single group to be sworn in, take their oath from Lt. Col. Albert D. Getman (extreme left). They are M/Sgt. William H. Evans, husband of Mrs. Florence Evans, Gary, Ind.; Sgt. 1/C Edward Randolph, son of Mrs. Mary Ida McGraw, Tallulah, La.; Cpl. James D. Watson, son of Mrs. Louise Watson, Washington; Sgt. 1/C Edward L. Landers, son of Mrs. Elizabeth Landers, Ala.; M/Sgt. Houston E. Newton, husband of Elvyn E. Newton, Detroit; Sgt. Azel Jackson, son of Mrs. Flora Ann Jackson, Tulsa, Okla.; Pvt. Conrad Barber, Drauesburg, Pa.; Sgt. 1/C Clifford Burns, husband of Mrs. Vernice Burns, 343 Wealthy St., Grand Rapids, Mich.; and Sgt. 1/C John Smith Jr., Tacoma, Wash.

Lt. Col. Don W. Dixon, Staff Sgt. Eddie Stevans and Capt. James E. McGee, look over plans at the front in Korea where they direct the activiti of the 159th Field Artillery.

KOREAN GI TELLS INTERESTING STORY OF FRIENDSHIP FORMED UNDER BARRAGE OF DEATH HAIL

Beach Dispatch P. 5

Says on Front Line Boys of All Races Eat, Sleep, Work and Fight Together Upon Terms of Forced Equality

Dat. 12-13-51

SHAVES, HAIRCUTS AND SHOWERS ARE TABOO

By Bunice Woods

COLUMBUS, O. — (ANP) — With Christmas less than a month off, many parental eyes and sweetheart's sighs are directed toward homecoming possibilities of their particular GI in Korea.

One veteran who returned home was Sgt. Benton Chavous, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jarrett Chavous, 335 Lexington Avenue in this city.

Chavous left Columbus last week for reassignment at Fort Devens, Massa.

Proceeding his return from Korea, Sgt. Chavous received much stateside publicity concerning work he had done with Eagle Forward, the lone newssheet which circulated among front line troops. Eagle Forward carried armed service releases and personals on men in the regiment.

Sgt. Chavous, who spent 13 months in Korea with the 24th Infantry Regiment, was editor of Eagle Forward for his last five months of Korean service.

In Columbus, he has an older brother, Jarrett Jr., and three sisters, Jean Janice, Barbara and Leslie.

He volunteered for service twice. Took him almost immediately to the Pacific Coast and the voyage to Korean shores. He was then only 22 and a private first class.

"Life in the 24th had no parallel with any mode of living encountered state-side," Sgt. Chavous said in an interview.

"Development of close friendship with fellow GIs on Korean battlefronts makes one realize how many of his stateside friends were only acquaintances.

"Fellows you probably would never have really been close to in the States you find yourself going out of your way to do something for.

"One fellow who was a friend of mine over there had known another fellow in the outfit for three years prior to their both coming to Korea. Theirs had been only a casual acquaintance. At one time he braved hell and fire to go back and pick up this fellow during combat. He saved his life.

"Friendships are closer all up the line, so far as rank is concerned. Even officers and enlisted men become friends. Here in the States, you live apart, sleeping quarters are apart, you eat apart. Everything you do is separate. There is a great bar between the levels.

"There you eat, sleep, work, fight—do everything together. When you get to know a fellow so well you know whether he snores, carries a lucky penny in his pocket, what his girl looks like —and that might be true with everyone in your platoon—then friendships are pretty close."

"There's very little fighting done for two main reasons—you both have guns—if tempers flare too hot, someone is going to get killed, whereas at home you may get off with a busted lip or a black eye.

"The other one is that you certainly don't want to make an enemy of someone who may at some time mean the difference in life or death for you."

Occasionally, Chavous reports, there were periods when infantrymen could indulge in such things as shaves, haircuts, showers, and even shined shoes.

These were spent during "blue moon" reserve periods when the regiment was pulled off the front line for rest. Haircuts were given from little kits. "Customers" found a long board on which to recline or selected a choice spot on some knoll for their shave and a haircut.

Showers were taken in the summertime out in the open. In the winter, soldiers went in a tent.

The Army always supplied warm water during these reserve periods. An engineering device piped water from the nearest stream.

Luxury of a shoeshine could be secured from the many Korean youngsters always around the camp in search of candy, cigarettes and the like. GI's liked to afford the six children these small items, hence most of them patronized the handmade shoestands. Where they got the polish, Chavous claims, was a mystery to him.

Of the Korean people, the young sergeant was non-committal. He did admit that they were not too popular with army personnel.

Negro Troops
United Nation Tour

Tan Soldier Added to United Nation Tour

Afro-American Sat. 11-3-51

WASHINGTON

The Department of National Defense came up with a colored Korean veteran on Thursday to join a delegation of 48 representing 21 United Nations states who are here for a 30-day tour of this country. The tour, according to reasons given by the Department of Defense, is to:

"Graphically demonstrate to the American public the unity of the United Nations forces in Korea who, despite their diverse colors, creeds and racial and national origin, are engaged in the common purpose of ending aggression.

"These servicemen served as a visible reminder that the desire of peace and freedom knows no national boundaries and is strong enough to instill the will to defend the peace wherever it might be present."

Inclusion of a colored veteran came as a result of an expose in the AFRO Tuesday, Oct. 23, pointing out that out of eight servicemen representing the United States from the Army, Marine Corps, Navy and Air Force, not one was colored.

Baltimore

Although the other members of the delegation were flown for this mission directly from the Korean area, the belatedly chosen colored soldier is currently an ROTC staff member at Morgan State College, Baltimore.

Has Many Decorations

He is M/Sgt. Spencer Forside, former member of Company K of the recently deactivited 24th Infantry Regiment. Sgt. Forside is holder of the Silver Star, Purple Heart with three clusters which indicates that he was injured in Korean conflict four times, Combat Infantryman's Badge and is entitled to wear the Korean Combant Ribbon with two stars.

During World War II he served in the South Pacific, where he earned the Combat Ribbon with two battle stars and the Distinguished Unit Citation with three stars.

In Norhern Division

M/Sgt. Forside who had spent four years overseas, four months in actual combat, returned to the States in September, 1950. He was assigned as an instructor with the Morgan College ROTC about a month ago.

Sergeant Forside has been placed in Unit 1, designated as the North Unit, along with two representatives from Ethiopia.

Selection of a Morgan State College ROTC staff member came about because of the time element, according to James C. Evans, Civilian Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of Defense, who spearheaded the movement.

Mr. Evans pointed out that Sergeant Forside was closest, adequately represented the heroes in Korea and had just come from the conflict. Sergeant Forside reached the San Francisco port of embarkation on his return from Korea on July 21.

AFRO Story Starts Action

Shortly after the AFRO hit the street on Tuesday, Mr. Evans took a copy of the story and pointed out to the proper authorities what harm the exclusion of a colored soldier and the attendant unfavorable publicity can do the purpose of the tour.

Afro-American

He also reminded Pentagon officials that it was the colored soldiers of the 24th Infantry Regiment that took the first town for the United Nations in the Korean campaign and that they have fought across the peninsula and back again along with the United Nations brothers.

Sat. 11-3-51

Slip Unexplained

Mr. Evans's office had originally recommended to the Special Events Branch, which handled the details that three be colored representation. Special Events made such recommendation to the Far East Command. When the delegation arrived here Monday, Oct. 20, however, there was not a single colored soldier along.

Things started popping from the Pentagon and the whole tour was stopped until some colored soldier was selected. The Far East Commander, General Matthew B. Ridgway, made the original selection, supposedly on the basis of combat experience in Korea.

Mr. Evans stated that consideration was also given to flying a representative of one of the services directly from Korea, but that was found to be inadvisable because of the time element involved. The problem then centered around getting a man who had not been back long and was readily available. From this point of view, Forside was approved at noon Thursday and was due to arrive in the Pentagon at 3 p.m. Efforts were made to have him join the delegation before it left Washington on Friday for Philadelphia.

PUERTO RICAN, 4 NEGROES FIRST TO REACH HAN

WITH U. S. 3D DIVISION ON HAN RIVER, Korea, Feb. 11 (AP)—Four Negroes and a Puerto Rican were the first American soldiers to return to the Han river.

They wheeled their tank, Miss Hedy, to the south bank at 5:20 p. m. Friday.

"It was not quite dark," Sgt. Richard Belk of Columbus, Ga., the tank commander, said yesterday after an all-night vigil by the river.

"When we got here I just got out and looked around."

Belk said he had borrowed the tank from another sergeant to make the dash. With him in it were Sgt. Nathaniel Douglas of Akron; Sgt. William Samuel of Chester, Pa.; Pvt. Harry Greenlee of Akron; and Pvt. Florentino Rosa of Rio Pidras, Puerto Rico.

YANK PATROLS QUIT CAPITAL UNDER ATTACK

Tribune Mon. 2-12-51

U.S. Thrusts Across Han Blocked

Chicago-Sel.

MISFORTUNE OF WAR
Kimpo air base, once world's busiest, is forgotten ruin now. Details on page 7.

TOKYO, Feb. 12 [Monday]—(AP)—Patrols pulled out of Seoul last night as communist "hornets' nest" defenses repulsed efforts to establish a bridgehead on the north banks of the Han river.

Red self-propelled guns and mortars poured a withering fire on troops testing the defenses of the old South Korean capital.

While the United States 8th army announced Chinese and North Korean resistance "appeared to have vanished" south and west of Seoul, the Reds apparently did not intend to yield Seoul without a struggle.

Slip to Northeast

At the same time, Chinese Red forces made a general sideslip to the northeast. Their resistance stiffened along the eastern end of the western front and farther east on the central front in mountainous interior Korea.

A correspondent, in a two hour flight over Seoul in a light artillery spotter plane yesterday afternoon, reported the battered capital was a "hornets' nest of communist entrenchments, men and guns."

He said the city was studded with machine guns, self-propelled guns and anti-aircraft batteries.

Trenches twisted for hundreds of yards around clay hills immediately north of the Han river. Foxholes dotted the face of South mountain inside the city.

Rescue Downed Airmen

Another spotter plane was shot down by ground fire, but South Korean troops rescued the pilot and observer.

One United States 25th division patrol of South Koreans fought into Seoul Saturday. A second patrol crossed the Han river yesterday without incident. Both withdrew last night under heavy Red fire.

Reds guns also turned back two other combat patrols of the 25th division which attempted three times to cross the icy Han from the south.

Fifteen miles southeast of Seoul, Greek and American infantrymen drove ahead one mile yesterday. The Greeks regained ground they had lost the day before to counter-attacking Chinese.

The lines now were at Kyongan, a village 15 miles southeast of Seoul, with Chinese troops pulling north of the Han river.

Enemy Builds Defenses

All the five columns moving north from Hoengsong, 50 miles east of Seoul, reported enemy buildups in their areas.

On the left flank, column one was 11 miles west of Hoengsong; column two was eight miles north of the city, on the road to Hongchon, 24 miles south of the 38th parallel; column three was eight miles northeast of Hoengsong; column four was just to the east of this position, and column five was near Hyonchon, 12 miles northeast of the anchor town.

The South Korean 3d corps, 17 miles north of Pyongchang in wild mountain country, ran into stiff Red resistance on the east central front.

Bomb Red Capital

In the air war yesterday 22 Japan-based B-29s hit Pyongyang, the communist North Korean capital for the second time in as many days. Some 120 tons of explosives were dropped on railroad yards and 90 tons more on railroad bridges.

Fifth air force fighters and light bombers stabbed heavily at communist vehicles and knocked out 42 by 5 p. m. Mustangs engaged a tank and wiped out a score of Reds northwest Seoul.

231st Tran. Bn. Believed in Korea

Milton Smith, AFRO war correspondent, reported from Tokyo Thursday, that a Baltimore truck company had arrived there en route to the fighting front in Korea. Afro-American

Military regulations prohibit correspondents in the field from identifying units moving up to the front lines, but it is believed that Mr. Smith had reference to a company of the 231st Transportation Corps Truck Battalion, a Maryland National Guard unit, commanded by Lt. Col. Vernon Greene. Post 3-10-51

The battalion is composed of three truck companies—the 165th, 726th and the 147th; and a headquarters company. Post-Tribune

Called to Duty in July

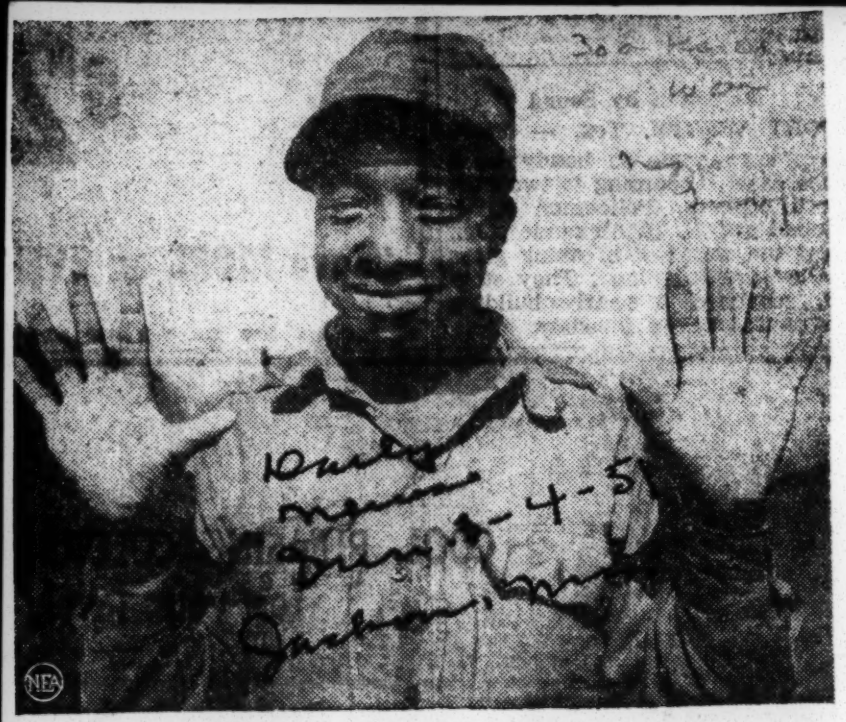
The 231st was called to active duty from Baltimore last July and after two weeks of field training at Camp Pickett, Va., was ordered to Camp Edwards, Mass., for intensive combat training.

Some components of the battalion have been participating in the Korean campaign for several weeks.

Tribune Thurs. 3-15-51 Chicago, Ill.

[Associated Press Wirephoto]

U. S. officer keeps pistol handy as he quizzes suspected Red found behind lines in Korea wearing GI clothing.



ALL MY BROTHERS—Pfc. James E. Black, 19, of Henderson, Ky., smiles proudly as he holds up ten fingers to show how many boys in his family are now with the Army in Korea. Black, who comes from a family of 13 brothers and 11 sisters, is a mess attendant with the Second Division.. Asked if the brothers ever got together, Black said: "Mama had us together before we came here." (NEA-Acme photo by Staff Photographer Ed Hoffman.)

Entire Korean War Front Explodes Into Action

TOKYO — (INS) — Negro troops of the American 25th Division held the first large scale allied bridgehead across the Han River, only 15 miles east of Seoul Wednesday as the entire Korean war front exploded once more into action, with major attacks by both sides.

Gains that would have been decisive in the smaller-scale war of maneuver — which characterized the Korean conflict before large scale Chinese intervention and steady reinforcement of the UN troops — were made by both sides.

There were gains and losses on both sides as large-scale fighting erupted in what may be a long-heralded showdown battle. But Gen. Douglas MacArthur on his 12th trip to the battlefront predicted the entire war under present conditions cannot fail to become a bloody stalemate.

MacArthur praised his foes, however, as being well in their effort to keep the enemy off balance.

Field Dispatches reported meantime that a massive Red offensive hurled South Korean and American troops back as far as six miles, even though large-scale United Nations counterattacks sliced up to five miles into the Chinese lines in other sectors.

WITH THE 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN KOREA — Charles H. Barnes, Box 292, Sparta, Ga., recently was awarded a battlefield commission as a second lieutenant in the 25th Infantry division.

A member of the 24th Infantry "Eagles" Regiment, since 1945, Barnes has served as a heavy mortar platoon sergeant since February, 1947.

In December, 1950, the 23-year-old soldier took over as acting platoon leader in the mortar company and will retain that position following his direct appointment as an officer.

The recommendation for his appointment read, in part:

"He has demonstrated extreme coolness under fire, even under the most adverse conditions and is familiar with all phases of operations within the heavy mortar company."

Time Out For These Agressor Soldiers

Pulled back momentarily from the front lines, these soldiers of the 'Agressor Army' which clashed in mythical battle with U.S. forces during the big Army-Air Force maneuver, Exercise Southern Pine, at Fort Bragg, N.C., take time out for what relaxation they can find. These men, members of the Third Battalion Third Armored Cavalry Regiment, Fort George Meade, Md., played the role of 'enemy' troops during the exercise. Shown taking it easy in a hammock improvised from a shelter half is Pvt. Armstead Farrar, Rihmond, Va.; seated at left, Pvt. Carlton Chase, Alexandria, Va., reads a letter from home; Cpl. Walter Johnson, Williamston, N.C., takes a drink of water from his canteen, and Cpl. Lero Harris, Canton, O., lights up a cigarette. In the background, Pvt. John F. Taylor, Baltimore, shows that it's hot outside by mopping the perspiration from his brow.

PITCHING FOR U.N. TEAM.—Negro troops of the 25th Infantry Division are shown advancing in rugged terrain in Korea. The Communists are just over the ridge and so close that the GIs are reaching them with hand grenades.

—International News photo.

Tribune Herald 8-2-51 Chicago, Ill.

[Associated Press Wirephoto]

Pvt. Charles White, Hiltonhead, S. C., and a Chinese Red soldier trying to talk things over as they sat outside cease-fire parley building in Kaesong, Korea.

Daily Herald Tues. 9-4-51 Alameda, Ga.

LOADER — S/Sgt. Charles M. Dawson of Burlington, N. J., checks and loads powerful .50 calibre nose guns on Fifth Air Force fighter wing interceptor before patrol of enemy skies in Korea. Dawson's wife, Dolores, and parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Dawson, live in Burlington.

Both Joy and Tears In Deactivation of 24th

By RALPH MATTHEWS
NNPA Correspondent In Korea

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA — There were both joy and tears as the long anticipated deactivation of the famous 24th Infantry Regiment finally came to pass among the rolling hills of Korea bringing to a close a great epic in the history of colored troops in the United States Army.

The joy was expressed by the hundreds of men, both youthful draftees who saw in the ceremony only the long awaited chance to get back home after their six months tour at the front, and seasoned veterans who had witnessed many a bloody campaign with the unit both here and throughout the Pacific during World War II.

The tears were shed by men like M/Sgt. Jack M. Gourdine of Chicago to whose lot fell the solemn job of casing the colors for the last time as Commander Thomas D. Gillis, his staff and the entire regiment looked on. As he folded the blue and gold standard and placed it in its canvas bag as taps were sounded, tears rolled down his cheeks. "I hope I am never called upon to perform such a duty again," he said, remembering the many pleasant moments he had experienced with the regiment during his eight years of service.

Another man who was none too happy was 2nd Lt. Clifton McVey, of 305 G street, San Antonio, Texas, who led the last assault of a platoon against an enemy. And grim of face was 1st Lt. Joseph Crawford of Slidell, La., who is credited with killing the last Red aggressor before the life of the regiment itself was snuffed out.

The last man reported to have been called in from an outpost was Cpl. Hoover R. Jones of Philadelphia. But while the colors were cased and the regiment is just a part of the records in the archives of the Pentagon Building the spirit of the unit is not dead.

This was proved less than three days later as 1st Lt. Jed E. Carter, a former member of the 24th, went into battle under the banner of the Fourteenth Regiment to which a large number of the personnel was transferred and turned in a laudable performance in taking a hill under stubborn resistance.

Leading his platoon of integrated GIs, Carter, who lives at 1522 Prince street, Berkeley, Cal., won the praise of his commanding officers who said he "was the coolest man they had ever seen under fire." Four times he charged the hill under withering fire before his mission was accomplished.

Under constant fire almost since the beginning of the Korean conflict, the 24th or Deuce Fours, as they are known in Army parlance, have been the whipping boys of the campaign.

They have been the butt of attack of many correspondents who have pointed up and even exaggerated their shortcomings attributing many break throughs to them for which they were not fully responsible.

That the racial origin of the unit was partly responsible for this bad press there is no doubt because they were subject to the same type of attack to which the South Korean resent so bitterly.

Writing on this subject, a Korean official, Mr. J. Chang, says:

"Criticisms are always welcome from anybody at any time, but as a Korean I feel disappointed with the unjust criticisms which have been heaped upon Korea.

"Newspaper readers in foreign countries will get the impression that Korean troops always withdraw before a Communist drive because they are reading only what U. S. Army authorities want them to read and doubtless as is natural, they read only favorable stories about their own forces while everything about the ROK army, favorable or not, sees print. This has laid stress of allied defeats only on the ROK army thus creating the impression that our troops are generally unstable and lack morale. This kind of reporting of the war is very discouraging to the Korean soldiers who fight the best they can without heavy fire power and armored forces. This kind of reporting has also contributed to convincing many Americans that further supply of Korea will be of little value and consequently Koreans continue to bear the brunt of the struggle.

"In fact, a number of our brave soldiers threw their bodies under Russian made tanks with explosives in belt and hand once they perceived their flimsy guns were ineffective. These soldiers will go down in history as the first group of Democracy's heroes who willingly laid down their lives for freedom of the fellowmen."

This statement by Mr. Chang was interposed here because it not only expresses the truth about the ROK Army, but it is a fitting answer to the criticisms heaped upon the 24th Regiment by irresponsible reporters during the early part of the Korean campaign when men like Lt. Gilbert and others were being court-martialled out of hand for alleged misbehavior before the enemy. During the interim between World War II and the outbreak of the Korean conflict, the 24th was a literal dumping ground for the undesirables in many units both in the States and in the Far East. Misfits of all descriptions, both poor colored enlisted men and inefficient white officers who had failed elsewhere, were shunted into the 24th where, as a housekeeping regiment in Occupied Japan, their shortcomings were not serious. But when they were rushed into the Korean campaign with these failings aggrevated by inadequate equipment similar to that of which the Koreans complain, a procedure of convenience became a military castrophe. In spite of the gallantry of the many, the failings of the few who seized upon to stigmatize a heroic regiment and an equally heroic race.

Today the 24th is no more and with its passing is the last all-colored combat regiment in the army of Uncle Sam.

Call Sci. 11-2-51 Kansas City Mo

AS THE 24th INFANTRY IS DEACTIVATED.—M/Sgt. Jack M. Gourdine of Chicago, left, cases the colors of the famous 24th Infantry regiment for the last time as the group was deactivated on the Korean front.

LAST RITES FOR 24h REGIMENT.—Col. Thomas D. Gillis, foreground, with his staff stand at attention as the last rites are performed for the 24th regiment in Korea.

Both Joy and Tears In Deactivation of 24th

Cable Ami 11-2-51

30a

By RALPH MATTHEWS
NNPA Correspondent In Korea

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA — There were both joy and tears as the long anticipated deactivation of the famous 24th Infantry Regiment finally came to pass among the rolling hills of Korea bringing to a close a great epic in the history of colored troops in the United States Army.

The joy was expressed by the hundreds of men, both youthful draftees who saw in the ceremony only the long awaited chance to get back home after their six months tour at the front, and seasoned veterans who had witnessed many a bloody campaign with the unit both here and throughout the Pacific during World War II.

The tears were shed by men like M/Sgt. Jack M. Gourdine of Chicago to whose lot fell the solemn job of casing the colors for the last time as Commander Thomas D. Gillis, his staff and the entire regiment looked on. As he folded the blue and gold standard and placed it in its canvas bag as taps were sounded, tears rolled down his cheeks. "I hope I am never called upon to perform such a duty again," he said, remembering the many pleasant moments he had experienced with the regiment during his eight years of service.

Another man who was none too happy was 2nd Lt. Clifton Mc Vey, of 305 G street, San Antonio, Texas, who led the last assault of a platoon against an enemy. And grim of face was 1st Lt. Joseph Crawford of Slidell, La., who is credited with killing the last Red aggressor before the life of the regiment itself was snuffed out.

The last man reported to have been called in from an outpost was Cpl. Hoover R. Jones of Philadelphia. But while the colors were cased and the regiment is just a part of the records in the archives of the Pentagon Building the spirit of the unit is not dead.

This was proved less than three days later as 1st Lt. Jed E. Carter, a former member of the 24th, went into battle under the banner of the Fourteenth Regiment to which a large number of the personnel was transferred and turned in a laudable performance in taking a hill under stubborn resistance.

Leading his platoon of integrated GIs, Carter, who lives at 1522 Prince street, Berkeley, Cal., won the praise of his commanding officers who said he "was the coolest man they had ever seen under fire." Four times he charged the hill under vithering fire before his mission was accomplished.

Under constant fire almost since the beginning of the Korean conflict, the 24th or Deuce Fours, as they are known in Army parlance, have been the whipping boys of the campaign.

They have been the butt of attack of many correspondents who have pointed up and even exaggerated their shortcomings attributing many break throughs to them for which they were not fully responsible.

That the racial origin of the unit was partly responsible for this bad press there is no doubt because they were subject to the same type of attack to which the South Korean resent so bitterly.

Writing on this subject, a Korean official, Mr. J. Chang, says:

"Criticisms are always welcome from anybody at any time, but as a Korean I feel disappointed with the unjust criticisms which have been heaped upon Korea.

"Newspaper readers in foreign countries will get the impression that Korean troops always withdraw before a Communist drive because they are reading only what U. S. Army authorities want them to read and doubtless as is natural, they read only favorable stories about their own forces while everything about the ROK army, favorable or not, sees print. This has laid stress of allied defeats only on the ROK army thus creating the impression that our troops are generally unstable and lack morale. This kind of reporting of the war is very discouraging to the Korean soldiers who fight the best they can without heavy fire power and armored forces. This kind of reporting has also contributed to convincing many Americans that further supply of Korea will be of little value and consequently Koreans continue to bear the brunt of the struggle.

"In fact, a number of our brave soldiers threw their bodies under Russian made tanks with explosives in belt and hand once they perceived their flimsy guns were ineffective. These soldiers will go down in history as the first group of Democracy's heroes who willingly laid down their lives for freedom of the fellowmen."

This statement by Mr. Chang was interposed here because it not only expresses the truth about the ROK Army, but it is a fitting answer to the criticisms heaped upon the 24th Regiment by irresponsible reporters during the early part of the Korean campaign when men like Lt. Gilbert and others were being court-martialled out of hand for alleged misbehavior before the enemy. During the interim between World War II and the outbreak of the Korean conflict, the 24th was a literal dumping ground for the undesirables in many units both in the States and in the Far East. Misfits of all descriptions, both poor colored enlisted men and inefficient white officers who had failed elsewhere, were shunted into the 24th where, as a housekeeping regiment in Occupied Japan, their shortcomings were not serious. But when they were rushed into the Korean campaign with these failings aggrevated by inadequate equipment similar to that of which the Koreans complain, a procedure of convenience became a military castrophe. In spite of the gallantry of the many, the failings of the few who seized upon to stigmatize a heroic regiment and an equally heroic race.

Today the 24th is no more and with its passing is the last all-colored combat regiment in the army of Uncle Sam.

Call Fri. 11-2-51 Kansas City Mo

AS THE 24th INFANTRY IS DEACTIVATED.—M/Sgt. Jack M. Gourdine of Chicago, left, cases the colors of the famous 24th Infantry regiment for the last time as the group was deactivated on the Korean front.

LAST RITES FOR 24h REGIMENT.—Col. Thomas D. Gillis, foreground, with his staff stand at attention as the last rites are performed for the 24th regiment in Korea.

Twenty-Fourth Infantry
Pfc. William Thompson

24th INFANTRY HERO TO BE GIVEN HIGH MEDAL OF HONOR

GI Gives Life Delaying Enemy For His Comrades

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Pfc. William Thompson, who gave his life in Korea, will be awarded the Medal of Honor posthumously, it was announced in Washington. The New York Negro, the first of his race to receive the highest honor since the Spanish-American War, was cited for gallantry "above and beyond the call of duty."

The action mentioned in the award citation occurred near Haman, Korea on August 6. There, Thompson's outfit, a unit of the 24th Infantry regiment, was overrun by a horde of Chinese Reds.

When the unit was ordered to withdraw, his platoon commander Lt. Herbert H. Wilson, ordered to withdraw with the rest. Thompson disobeyed the order, telling the rest of the men to go while he delayed the enemy with machine gun fire.

When two other soldiers attempted to pull him from his gun, he resisted and made his way back to his position saying that if he died, he'd "take some of them with me."

He insisted on staying because he had already been wounded several times and thought it useless to withdraw while he was still able to inflict some damage on the advancing enemy.

The award will be presented to his mother. Mrs. Mary Henderson of Brooklyn. Harry Henderson, Thompson's step-father will attend the presentation ceremony with Mrs. Thompson.

According to a New York report, Thompson enlisted in the army in 1945 at the age of 17. He gave his home address as the New York Home for Homeless Boys. Rev. Harry C. Eva, who founded the shelter was quoted as saying that he found Thompson one night sleeping in the park. He had left his home, the minister continued. He resided at the shelter about a year and a half before enlisting in the army.

General Matthew B. Ridgway, commander in chief of the Far Eastern Forces, commended the young soldier's action highly. General of the Army Omar N. Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, will make the coveted award.

Lt. Wilson described the action as follows: "When the order was given to withdraw, I ordered Pfc. Thompson to withdraw with the rest. At this time, I saw that he had been wounded in several places and was bleeding profusely. Pfc. Thompson said that he had been hit and was not going to move back, but would cover the movement of the rest of the men; then if he could not get out he would take a lot of the enemy with him."

24th Infantry Quits Seoul

Afro-American Pat. 1-13-51

One of Last Units in Evacuation Trek

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK—Letters received by this writer from men of the 24th Infantry Regiment, and censored press reports filed from the Korean front, indicate that the 24th was one of the last units to evacuate Seoul in the withdrawal of UN forces from that area.

Shortly before the Chinese attack began, a sergeant in the 24th wrote this writer that we are now "just north of Seoul," indicating that the 24th was in the main defense line north of the city.

Last Friday, the Associated Press reported that two infantry units of the 25th Division, of which the 24th is a part, "headed South" from the region above Seoul "and blew up behind them the last pontoon bridge" across the Han River.

Fought Rear Guard Action

The 25th Division is made up of the 24th Regiment, the 35th Regiment and the 27th Regiment.

In the U. S. retreat from Yechon last summer, the 24th was called on by the Division to fight the rear guard action.

Capt. Charles Bussey's 77th Combat Engineers, a part of the regiment, and the best demolition unit in Korea, were called on to burn the city.

It is likely that they were given the same job at Seoul. The AP further reported that the 27th Regiment, which fought alongside the 24th all summer, was fighting a rear guard action as Seoul fell.

True Story of the 24th:

Colonel Corley Gives Facts To Courier War Reporter

Courier Pat. 6-23-51

(Editor's Note: Several weeks ago when the Courier learned of the return to the States of Col. John T. Corley, former commander of the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment, an interview was requested. The Colonel granted the interview and requested that the story be done by Frank Whisonant, who covered a portion of the Korean conflict for this paper. The Colonel suggested Mr. Whisonant because "he has a better background of the Twenty-fourth than any other correspondent in the Far East." It was while Mr. Whisonant was interviewing the Colonel that the Saturday Evening Post released its articles on the Twenty-fourth. The Colonel took a dim view of the Post article. This is the first in a series of articles resulting from the interview. The Colonel's interview will appear in two articles and Mr. Whisonant will answer the Post article.

By FRANK WHISONANT
(Courier Staff Correspondent)

FORT MONROE, Va.—Col. John T. Corley, recently returned from the Korean war where he commanded the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment, stated this week that he "took a dim view of the article published in the June 16 Saturday Evening Post concerning the regiment."

While careful not to deny the article, which stated that the Twenty-fourth's fighting record in Korea was bad, Colonel Corley said it appeared to him that the writer of the article, Harold L. Martin, had selected the bad points of the regiment to play up, forgetting almost entirely the good points.

Don't Miss These Stirring Articles

***Col. John T. Corley will give his version of the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment and Frank Whisonant will answer the Post in the next two issues of the Courier.**

"To begin with," the Colonel said, "the opening paragraphs of the story are bad and set the wrong tone. They give the impression that the Twenty-fourth was no good in combat at all. That is not true. The regiment did its best and you can't ask any more of any unit."

(The opening paragraphs told of a battalion commander, Maj. Melvin R. Blair, being roused from his sleep in a Korean farmhouse when some Chinese Communists thrust guns through the window and fired, even though guards were supposed to have been posted outside.)

Courier

"As for the attack on our positions, which caused Major Blair to flee in his underwear," said Colonel Corley, "he and I and the regiment are responsible for it. It was also just plain luck of battle, as the regiment was caught in an awkward position. They had been fighting for five days prior to this incident and the men were dead tired on their feet. And, the men of Major Blair's battalion had just fought for three days breaking out of an enemy trap."

Pat. 6-23-51

Although he defended the regiment against some of the untruths and half truths of the article, Colonel Corley was careful not to say the regiment had a fine record. He said the regiment's record was spotty.

"In August and September, the regiment might have been unpredictable like Martin said, but that is not true now. Today, the regiment is a fine regiment and quite predictable. It is a much more seasoned outfit."

Colonel Corley, a hero of World War II and holder of more decorations than any other soldier in the army, admitted that the regiment had lost a great deal of equipment, but took issue with Martin's statement about mess gear. (Martin stated that the troops lost so much mess equipment that they were finally issued a spoon only, so that they would have something to eat with if they were captured.)

Said Corley: "Soldiers on the battlefield customarily carry a spoon with them, even when they don't carry any other mess gear. That is because many men don't care to bother with mess pan, lid and canteen and cup.

"And the soldier who does carry a mess pan usually blacks it up heating cold 'C' rations in it, so, when he comes back for a rest period he wants a new pan."

Colonel Corley also refused to compare the regiment with any other regiment of the Korean war, but stated that it had reached its fighting peak in mid-November. And that even in the face of adversity, "the regiment held to the standards it had set."

The former commander of the Twenty-fourth, now reassigned to Fort Monroe, Va., as Infantry Training Commander, said he thought the timeliness of the article was very bad. "If it had been published last August or September it might have been more accurate, but today, when the regiment is doing some of its best fighting, the article is in no way characteristic."

He admitted that he had seen a draft of the story before it was published, and had cautioned Mr. Martin that the lead paragraphs "set the wrong tone." "But," he stated, "Martin answered that he wanted to use it that way because it would be more of an eye catcher for the reader."

Performance Of 24th Infantry

(Reprint From The MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE)

There was some considerable gnashing of teeth by Negro press writers after the appearance of Harold H. Martin's article "How Do Our Troops Measure Up?' in the Saturday Evening POST. The piece, often critical, often humorous, tells of the pathetic performance of the all-Negro 24th Infantry in Korea after a brilliant start in which it took the town of Yechon, but later became demoralized for a number of reasons.

In belaboring the article, a number of our writers have ignored some very significant paragraphs set forth by Martin. Two paragraphs in particular were a strong argument against the continuance of army segregation and all-Negro units. Martin wrote:

"In the early days of the Korean war, when the forces in the field in Korea were desperate for riflemen, the employment of Negro troops went one step further. Carrying out a policy formulated since 1945, some 25 percent of the Negro infantry replacements in the Korean theatre were assigned too white regiments, not in all-Negro platoons or squads, but as individuals scattered throughout the command.

At the same time, the 24th Infantry fought as it had always fought — as an all-Negro regiment officered on the company level by both white and Negro captains and lieutenants and commanded on the staff level by officers predominantly white.

"*** the Army, after nearly a year of the Korean was able to make some estimate as to whether the Negro soldier performed better when integrated into white units or whether he fought best in elements made up of soldiers of his own race.

"The answer seems fairly clear. Officers commanding white units into which individual Negro soldiers have been integrated report that the Negro soldiers have fought as well as the white troops, and in many cases have proved themselves to be outstanding combat leaders. No disciplinary or morale problems have arisen by reason of the integration of Negro soldiers into white units, and there has been no friction between the troops that could be traced to differences in color."

In discussing why the 24th had a bad record at the front in the early part of the war, Martin reported:

"The trouble is," one hard-fighting Negro captain explained, "you take a man who in his own country has always been treated as second-class citizen, and you call upon him to fight as a first class soldier. You talk to him about Democracy, and liberty, and how these things are worth fighting for. But the words don't mean the same to him as they mean to a white soldier who has always been free. You put him in a white regiment, and he looks around him and sees white men and black men both, and he feels in his heart, 'Now they are treating me like an American, not like a Negro.' But you put him in a Negro regiment, and he looks around him and sees nothing but Negroes, and he feels like somebody is using him as cannon fodder. He feels that he is being treated not as an American soldier, but a Negro soldier. And all the psychological inhibitions he has inherited through generations of living as a race apart—the lack of faith in himeself, lack of confidence in his own race — take hold of him, and he is hard to handle."

In the paragraph above the old charge that Negroes do not have confidence in members of their own race is repeated. While most of us are guilty of vehemently denying this charge is true, there are constant examples before us, that a large segment of the American Negro population is so conditioned that it has a definite lack of confidence in other Negroes.

Any Negro business man who employs members of his own race and whites also, can verify the fact that his white employees often exhibit more confidence in his leadership and work better, produce more, and take orders more readily than Negroes doing the same type of job.

These attitudes are naturally carried over into the military services. It is a problem that our people of leadership calibre must face and solve so that it may not continue to cripple the thinking of thousands of Negroes.

Getting back to the Saturday Evening Post article by Martin, he made this pertinent observation anent the experiences in Korea:

To the military now, one thing is clear. To segregate the Negro into units where his resentment of the separation and the strange working of mass psychology causes him to do less than his best is a waste of fighting talent the nation cannot afford.

Certainly there were a few deductions made by Martin with which there can be honest disagreement but from this vantage point we think that his article was good and set forth some of the best arguments against military Jim Crow ever printed in a magazine of wide national circulation.

LOYAL TO THE LAST—Lt. Col. Melvin B. Blair, commanding officer of the 3rd Battalion of the 24th Infantry Regiment to which Pfc. Thompson was assigned, comforts the dead hero's mother, Mrs. Mary Henderson at Pentagon ceremony when she received son's citation.

Army Ends 24th Infantry, Last All-Negro Regiment

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP).—The Army announced Thursday that it is ending racial segregation in the Far East command, closing the 82-year history of its oldest and last Negro regiment.

It said the integration of white and Negro troops at all levels in Japan, Korea and Okinawa would be completed in about six months. It also announced the disbandment of the 24th Infantry Regiment which has been a fighting part of the 25th Division throughout the Korean campaign.

The 24th Regiment was organized at Fort McKavitt, Texas, in 1869. It won its first battle honors in the frontier campaigns against the Indians and achieved its greatest fame as one of the units which stormed San Juan Hill at Santiago, Cuba, in the Spanish-American War.

The regimental insignia shows the stone blockhouse at the crest of the hill which the Negro regiment captured as Col. Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders swarmed up another slope.

The 24th had the distinction of being the first Negro unit to get into the war in the Pacific in 1942. It fought in the Solomons, the Marianas and the Okinawa campaigns and in 1946 joined the occupation force in Japan.

The end of segregation was speeded in Korea last year by the critical need at the front for every man who could fire a gun against the Chinese Communists. The 24th Regiment and one artillery battalion, also attached to the 25th Division, were the largest Negro units in Korea. Smaller units have been serving with the 2d and 3d Divisions.

The Army said the end of segregation applied only to the Far East command. The process is proceeding more slowly on the home front. The Army has a number of all-Negro units smaller than regiments.

Last year a presidential order ended a quota system which had limited the number of Negroes serving in the Army. Also by executive order "equality of treatment and opportunity for advancement" was made Army-wide policy.

By- Col. John T. Corley

Exclusive: The Inside Story — Both Sides

The Truth About the 24th Inf.

Policy Lifted Morale, Confidence

Colonel Corley's Story

By COL. JOHN T. CORLEY
(Former Commander Twenty-fourth Inf. Regt.)

(Second Article in a Series)

In late September, the regiment received orders to attack. The orders stated that we were to advance at all costs to the West Coast port city of Kunsan, which was roughly 150 miles northwest of our position there in Haman. The other two regiments of the Twenty-fifth Division received similar orders.

I had planned to use my Third Battalion, commanded by Major Melvin R. Blair, of Abilene, Kan., to spearhead the attack, but since he was tied up in a nip-and-tuck fight with the North Koreans on Razor Back Ridge (a mountain to the left of Battle Mountain, and about two and a half miles west of Haman), I used my First Battalion instead, which had a Negro executive officer, Major Richard Williams of Waycross, Ga.

The First Battalion moved in good formation and in good spirits. Their first objective was the small mining town of Tondok, a place which the enemy had used advantageously, storing fighting equipment and material in the abandoned mines. The lead battalion took the town with less than four casualties, but killing or wounding a score of the enemy troops.

For the swift and efficient action of the regiment in taking the mining town, Brigadier General Vennard Wilson, second in command of the division, made me a gift of a fine watch, with the name of the town and the date of its fall inscribed on the back.

* * *

DURING THE time the lead battalion had cleaned up the town of Tondok, the enemy troops which had been opposing my Third Battalion on the left flank had withdrawn for fear of being encircled. For a while after the first victory it looked like the fight was over and that the rest of the attack would be just a matter of advancing against no opposition.

Then, the First Battalion decided to take a rest alongside a road which was bordered on both sides by high rangy mountains. They had hardly had time to sit down before the mortars and machine guns of the enemy opened up on them. During the brief time they were under fire, I saw added indications of the confidence and fighting spirit of the soldiers of the Twenty-fourth. Several platoons of the battalion very aggressively charged up those hills in pursuit of the enemy.

In less than an hour a runner reported back to the battalion, and told the commander that all resistance had been nullified. The soldiers had captured several Koreans, killed one or two, and destroyed all their weapons.

The battalion suffered heavy casualties in this surprise attack, but at no time did they become panicky as they might have done before they gained confidence in themselves. Later that evening the Third Battalion moved up front and took over the lead. In front of the Third Battalion was the Intelligence and Reconnaisance platoon, commanded by Lieut. Raymond Tighe of Missouri.

* * *

FIFTEEN HOURS later we had covered about fifty miles, captured many prisoners, liberated eight or ten small towns, and rescued eleven American prisoners, who had been held for more than two months. Only one of the eleven could walk as they all suffered from untreated injuries and malnutrition. These were the first United Nations troops to be rescued by any unit.

The twenty-mile long convoy of two and a half-ton trucks and jeeps weaved through the mountainous southwestern part of Korea for almost half the day without firing a shot. Prisoners by the hundreds lined the roads with their hands in the air. We took no prisoners because we did not have enough transportation for them. After searching them, the prisoners were ordered to keep walking south.

Late in the evening of the 23rd, the convoy arrived in Namwon, one of the largest cities in South Korea. There the regiment liberated eighty-six American prisoners of war. Scouts of the lead unit searched the town and found four crowded hospitals with North Koreans wounded. The doctors and nurses had abandoned the hospital and patients.

The regiment was becoming more cocky every minute as it seemed that nothing could stop them if they wanted to move forward, and they had a desire to reach the division objective of Kunsan before the other regiments.

Early in the morning of the 24th, the convoy drove into Iri, a small town less than seven miles south of Kunsan. There was no opposition to be found in the town. The regiment then made a mad dash for the objective throwing caution to the wind. Little more than an hour after that Kunsan fell.

* * *

THE UNITS of the regiment spread out over the big city and took up defensive positions. Although no one actually felt there would be any more fighting—it was just a routine procedure of the regiment to always be prepared.

But, as the Third Battalion was still in the process of putting out its outposts on the outskirts of Kunsan, a wave of enemy troops charged the battalion position. The men were not expecting an attack, but having that feeling of confidence which they had acquired here of late, they charged right back into the enemy and met them halfway.

That battle lasted less than forty-five minutes as the men of the battalion, with the aid of some hastily called artillery literally cut those North Koreans to ribbons.

Up to this point the regiment had responded wonderfully to my plans of instilling pride, confidence and morale. I was really proud of them. They had done everything that had been asked of them. They had performed as well as any other group of well trained soldiers, and I will always contend that the Twenty-fourth was the most responsive regiment that I have ever seen.

In and around Kunsan for the next week the regiment was busy mopping up small pockets of resistance that the lightning advance had by-passed earlier. Some of the enemy pockets offered strong and stubborn resistance, while others, made up of thirty-five to forty soldiers surrendered on sight of the American troops.

When the mopping up was completed, there was a matter of retraining the regiment so as to keep it razor-sharp, receiving replacements and retraining them, re-equipping the outfit and keeping the morale high at the same time.

* * *

All of this was done smoothly, and most of the soldiers were sure their next move would be back to Japan, since they believed the war was over. But in a few days there came a message for the entire division to move North of the Thirty-eighth Parallel. This was sort of heartbreaking to some, but all took it in their strides like good soldiers.

Once North of the Parallel we went into the line and took part in the final drive to the Yalu River. The men fought hard and there was almost no straggling. Maybe one reason there was no straggling was the fact the men knew they were in unfriendly country, and a straggler simply could not live.

The frigid weather took its toll of the men in the outfit. The Twenty-fourth had a greater percentage of frostbites than any other unit.

* * *

WHEN THE front was overrun by hordes of Chinese Communists, the regiment carried out an orderly withdrawal to the Thirty-eighth Parallel, and then later withdrew south of Seoul, where they set up defensive positions.

I left the regiment on Feb. 21, and was hospitalized in Japan, but since then I have learned from authentic sources that the organization has been fighting very well, having taken part in the last forward drive. In fact, it played a gallant part in aiding the United Nations forces to cross the Han River recently against heavy enemy resistance.

by- Frank Whisonant, War Correspondent

To Saturday Evening Post

Whisonant's Answer

By FRANK WHISONANT

(Courier War Correspondent)

(Second Article in a Series)

If the white officers of the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment had viewed the troops of the regiment with open minds, forgetting racial prejudice (as nearly as possible), then the fighting record of the Twenty-fourth might have been much better than it is now. As it stands now the regiment's record compares favorably with that of almost any other regiment in Korea.

This open-minded policy on the part of the officers would have helped get the most out of the troops. It would have caused the soldiers to feel they were regarded as American **soldiers,** not as Negro soldiers, even though they had been segregated into one regiment.

It would have caused the officers to expect no more from the Negro soldier than they would have expected from any other soldier. He could have given praise where praise was due and meted out punishment where punishment was due, without making it seem a personal or racial matter.

It was when the men of the regiment realized this open-minded policy was not in effect that they went into their worst morale and fighting slump.

That realization came on the day Col. Arthur S. Champeny, a Kansan, took command of the regiment in the early part of August.

SATURDAY EVENING Post's Korean Correspondent Harold H. Martin, quoted Champeny as saying he merely tried to talk the boys into a fighting mood by telling them: "Men, you haven't done so well up to now. That's all past—water over the dam. From now on you are going to fight."

But that is not what Colonel Champeny said. He said, "Men, you haven't done so well. Negroes did not do so well in the other wars. Your record is bad. You have a record for running. Your race has a record for running.

"Up to now you have been known as the 'frightened' Twenty-fourth, but from now on you are going to be known as the fighting Twenty-fourth."

The morale of the regiment, which had been as good as any other unit in Korea, suddenly dropped to rock bottom. And with the loss of morale, the men just naturally lost the desire to fight. They felt they had been unduly insulted, and the insult left a bad taste in their mouths.

At that point the regiment's record was better (in as much as they had, less than three weeks before, captured Yechon, and no one else had captured anything) than any other. They began to feel that there was no way to win. When you're right, you're still wrong, they felt.

It was during this period after the Colonel's "speech" that the troops lost some equipment, and lost and retook "Battle Mountain," and suffered the Sept. 1 break-through.

* * *

Not long after the break-through, however, the colonel was wounded while standing on the front lines using field glasses in search of a sniper. Then the regiment got a new commander.

This commander, Lieut. Col. John T. Corley (now Colonel) used the opne-minded policy. He had mimeographed copies of a message sent to each soldier of the organization.

It was psychological gesture but it paid off. The message exhorted the troops for their fine record in the Korean war. It also warned the troops that their achievements and defeats were followed closely by all people of the United States, including their parents.

Colonel Corley concluded the message by praising the troops for having taken and held ground in Korea which no other unit could take. "I am proud of you," he said.

In all of his duties with the regiment, Colonel Corley viewed and regarded the soldiers of the Twenty-fourth as men and soldiers not as **boys** or **Negro soldiers,** and, as a result, the soldiers of the regiment began soldiering as if they had been given a shot in the arm. Their morale was higher. They fought much better.

* * *

OFFICERS WHO had found Colonel Champeny a ready listener to any complaint of the Negro soldiers' inefficiency, were disappointed when Colonel Corley turned a deaf ear and demanded more leadership.

Before then it had been a standard operating procedure for an officer, especially when he wanted to shirk responsibility, to say in a derogatory manner that the troops refused to do such and such a thing. Colonel Champeny would accept it, but with Colonel Corley it was a different story.

Under Colonel Champeny's regime, a company of the Twenty-fourth was overrun early one morning around Haman. The men of the company were criticized for not having laid mines and barbed wire around the position.

But, a later investigation proved that the officers, all white, had stated that they did not need any wire or mines, thus leaving the front unguarded. But the men were still blamed for the lack of preparation.

In the middle of September, 1950, about sixty white non-commissioned officers were transferred to the Twenty-fourth. General William B. Keane, commander of the Twenty-fifth Division, of which the regiment was a part, reportedly had promised to make each one an officer at the end of the assignment as a reward for having served with the Negro regiment.

The latter part of October, the general sent for the men to be reassigned to white units as their job was finished with the Twenty-fourth. The white non-commissioned officers replied by writing a letter to the division headquarters. The letter said: "To whom it may concern: We have served with many outfits during the last war and during this war. We feel that this outfit is as good as any in the U. S. Army. We would like to remain with it."

The General was shocked that these men wanted to stay in a Negro regiment. The following day he visited the regiment in the town of Chiksan and talked with each of the soldiers individually. When he left he had induced all but nine of the group (nearly half of them were casualties) to rejoin their former units.

* * *

AS MARTIN says, segregation is bad fundamentally, and is very costly. There is no telling what the case would be if all the nationalities of the United States were segregated to a regiment of their race, such as an Irish regiment, a German regiment, a French regiment, a Jewish regiment, or an Italian regiment. In such a case maybe the Negro regiment would not have to be the butt of all the slander.

Maybe some other segregated race of Americans would be the victims. As it now stands all other Americans, except the Negro, are lumped together. Whatever they do is accepted. If they advance then it is because of their superior qualities for fighting. If they withdraw or flee, it's because the enemy overpowered them in numbers.

But this is not the case of the Negro troops. They are held under a high-powered magnifying glass at all times. Any move is a basis for criticism. If he advances, he had little or no opposition. If he is forced to withdraw under enemy pressure, then he is a coward who "faded away."

ATLANTANS WITH 24TH INFANTRY REGIMENT

With the 24th Infantry Division in Korea — PFC William P. Griffin, son of Mrs. Minnie V. Cook, 396 Decatur Street, and PFC John T. Mahome, husband of Mrs. Malene Mahome, 216 University Street, both Atlantans, are now serving with the 24th Infantry "Eagles" regiment in Korea.

The 24th regiment is part of the 25th Infantry "Tropic Lightning" division commanded by Brig. Gen. Joseph S. Bradley — the second U. S. army division committed to action in Korea in early July, 1950.

PFC Griffin entered the army in November, 1948, and received basic training at Fort Knox, Ky. He joined the 24th Infantry in March 1949, and is serving with Company E as a rifleman. Before entering the services he attend Washington High School.

PFC Mahome, also a rifleman in Company E, joined the "Eagles" in August, 1950. He received basic training at Fort Eustis, Va., and attended Jonesboro High School before entering the army in September, 1941.

In addition to the Combat Infantryman Badge he has the Good Conduct, European Theatre, American Theatre and American Defense medals.

24th Scores Another Big War Victory

WITH THE U. S. 24TH REGIMENT IN KOREA — Battle - worn GIs of the heroic 24th Infantry Regiment swept across the Han River last week to a vitcory sweeter and more dramatic than their historic capture of Yechon last year.

In a magnificient advance against artillery, mortar and small arms fire, the tan foot-soldiers slugged their way across the river, took their objectives and grabbed a commanding hill for good measure. They presented the hill to the regiment whose job it was to occupy it.

Diverting Action

The amazing thing about the operation was that it was supposed to be nothing more than an attack to divert the enemy. Two other 25th Division regiments were making the main push on the right flank. The 24th was sent into the fray to draw fire away from these elements.

The skilled fighters of the 24th actually captured the main objective. The feat was hailed as their greatest of the Korean War.

Col. John (Mike) Michaelis of Lancaster, Pa., assistant 25th Division commander, summed up the action in six words:

"They really did a wonderful job."

Swap Hero Stories

Their job done, the weary dogfaces took a break and swapped stories of each other's heroism. There was the officer who killed four Chinese Reds with four shots from his .45. There was L. John Moffett of Danville, Ill., whose company rounded up 17 prisoners.

Cheers went up for the engineer platoon which saw the infantrymen across the river, and for the 159th Artillery Battalion which gave solid support during the attack.

But for one battalion, the hero of the moment was Lt. Lloyd Ott of Cicero who came dashing into the area with a jeep loaded with hot food. Canned rations had been on the menu for the past 72 hours. Digging in on the hot chow were Capt. Gorham L. Black, Cpl. Julius Nesbitt and Capt.. Russell Dawson, all of Chicago.

24th Infantry GIs Arrive From Korea

SAN FRANCISCO—This city welcomed members of the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment Tuesday, when they arrived here on rotation from Korea. The Twenty-fourth was one of the first divisions in which integration went into effect in the early stages of the war.

3 24TH DIVISION BATTALIONS CUT OFF IN RED DRIVE

Troops 'Hurt Badly,' but Made Foe Pay

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA, May 6 (AP)—"Yes, we were hurt—hurt badly," the United States 24th division officer said, "but I think we hurt them more."

The 24th division—veteran of more fighting hours in Korea than any other American unit—was one which took the full brunt of the Chinese Communists' latest offensive. The Reds attacked Sunday night, April 22.

3,000 to 11,000 Casualties

In six days, outnumbered nearly 5 to 2, the 24th was pushed back south of the 38th parallel. It had held a line nine miles north of the parallel and 35 miles inland from the west coast.

The enemy force which attacked in the 24th division sector was estimated at 60,000.

Intelligence officers said 3,000 casualties was a conservative estimate of enemy losses in the first 24 hour period in the division's sector. The figure was probably nearer 11,000, including those killed by air strikes and artillery.

Eighth army divisions on both the 24th flanks were forced to withdraw and, under constant pressure, the 24th broke contact and fell back.

Combat Team Ambushed

The 5th regimental combat team, based in Hawaii before the Korean war, was the last 24th division unit to withdraw. As it fell back south along the main supply route Tuesday afternoon, April 24, it was ambushed by Chinese who had infiltrated from the mountains on the east and set up a roadblock seven miles south of the 38th parallel.

Two infantry batallions and one artillery battalion of the 5th regimental combat team were cut off.

One infantry battalion had gotten thru the pass before the ambush.

"It happened so suddenly, no one knew what the score was," said Pvt. James C. Manning of Pulaski, Va. "We were fighting on our front and on our flank, but we thought the rear was clear."

New Commander

Maj. Rufus A. Pope of Colorado Springs, Colo., had taken command of the 2d battalion of the regiment just the day before.

"We were disorganized as hell when we hit that thing because of the fighting that had gone before," Pope said. "We got organized and did the best we could."

Two infantrymen, Corp. Bernard Combs of Bluefield, W. Va., and Corp. Jack West of Moundsville, W. Va., ran to a 105 millimeter artillery piece and fired it point blank into the enemy.

"I never fired one before, but we had to do it or else," said Combs.

Pvt. Leo Nisner of Mount Pleasant, Tenn., said the scene was a nightmare. A handful of Korean refugees was caught between American and Chinese fire, he said. He saw "a flaming cow" run across a rice field.

"Killed a Lot"

"Our tanks did a good job," Maj. Pope said. "The lead tank killed or wounded 150 Reds. The second tank got 100 more.

"I think we killed a lot of people.

"Our greatest loss was in equipment. Mortars hit trucks and we just couldn't get them out."

The 2d battalion lost six jeeps, seven trailers, one 2½ ton truck and four weapons carriers.

"The medics did a wonderful job," Pope said.

"They were being shot at, but they went right on moving the wounded in ambulances and onto tanks and trucks."

Passing Of The 24th Infantry Regiment

CURRENT plans of the Defense Department, it is announced, call for an early deactivation of the 24th Infantry Regiment as an all-Negro outfit, and the distribution of its personnel as replacements in racially mixed units.

The disbanding of the regiment, the Army said, will be effected in accordance with "plans for carrying to completion" the integration of colored personnel in all combat units in the Far East Command.

Integration in the Armed Forces of the United States was directed by President TRUMAN several months ago, yet its effectuation in the Army has been much slower than in other branches of the military services.

But with a small group of influential Senators from the North and in conformity with the President's directive, segregation is about to be abolished in the Far East Command.

During the more than 80 years of its existence, the 24th has written a brilliant record in American military history.

That record dates back to the Spanish - American War when the regiment won honor and glory in the victorious battle of San Juan Hill, thence through the years 1899 to 1913 when the outfit was thrice sent to the Philippines to quell insurrections, and on through the Mexican Punitive Expedition of 1916-1919.

Later distinction came to the regiment in 1942 when it became the first colored combat unit in the Pacific Theatre and fought through the Solomons, the Russells, the Marians and were on Okinawa when World War II ended.

Fresh in memory is the regiment's gallant struggle in Korea, where it has been almost decimated.

The record stands for itself, and most surely there will be no lamentations over the fact that it now is to be disbanded as a segregated outfit.

The change is demanded by circumstances wrought by changing times. Back in 1866 when the regi-

ment was organized, the American Negro was by no means as sensitive to enforced racial segregation with its humiliating implication as he is today.

In spite of the flagrant discrimination to which the unit's racial character constantly exposed it, its soldiers proved themselves to be steadfast and capable fighters.

But with the altered thinking on the part of the mid-century Negro, which has developed in the race a spirit of aggressive opposition to all forms of segregation and its counterpart, discrimination, it is not surprising to learn—as Army authorities admit they have—that the Negro soldier exhibits superior morale and performance when serving in mixed units.

However, the Army is to be commended for having come to realize that segregation among the military personnel is not only morally indefensible, but detrimental to combat effectiveness.

Said General DOUGLAS MACARTHUR on the 24th Regiment's 80th birthday celebration in Japan in 1949:

"During this long period it has maintained a standard of service and built a tradition of devotion to the American cause to which all Americans may point with pride and satisfaction—a record which involves complete confidence that, despite the hazards of time and events, the 24th may be relied upon to do its duty."

With those remarks engraved as an eulogy to the 24th, let it gracefully and honorably pass out of its segregated existence for the best interests of the national welfare.

Courier Editorials

Farewell to the 24th

ALTHOUGH the **Courier** launched the drive to eliminate segregation on the in the mid-thirties, we note the disbanding basis of color in the armed services back of the all-Negro Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry with some twinge of regret.

For seventy-two years this crack regiment, along with the Twenty-fifth Infantry and the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry regiments, served the country with great distinction.

Negroes and their friends took pride in the exploits of these highly trained organizations which served as an inspiration to our youth at a time when there was little enough about which to boast.

But, alas, changing times have caught up with the Twenty-fourth as was the case with the others.

Mechanization eliminated the horses from the Army and now that animal is as alien to a cavalry (or artillery) regiment as a camel or an elephant.

The demands of integration have now eliminated the all-Negro infantry regiments with their silver-banded colors and their insignia which told of almost forgotten campaigns on the Western plains, in the desert, on the Mexican Border, in the Far East and in the South Pacific.

While the temptation to wax sentimental is great, it needs to be pointed out that these regiments were never 100 per cent Negro because their commanders, field officers and most of the line officers were almost always whites.

Unlike white soldiers, these Negroes in uniform could not transfer during peacetime to other branches of the service—their service and training were restricted to four regiments and a few auxiliary services where they also served, usually in Negro units.

Now we are entering a definitely new deal in the armed forces with complete integration becoming more and more an actuality, and while we regret the complete disbanding of these all-Negro organizations because of their rich history and their contribution to group and national prestige, we loudly hail the change which their passing signalizes.

It would be foolish to think, however, that because segregation has ended, discrimination will simultaneously disappear.

Integration will work as we want it to work largely through our efforts and the efforts of our friends, and not by sitting back and letting things run their course.

We have got to see that there is no discrimination in promotions, as well might be the case; and as civilians we have to do our part to encourage our young men and women to qualify for the positions they want and to meet the keen competition.

Finally, as this old regiment passes and an era closes, we think we should denounce the widely circulated canards that (a) Negro troops fight well only under white officers and (b) that they fight better when integrated with white soldiers.

Negro soldiers in the United States have never fought under Negro commanders, so there is no evidence to support this belief.

Almost all well-trained soldiers fight well, whether colored or white, and we regard it as insulting to assert that the mere proximity of white comrades makes Negroes braver, especially when no one has contended that whites are less cowardly when associated with Negroes.

We believe the case for integration should be argued and won on its merits and not with any insulting and invidious implications which only give a new slant to the old pernicious philosophy of Negro inferiority.

As this newspaper contended from the beginning, segregation can be ended just as soon as those in authority have the intelligence and courage to order it ended.

Exclusive: The Inside Story — Both Sides

The Truth About the 24th Inf.

I Was Proud of My Men'

Col. Corley's Story

By COL. JOHN T. CORLEY
(Former Commander Twenty-fourth Inf. Regt.)

(First Article in a Series)

When I took command of the all-Negro Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment on Sept. 5, 1950, in the town of Masan, Korea, I was well acquainted with its record as a fighting unit. I had heard of its capture of the town of Yechon, the first victory of United Nations troops in Korea, and I had also heard other things which were not so complimentary.

M/Sgt. Charles D. Pugh (right), Columbus, Ga., Twenty-fourth Regiment, won both the DSC and Bronze Star.

About the Saturday Evening Post Story

Whisonant's Reply

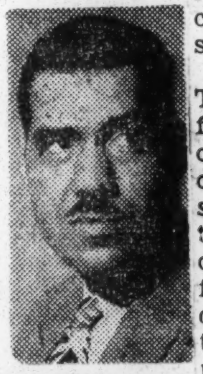
By FRANK WHISONANT
(Courier War Correspondent)

(First Article in a Series)

Saturday Evening Post Korean Correspondent Harold H. Martin presented a strong argument favoring racial integration in the armed forces in his story which appeared in the June 16 issue, but he bloodied the nose of the Negro in doing so.

Being a writer and keenly aware of the fact that any discussion of the Negro, whether verbally or in print, is an "eye-catcher," Correspondent Martin simply selected a subject which he knew would be provocative.

From the beginning to the end of the story, it is apparent that Martin made good use of the reported shortcomings of the regiment, while mentioning the good points (he mentioned a few) only as afterthoughts.



Mr. Whisonant

* * *

EVEN THOUGH one has to admit he did a good deal of research in compiling the material for the article, it is also obvious that he unwittingly accepted a great deal of the white man's love for exaggeration of Negroes as truth.

One thing the reader of the story should keep in mind is that griping, complaining, beefing and (censored) are just as much a part of the Army as khaki pants. And that usually it is done toward the nearest and most non-resisting object. To a white officer in a Negro regiment the easiest thing to gripe or complain about is the Negro soldier and his alleged inefficiency.

Paradoxical as it may seem, the "unpopularity" of the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment began on the day it should have been most popular, around July 17, when the regiment took the town of Yechon.

Up to that time, the United Nations forces in Korea (which were no more than several American divisions) had been fleeing in the face of the North Korean Juggernaut. It seemed that nothing the Americans had was able to stop or hold the enemy troops. Every day the newspapers carried stories of new withdrawals of the Americans and further advances by the Communists.

Then, on that hot July day, the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment, an all-Negro outfit, fought its way into and captured the town of Yechon. For the first time the world found that the North Koreans were not invincible and could be beaten as well as stopped.

But other people looked at the Twenty-fourth's victory in a different light. They could not conceive of a Negro regiment being considered greater warriors than some of the other troops. From that day on the only remarks one could hear about the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment were derogatory, with no mention of their achievement, yet no other unit had done as much.

* * *

I DO NOT want to give the impression that every thing the Twenty-fourth did was right, nor that it did not flee in the face of the enemy sometimes, but I will challenge any person in Korea to point out one outfit which has never run during the fighting.

After the Yechon victory, the Twenty-fourth fought a fight which compared to the fight of any other regiment in Korea, but it was still the butt of all the tales of running. Each person hearing of one of the tales, simply added one of his own and passed it on as official and fact.

When the rumors and gossip had been well circulated and every one had formed his own opinion of the regiment, then it was no wonder that the regiment had a bad name and bad record.

* * *

AN EXAMPLE of the situation can best be expresed here: On the morning of Sept. 1, the North Koreans threw a force composed of troops from seven different regiments at one battalion of the Twenty-fourth Infantry around Haman. Under weight of the attack the battalion suffered a great deal of casualties and lost about three miles to the enemy.

On the same morning a North Korean force attacked a white regiment of the Second Division, causing heavy casualties and throwing the Second Division Regiment back for about six miles.

The people who always carry these little bits of gossip and what-nots immediately condemned the Twenty-fourth's soldiers for not being able to withstand an attack from the enemy. They said the regiment was a bunch of cowards and "runners."

But, when asked how they felt about the white regiment which had lost six miles they answered sincerely that the commanding officer of that regiment was no good and it was not the fault of the soldiers at all.

There you have a picture of how the minds work: When the Negro soldier falters he is to blame, when he does good the officers are credited. And, when the white soldier falters his officer is to blame, but if he makes good then he is given credit.

These tales of running and cowardice, which were directed at the Twenty-fourth, were not confined to officers and men of other units, but, to a great degree, were circulated by the regiment's own officers.

* * *

JUST AS Lieut. Col. Melvin R. Blair is quoted in Martin's story as saying he was riding down a road and saw a group of soldiers "who had just fled in the face of the enemy" singing a song called "Bugout Boogie." (The word "bugout" means, in military slang, to flee.) Colonel Blair reportedly said the men told him the song was the official song of the regiment.

When shown the paragraph concerning the song, Col. John T. Corley, former commander of the Twenty-fourth, who is now back in the States, declared that he did not believe it. He said he never heard of any such song, and further stated that it was just unnatural for men to sing at a time like that. "Usually men are tense and not in a mood for singing," he added.

But, apparently Colonel Blair had told the tale because he felt it would be accepted as fact.

The uncomplimentary things were: That the regiment was seemingly unable to withstand successfully an enemy assault without taking off to the rear; that many of the soldiers faded away whenever the regiment went into an attack; that many of the soldiers constantly abandoned their equipment causing a heavy and costly supply problem, and that many of the soldiers went to sleep in their fox holes when they should have been on guard.

Col. Corley

Many of these things about the regiment I already knew, since I formerly commanded the Third Battalion for several weeks prior to taking over the regiment. I had seen the men fight valiantly in the rugged mountains of the Pusan perimeter, and I had seen them run cowardly across the marshy rice paddys, fleeing the enemy.

ON THE morning of Sept. 1, I sat in the mountains on the left flank of the regimental front and saw enemy troops drive a huge wedge right through the center of the regiment, as many of the Twenty-fourth's men fled in panic. Captured enemy soldiers later said troops of seven North Korean regiments had taken part in the assault against this single battalion, the second.

The assault left the regiment in poor condition, as many of the men in the Second Battalion were killed, captured or wounded. But after several days fighting, and with the aid of other friendly units, the lines were almost re-established.

Not long after this re-establishment of the lines, I was appointed regimental commander, and from my own personal knowledge I knew something had to be done to instill a fighting spirit in the Twenty-fourth if it was to stay in the lines as a combat unit.

I HIT ON a plan; a plan which centered around pride, confidence and morale. I had Sgt. Malcolm Fulcher (of Regimental Headquarters Company) of Petersburg, Va., mimeograph a message to the regiment. I had the sergeant send a copy of this message to each soldier of the organization. The message went something like this:

"Fighting men of the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment, your achievements are being heralded back in the States. Your people have read of your capture of Yechon, the first United Nations victory in Korea.

"During the time you have been fighting in this rugged terrain, you have often taken and held positions which no one else could take. I am proud of you . . ."

I also employed the chaplains to an advantage. Each of the four chaplains were asked to go amongst the men as often as possible and discuss with them their problems, and to aid in inspiring the men to greater achievement.

These chaplains, Lieut. Col. John Deveaux, Lieut. Ernest Armstrong, Lieut. William Zlogar and Lieutenant Johnson, of Pfc. Richard Lane, Baltimore, Md., did a wonderful job. Of course Chaplain Deveaux, the senior Negro chaplain in the U. S. Army, was of immeasurable help to me in instilling a fighting spirit in the men.

Soon the men began to react with greater confidence and pride. They began putting up stiffer fights with the North Korean patrols which invaded our lines regularly.

There was less running and less "fading away," and as a consequence there was less equipment lost by the men.

AS FOR the men who had been tabbed as stragglers and threatened with court-martial, I put a new ruling into effect. All previous records of straggling were reviewed. In general, stragglers were given a chance to redeem themselves, and any man caught straggling a second time was court-martialed. Some of the "stragglers" stayed off the list while some others continued to trail off when their units moved

All in all the regiment improved about 75 per cent after the plan was in effect. Even the frightened habit of firing aimlessly into the dark was almost wiped out completely. One night in Haman when I thought the habit was redeveloping I called a soldier into my command post and reprimanded him for firing an automatic rifle into the dark. I thought he had been firing because he was afraid.

Twenty minutes after the soldier, Pfc. Frank Payton, had left my tent I heard a thud outside and looked out to see a dead North Korean Private Payton had killed during the shooting. Private Payton told me that he had wanted to tell me that he killed the enemy soldier but that I had done all the talking.

That was one of many incidents that gave me faith in the regiment and caused me to believe it would develop into a fighting outfit.

Another incident which made me feel proud of the regiment was when another unit of the Twenty-fifth Division failed to take "Battle Mountain," a position which the Twenty-fourth had taken and lost several times.

During the last days of the perimeter, before Sept. 22, the Twenty-fourth's left flank came under heavy attack and was overrun. It was doubtful whether we would hold or not.

Post Herald
Aug 4-3-51

FREE AT LAST — Cpl. Walter Smith, 24th Division infantryman, has just been freed from Red captors by Turkish and American troops near the 38th Parallel in Korea. He appears bewildered by his freedom. The corporal was captured last New Year's Day.

24th INFANTRY HERO TO BE GIVEN HIGH MEDAL OF HONOR

GI Gives Life Delaying Enemy For His Comrades

Sun. 6-15-51

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Pfc. William Thompson, who gave his life in Korea, will be awarded the Medal of Honor posthumously, it was announced in Washington. The New York Negro, the first of his race to receive the highest honor since the Spanish-American War, was cited for gallantry "above and beyond the call of duty."

The action mentioned in the award citation occurred near Haman, Korea on August 6. There, Thompson's outfit, a unit of the 24th Infantry regiment, was overrun by a horde of Chinese Reds.

When the unit was ordered to withdraw, his platoon commander Lt. Herbert H. Wilson, ordered to withdraw with the rest. Thompson disobeyed the order, telling the rest of the men to go while he delayed the enemy with machine-gun fire.

When two other soldiers attempted to pull him from his gun, he resisted and made his way back to his position saying that if he died, he'd "take some of them with me."

He insisted on staying because he had already been wounded several times and thought it useless to withdraw while he was still able to inflict some damage on the advancing enemy.

The award will be presented to his mother. Mrs. Mary Henderson of Brooklyn. Harry Henderson, Thompson's step-father, will attend the presentation ceremony with Mrs. Thompson.

According to a New York report, Thompson enlisted in the army in 1945 at the age of 17. He gave his home address as the New York Home for Homeless Boys. Rev. Harry C. Eva, who founded the shelter was quoted as saying that he found Thompson one night sleeping in the park. He had left his home, the minister continued. He resided at the shelter about a year and a half before enlisting in the army.

General Matthew B. Ridgway, commander in chief of the Far Eastern Forces, commended the young soldier's action highly. General of the Army Omar N. Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, will make the coveted award.

Lt. Wilson described the action as follows: "When the order was given to withdraw, I ordered Pfc Thompson to withdraw with the rest. At this time I saw that he had been wounded in several places and was bleeding profusely. Pfc. Thompson said that he had been hit and was not going to move back, but would cover the movement of the rest of the men; then if he could not get out he would take a lot of the enemy with him."

LAST ALL-NEGRO ARMY REGIMENT TO BE DISBANDED

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, July 26—The army's only Negro regiment, the 24th, which was formed in Texas 81 years ago, will be disbanded in a major move to complete the mingling of Negro troops thruout the service, the army said today. It said that the Korean war showed that Negro soldiers serve better in mixed units.

Sun. 7-22-51

The army said the 24th infantry regiment will be replaced by a mixed Negro and white regiment in the 25th infantry division now in Korea. This will complete the execution in the far east command of the army's program for assignment of troops to combat units without regard to color.

Six months will be required to complete this so-called integration program in the far east, the army said. Service type units [such as engineer, transportation, quartermaster, and construction] will also be affected by the same policy.

Abandoned in 1950

The army abandoned its traditional segregation policy on Jan. 16, 1950, after studies were made to carry out President Truman's order in 1948 that there should be equal opportunity for all military personnel "without regard to race, color, religion, or national origin." The army directed that Negroes will be assigned according to their "appropriate skills and qualifications," regardless of color.

[The navy, air force and marines have followed non-segregation policies in personnel assignments for some time.]

The 24th regiment was established at Fort McKavitt, Tex., in 1869. Some of its members had fought in the Civil war. The regiment won fame in the battle of San Juan hill during the Spanish-American war when it stormed a blockhouse. The blockhouse became the emblem of the regiment.

Helped Chase Villa

From 1899 to 1913 the regiment was dispatched three times to the Philippines to fight the insurgents. From 1916 to 1919 it participated in the Mexican punitive expedition against Pancho Villa and his bandits. From 1922 to 1942, the regiment was stationed at Fort Bennings, Ga., as a demonstration unit for infantry training.

In World War II, the regiment sailed in April, 1942, to the New Hebrides as the first Negro troops in the Pacific. It fought in the Solomons, Russells, Marianas, and at Okinawa. The regiment after the war became part of the 25th infantry division in 1946 which was on occupation duty in Japan when the Korean war broke out.

Rotated GIs Return From Korea

Frisco Says 'Welcome' to War Heroes

Kiss for Hubby—Mrs. Edna Cabral journeyed up to San Francisco from her home in Los Angeles to be on hand and greet her hubby, First Lieut. Louis Cabral with this loving embrace on his return home.—E. F. Joseph Photo.

Welcome—On the dock at Fort Mason in San Francisco, Mrs. Leona Gardner of Alameda, Calif., welcomes her brother, Capt. Reginald Sheppard, home from Korea. He is from Florence, Ariz., and has been decorated with the Purple Heart, Bronze Star and Silver Star with cluster, along with other ribbons.—E. F. Joseph Photo.

Happy Mother—Tearfully happy is Mrs. Helen Jones of San Francisco, as she embraces her son, Sgt. O. Grayson Jr., upon his return from Korea. At left is his aunt, Mrs. Charles Raglan, and at right is his sister, Miss Delores Grayson. Also in the welcoming group was Charles Raglan, his uncle.—E. F. Joseph Photo.

Family Reunion—S/fc Clarence Williams of the Second Division, Ninth Infantry Regiment, was surprised to disembark and find his wife, Lillian, and his son, Ronnie, 4½, awaiting him. They came to San Francisco from Los Angeles. Sergeant Williams, who has served nine months overseas, is the father of two other children.—E. F. Joseph Photo.

24th GIs Home on Rotation

Korea War Vets Return to States

Courier Date 5-26-51

Pittsburgh, Pa.

SAN FRANCISCO—Veterans of the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment were numbered among 1,422 battle-hardened GIs from Korea who returned home here last week under the Army"s rotation plan. Thousands of relatives and friends met the returning soldiers.

Among the first group of Negro GIs to step off the gangplank of the troopship was Sgt. Oliver Grayson, 1137 Folsom Street of this city. He had been through some of the toughest fighting in the war and willingly related one of his experiences to reporters.

Referring to the bitter fighting which took place in the area of Hoensong, Sgt. Grayson said, "The motor sergeant, another mechanic and myself had to go up and try to retrieve some prime movers and trucks still on the enemy side of the line. They cut us off with mortar and machine gun fire and had us pinned down. I sure thought we were goners then but we just kept working through the ditches and finally were lucky enough to get back to our lines."

The soldiers were greeted on the arrival in the harbor by an aerial display put on by the Army Air Force as close to fifty craft roared overhead. As the transport docked, bands from Fort Mason, Camp Stoneman, and the Sixth Army played a mixture of marches and tunes, including the "St. Louis Blues."

Cries of joy, mingled unashamedly with tears, were very much in evidence as the anxious crowd on the dock broke down barriers in the mad rush to meet their loved ones. The shipment was the first group to be returned to stateside under the Army's new rotation policy.

Intensive Study Made In Korea Before Deactivating The 24th

Negro Army

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — The Army Department conducted an intensive study in Korea before ordering the deactivation of the 24th Infantry Regiment and its replacement by a mixed outfit, the NNPA learned last Thursday.

This information was contained in a letter addressed by General George C. Marshall, Secretary of Defense, to Senators Herbert H. Lehman, of New York, and Hubert H. Humphrey, of Minnesota, both Democrats. Secretary Marshall wrote his letter on July 20 but asked the two Senators to keep the information it contained confidential until the Army announced its program of integration in the Far East Command.

Wed 8/15

In his letter General Marshall sidestepped an issue raised by General Douglas C. MacArthur who was relieved of his commands in the Far East by President Truman.

Senators Lehman and Humphrey in a joint letter to Secretary Marshall under date of June 25, directed his attention to press dispatches in which General MacArthur was quoted as saying that colored units "were created in Washington and sent to me as already organized Jim Crow units."

MacArthur also was quoted as saying:

"I did not ask for men by race. I did not ask for Negro men nor for white men ..... In my commands, if segregation exists ..... it exists as it may have been dictated from Washington."

In their letter to General Marshall, Senators Lehman and Humphrey said they were bringing the MacArthur quotations to his attention because they, along with a number of other Senators of like mind, had been conferring with Defense Department officials, including Assistant Defense Secretary Anna M. Rosenberg and Army Secretary Frank Pace, Jr., over a period of several months.

Wilmington, Del.

The told the Defense Secretary that the MacArthur interview, widely published in the press, "points to the fact that the question of segregation is one of the issues with which we are being confronted and on which we must take a stand, one way or the other.

General Marshall was asked by the two Senators to give his "own strong support" to the moves being made toward the abolition of segregation and to inform them of what further steps were contemplated toward "achievement of the desired goals and some idea as to the rate of progress" which might be expected.

The two Senators closed their letter by exhorting Secretary Marshall to support "the moves to reduce rapidly, and soon to eliminate, the indignity of segregation from the armed forces of the United States."

In his reply General Marshall completely ignored the references to the MacArthur interview. The text of his reply, along with the letter from the two Senators, last Thursday by Senator Humphrey, was as follows:

"Dear Senator Lehman and Senator Humphrey: I have delayed replying to your joint letter in order that I might be able to furnish you in some detail the present status of Army plans for the integration of Negro personnel.

"For the past several months the Department of the Army has been conducting an intensive study in Korea directed toward improved employment of Negro manpower, particularly in combat units.

"Comments and recommendations were obtained from commanders concerned and the opinions of several hundred personnel, both white and Negro, were compiled from written questionnaires and personal interviews. The following planned action is based upon the findings of this study:

"Far East Command has been directed to inactivate the Negro 24th Infantry Regiment and to replace it with an integrated infantry regiment.

"Further, general integration has been ordered in the Eighth Army in Korea and in units in Japan of both combat and service type, excepting only the 40th and 45th Infantry Divisions. This integration will be phased over a three-month period with a target date of 30 September for completion.

"Integration within the 40th and 45th Infantry Divisions will follow at a later date and will be accomplished through the normal flow of replacements.

"Secretary Pace, General (J. Lawton) Collins (Army Chief of Staff) and General (Matthew B.) Ridgway are giving the above plan their full support. They ask that you consider this information confidential until a public statement is released on the subject by Far East Command about August 1st. They propose to give equally careful consideration to other areas. The Department of the Army is hopeful that it will be able to carry forward the principle of integration in a planned and orderly manner."

'COULDN'T SHOOT 'EM ALL':

Recon Officer Recalls Command Post Attack

By LT. CHARLES LANG

WITH THE EIGHTH U.S. ARMY IN KOREA (NNPA)—"Everything went that night," Lt. Horace Estes, Charlottesville, Va., said in recalling the night above Ipsok, in North Korea, when the 24th Infantry Regiment of the 25th Division battled defiantly against overwhelming odds.

"Normally, a command post will not be hit as heavily as the riflemen, but the Chinese didn't fight that way," he said, adding:

"They came over the hills and through rice paddies and drove straight through your positions. They also sent small parties infiltrating through the lines to set up roadblocks.

"There were so many you couldn't shoot them all down—my men fired every weapon they had. I personally know of two men who operated machine guns mounted on tanks.

"The topkick, M/Sgt. Harold McLeod of 315 R St., N.W., Washington, climbed on one and helped down some of their attacks because they refused to stop coming."

Sergeant's Exploits Told

The reconnaissance officer pointed to a sergeant testing an automatic rifle.

"See the sergeant over there working on that BAR? Well, he is my reconnaissance sergeant, Curtis Green, of Longview, Texas. He loves to work with automatic weapons.

"That night above Ipsok he was sitting on top of a tank when the Reds crawled up and blew a bugle almost down his back. Sergeant Green quickly turned adound and was firing that 50 before the Chinese bugler could stop blowing.

He put a stop to his tooting and to the lives of several more Red soldiers. He stayed on the tank and gave us covering fire as we withdrew.

Skilled as Fighters

Asked if he believed the Chinese were as skilled in warfare as the North Koreans, Lieutenant Estes laughed wryly.

"There is no comparison—these people fight anywhere and at any time," he replied. "You could pretty well case the North Koreans, but the Chinese are much better fighters. You don't know what they are going to do next."

Lieutenant Estes' company suffered heavy casualties in the withdrawal, but is still a fighting unit, waiting to meet new onslaughts of Communist troops. A few of those who fought with him are:

Sgt. Stanford Slaughter of Beaumont, Texas; Pvt. John Bond of Philadelphia; Pfc. David Mildrow of Chicago; Pfc. Johnnie McNair of San Francisco and Sgt. Bennie Montgomery of New York City.

24th Infantry Regiment Repulses Chinese Attacks

By MAJOR R. M. MARLEY

WITH THE 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN KOREA (NNPA)—Although they were struck tremendously by the forces of Mao Tsetung just east of the Kuryong River in the recent massive Communist offense, the United States Army's 24th Infantry Regiment "Eagles" threw back the onslaught in its sector and repulsed all of the enemy's attempts to penetrate its lines.

During the last few days of November, the Eagles engaged in some of the bitterest fighting yet encountered by the regiment in its more than five months of continuous combat in Korea. When the order came for the withdrawal of the United Nations forces to the south, the lines of the regiment were still intact although badly battered.

A gap had opened up on the immediate right flank of the regiment; and the Chinese Communists had swarmed through to the rear of the regiment's right flank battalion, commanded by Lt. Col. Melvin R. Blair of Abilene, Kan.

Artillery Support Cited

Only after some of the finest artillery support and close air support yet experienced by the Eagles was Colonel Blair able to extricate his cut-off companies. The losses taken by the regiment were severe, but the slaughter inflicted on the Chinese Communists by the combined weapons of infantrymen, artillery and F-80 and F-51 planes was awful.

The withdrawal of the regiment to the south was accomplished in good order and with a minimum loss of equipment. Some material and supplies, which it was found impossible to take out, were destroyed. For a fighting withdrawal of this kind, the regiment lost remarkably little equipment.

During the height of the recent fighting, several companies of the regiment were cut off by Communist roadblocks set up in the rear of the regiment's defensive positions and had to be supplied by air drops.

Along with the other regiments of the 25th "Tropic Lightning" Division, the United States Army's 24th Regimental Combat Team is regrouping for further action in Korea.

Artillery Unit Makes Hit Passing Ammunition

By Lieut. CHARLES LANG

WITH THE EIGHTH U. S. ARMY IN KOREA (NNPA)—During the recent withdrawal of the United States Army's 24th Infantry Regiment, fire power of the 159th Field Artillery Battalion greatly assisted in the successful disengagement from the enemy and the movement south from North Korea.

(Editor's note: The 159th Field Artillery is a colored unit.)

Despite vestigal roads to their positions and the distance between batteries, the artillery battalion has invariably managed to keep ammunition to the big guns when it was most needed.

The responsibility for maintaining this constant flow of munitions rests on the personnel of the 159th FA ammo train. Outstanding among these are two sergeants first class, Benny Smedley, of El Dorado, Arkansas, and David Pool of Junction City, Kansas.

* * *

CAPT. ROCCOE P. TANNASCOli, of Rochester, N. Y., said, in recommending Smedley for a battlefield commission: "He is excellent officer material and I want him to serve right here with me. You should have seen him and Sergt. Pool, who is my topkick, handle that train to get the ammunition in."

The captain said that at Sanjur the battalion established a near record in number of rounds fired and that at Masan one battery fired 1,500 rounds in less than twenty-four hours.

"The guns fired so fast the enemy thought they were facing automatic artillery," he said.

* * *

IN COMMENTING on the Chinese Communist attack, the battalion commander, Lieut. Colonel Walter J. Preston, of Atlanta, Ga., stated:

"My battalion has the division record of having been hit the most times by guerrillas, and having never lost a gun. I'm proud of the outfit and I'm not the only one that believes they have accomplished and are still doing a good job."

The last period for which records exist on the artillery battalion showed that they had fired 80,000 rounds up to the end of October. They have, of course, fired many rounds since then, but at present the data has not been compiled, according to Colonel Preston.

24th Infantry Regiment Rates High In Honors In Korean War

With the United States 24th Infantry Regiment in Korea — (NNPA) — The 24th Infantry Regiment, which has a record of eighty-one years of faithful and distinguished service, has won more high combat decorations during the fighting in Korea than all the colored units together received in World War II.

Seven members of the regiment have won the Distinguished Service Cross, the nation's second highest military decoration. The Distinguished Service Cross is awarded to members of the Army or Navy who have distinguished themselves by extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy of the United States.

Three members of the 24th died winning the DSC. Available figures show that only five colored soldiers were awarded the DSC in World War II.

White officers with the 24th have won six other DSCs in Korea. The regiment has won 126 Silver Stars for gallantry in action and 282 bronze stars.

The regiment, which was stationed in Japan when fighting broke out in Korea, has been in action since last July 14.

Among the Silver Star winners are Capt. Gorham L. Black, a colored officer, of Chicago, and Sergt. Harold Jaunes and Lieut. Charles Ellis, both of Gary, Indiana.

The regiment has seen no action since early January when it guarded Kimpo Air Field during the withdrawal and was one of the last units to leave Seoul. It's severest test came last September at Haman, in South Korea. During the month its casualties were 132 killed, fifty-two missing in action, and 671 wounded. Its non-battle casualties were 341.

In mid-September, during the offensive which carried the United Nations forces near the Manchurian border, the regiment slashed west and captured the port of Kunsay without enemy resistance. After its liberation of eighty-five war prisoners in November, it moved to Kaeson, north of Seoul, to battle enemy bands attempting to cut supply routes. In one ambush, the regiment lost forty-three killed.

It went on into North Korea with one regiment of the 25th Infantry Division and was caught in a Cinese trap at Kunuri. One company was mauled so badly that only one officer and six men were left. The regiment's third battalion was one of the last units to leave Kunuri in the long withdrawal to the Seoul area.

Because all of its enlisted personnel are colored, the 24th has attracted more of its share of attention in victory and defeat. Its victory in Yechon in mid-July was noted in Congress, and its defeat at Haman in September, when the enemy broke through on the Red's last great drive on Pusan, was remembered by those who conveniently forgot break-throughs suffered by other regiments.

Like others in the 8th Army this regiment proved soft and poorly trained when it arrived in Korea. Few of the original officers now remain. It has had three commanding officers, but none was removed for incompetence.

Its most disheartening loss was the death in action of Corp. Levi Jackson, Jr., 24, of Philadelphia, All Army heavyweight boxing champion who gave his life rescuing two wounded men.

Many men of the 24th look forward to returning to Japan. At a showing of hands a few weeks ago, more than 400 men indicated that they wanted to marry Japanese girls. Only a dozen, however, have completed the necessary paper work to do so.

24th Ends Army Career in Glory

BY RALPH MATTHEWS

AFRO War Correspondent

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA—The 24th Infantry officially ended its career in a blaze of glory on Monday morning when it was deactivated by Lt. Col. Richard W. Whitney, chief, 25th Division.

The last Deuce-Four patrol caught in ambush fought for nine hours in Red Territory before returning to its own lines where the soldiers were informed of the official death of the famous regiment.

Since last July when the plan was first announced, personnel has been systematically disbursed through all branches of the service until only a mere skeleton of the unit remained at the time of deactivation.

"The 24th was the best regiment in the Army and it was an honor to be its commander," said Col. Thomas D. Gillis.

Unit Of 24th Infantry Fights Way Out Of Trap

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN KOREA —(NNPA)— An ambushed and partially surrounded unit of the 24th Infantry Regiment successfully fought its way out of its entrapment near Haman and, as a result, First Lieut. Donald E. Lablanc, of Park Falls, Wisconsin, commanding Company C, was awarded the Silver Star Medal for heroism in action.

Lieut. Lablanc's citatioin describes the action in which the element of the 24th Infantry Regiment, led by him, engaged a large Communist force.

According to the citation, Lablanc's unit was ambushed and partially surrounded by a large enemy force near Haman on August 30. Under intense machine gun and small arms fire, Lieut. Lablanc supervised the building of a line for effective counterfire.

During the subsequent withdrawal, he slowed down the enemy's charge by firing a captured machine gun. When he saw that his men had withdrawn safely, he broke the enemy weapon over a rock and threw it at the enemy.

He was wounded by enemy fire but crawled back and warned his men of a dangerously placed enemy machine gun. The men knocked out the enemy gun.

ARMY JC TO END:

24th Infantry Regiment to Be Disbanded

TOKYO — (NNPA)—The last of the regiments of all-colored enlisted personnel is about to be deactivated to end racial segregation in the United States Army.

The 24th Infantry Regiment, the only remaining colored regiment, a part of the 25th Infantry Division in Korea, will be disbanded soon.

Unit to Be Abolished

The regiment will be abolished as such and its personnel distributed to other units as replacements. Another regiment will be formed under another number to keep the division at full strength.

The decision for increased integration of troops was made in Washington following recommendations from commanding officers in Korea, nearly all of whom have been loud in their praise of the fighting qualities and morale of mixed units.

24th Infantry Gets New Name

Will Be Called 14th Regiment

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The 24th Infantry Regiment, which the Army is deactivating as a step toward complete racial integration of all combat and service units in the Far East Command, is to be redesignated the 14th Infantry Regiment.

The 14th, now at Camp Carson, Colorado, will in turn become the 6th Armored Cavalry Regiment.

Colors and insignia of the 14th Regiment will be sent to Korea to be conferred upon the personnel of the 24th Regiment.

Although most of the racial integration in the Army was accomplished without disturbing unit designations, the 24th Regiment fell in a special category, the Army said.

The reason was that the 24th was organized in 1869 as an all-colored outfit and has so served ever since. Since its history as an all-colored regiment is so firmly fixed in the public mind, it was decided that a new designation was more appropriate for a racially mixed unit. Colors of the 24th Regiment will be retired

30a 1951

KOREAN WAR

NEWSPAPER
"EAGLE FORWARD" 24th Infantry Daily Newspaper

Edits Paper on Front Line

Bombed out buildings and occupied school houses is where Sgt. Malcolm B. Fulcher, Brooklyn, N.Y., has been publishing the paper "Eagle Forward," 24th Infantry daily newspaper. The sergeant is editor of the peper and non commissioned officer in charge of public information for the regiment in Kirea.

STOP AGGRESSOR PERMANENTLY, RHEE URGES U. N.

PUSAN, South Korea, Feb. 4 (AP) —President Rhee of the South Korean republic said yesterday United Nations action against aggression in Korea must be "severe enough to stop aggression not only now but also in the future." Rhee's statement was made in comment to a reporter on the U. N.'s decision to brand Red China as an aggressor in the Korean war.

Rhee said he saw no reason for American and supporting forces in Korea to stop at the 38th parallel, dividing line between North and South Korea.

"I do not think anyone but Communists or pro-Communists would ever think of the imaginary line which has already been erased," Rhee said. The Korean people, he added, will never accept any proposal for creation of such a line again.

RHEE WANTS U.N. TO DRIVE NORTH

Wants Army to Continue to Manchuria Line

Times Herald Tues. 3-27-51

By ROBERT SCHAKNE
(INS War Correspondent)

United States Eighth Army Headquarters in Korea, March 26 —President Syngman Rhee of the Republic of Korea Sunday reiterated his plea for the United Nations armies to cross the 38th parallel and unify Korea by driving up to the Manchurian border.

In a special Easter Sunday speech, the 76-year-old veteran fighter for Korean independence lashed back at foreign critics and warned that "to talk of stopping short of the Manchurian border makes no sense."

The venerable chief of state took to task "well-intentioned" but uninformed friends who have suggested that Gen. Douglas MacArthur halt his armies at the prewar boundary between Communist and Republican Korea.

The president explained:

"These people have not considered this proposal in the light of economic, political and military considerations. They do not realize that Korea can not exist economically or politically with the industrial north separated from the agricultural south by an artificial boundary."

Rhee went on to warn that the officers of the Korean army "will not lay down their arms and allow themselves to be killed for nothing."

He explained that the South Korean army was fighting for the unification of the country with the border established on "natural boundary lines of the Yalu and Tumen rivers."

He added:

"This line is easier to defend from a military standpoint and it is the historical and political division between Korea and Manchuria."

He suggested that if forces were needed to defend the Korean border from future aggression, an adequate supply of man power could be found among the half million "trained and available Korean reserves to be integrated in the ROK army."

Rhee Calls For Drive to Border Of Manchuria

Herald Tribune

Says It 'Makes No Sense' to Stop; Ironical About 'Impractical' Solutions

Mon. 3-26-51

By Christopher Rand

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

Copyright, 1951, New York Herald Tribune Inc.

TOKYO, Monday, March 26.—South Korean President Syngman Rhee said yesterday that "to talk of stopping short of the Manchurian border makes no sense."

No further statements were issued by General of the Army Douglas MacArthur after his two of Saturday—and there was little or no "hard" reaction to these from quotable persons here—but they were, nevertheless, the main subject of Easter week-end talk.

Lt. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer, commander of the Far East Air Force, said at an interview that any military objective within range of the F. E. A. F.'s B-29 Superfortresses can (but not necessarily will) be attacked effectively.

Rhee Uses Irony

President Rhee's announcement actually was made on Saturday but it was issued from Korea only yesterday. In the second paragraph it showed a mood of strong irony.

"There are many people thousands of miles away from Korea," he said, "with no actual knowledge of the military, economic and political conditions which prevail here who are forever advancing well intentioned but impractical propositions, resolutions and plans for the settlement of the 'Korea problem.'

"It has been the policy of the Koreans to remain silent rather than hurt the feelings of these well intentioned but uninformed friends by exposing the impractical nature of their proposals. As a result of this policy, most of these plans for the settlement of the Korean problem have gradually dropped from sight and been forgotten, with one important exception."

Cites Defense Possibilities

The exception, of course, was the 38 Parallel question. President Rhee believes the parallel should be crossed without hesitation. He said Korea cannot exist in separation.

Mr. Rhee then declared that if the U. N.'s announced objectives in Korea are to be achieved, the U. N. forces "must push on to the natural boundary line between Korea and Manchuria along the Yalu and Tumen Rivers." He added: "This line is easier to defend from a military standpoint, and it is the historical and political division between Korea and Manchuria."

He pointed out that once a "united, independent and democratic Korea" was established and its army bolstered by the training and equipping of 500,000 reserves now available, then U. N. forces could be withdrawn from Korea and the augmented South Korean Army could defend the Manchurian border.

A Bluff by MacArthur?

As for Gen. MacArthur's combination offer to negotiate with Communist China and threat to attack her, there was speculation here that it had been made to get the whole subject talked about —and perhaps thereby to worry Peking.

It was speculated that Gen. MacArthur, while prevented from attacking China, would, nevertheless, like to start people in various parts of the world agreeing that he should. Peking would then begin getting the wind up about Chinese Nationalist landings, etc.

This theory paints the MacArthur statement as a calculated military bluff. It ties in with the fact that the general less than three weeks ago declared that the war was approaching a stalemate.

Gen. Stratemeyer said at the interview he gave: "It is safe to say that, ton for ton, the B-29s of the Far East Air Force are even more effective than were the bombs dropped on Japan during World War II. I hasten to point out, however, that our immediate capabilities airplane-wise are in the neighborhood of 100 planes, while the strength of the war-time bomber force that so effectively devastated the military potential of Japan was well over 1,000. Any military objective within range of Far East Air Forces' B-29s can be attacked and attacked effectively. I am not saying they will be attacked."

He also said the Russian MiG-15 jet is almost as good as anything U. N. air forces have in Korea, that American propeller-drawn fighters could never have fought against a modern jet-equipped enemy and that "there can be no stalemate in Korea from an air viewpoint as long as we are permitted to maintain our devastating interdiction campaign in the enemy's rear areas."

Rhee Attacked In South Korea Political Crisis

His Impeachment Is Called For in Assembly Dispute Over His Appointments

Herald Tribune

TOKYO, Friday, May 11 (UP).—The South Korean government was rocked by dissension within its ranks today, and a cryptic dispatch from Pusan hinted at impeachment proceedings against President Syngman Rhee.

In a stormy session of the National Assembly at Pusan, speakers bitterly attacked President Rhee, demanded that he be asked whether he intended to quit and mentioned the necessity of invoking an impeachment measure.

Fri. 5-11-51

The government crisis stemmed from stubborn friction between the administration and the Assembly over Presidential appointments, President Rhee's failure to dismiss some officers and his persistent veto of bills passed in both the Assembly and Cabinet Council.

A dispatch filed from Pusan at 5:30 p. m. yesterday and many hours in transit indicated that the government was tottering under a lashing attack in the Assembly. Communication with Pusan is sketchy at best and non-existent many hours a day, preventing any immediate clarification of the situation.

Vice-President Resigns

Lee Si Yung, eighty-year-old Vice-President, an executive appointee without authority, submitted his resignation to the Assembly and thereby opened the attack on President Rhee.

Mr. Lee said he quit because he failed to see any improvement in the domestic and foreign policies of the Rhee administration. An earlier Pusan dispatch said the resignation "found most legislators in sympathy with the Vice-President, and they joined his attack on Rhee."

Mr. Lee charged that the country was going from bad to worse, and that most of President Rhee's appointments to office were "nothing but grand expectations." Mr. Lee was invited to address the Assembly yesterday.

The later dispatch said that when Mr. Lee appeared before the Assembly, its members rose and applauded him. It quoted Mr. Lee as saying: "the National Assembly's investigation is not enough to prop up the falling country. It is now necessary to take the impeachment measure."

Rhee Asked to Resign

A number of Assemblymen spoke in defense of Mr. Lee, the dispatch said. One of them, Lee Chong Hyun, was quoted:

"The time has come to take up an amendment to the constitution, which in three years of experience has proved crippled. However, in the one-month period of notice of the amendment, I am afraid of terror, murder and what not.

"We should ask the President whether he has the intention to quit."

Assemblyman Lee said President Rhee changed thirty-one ministers in two years and eight months, and none of them was "competent and qualified."

RHEE ASKED TO QUIT IN KOREA ASSEMBLY

Legislators Talk of Impeaching President Over Differences—Vice President Resigns

TOKYO, Friday, May 11 (UP)—The South Korean Government was rocked to its foundations today by brawling within its ranks. In a stormy session of the National Assembly at Pusan, speakers demanded that President Syngman Rhee be asked whether he intended to quit and mentioned the possible necessity of invoking an impeachment measure.

The crisis stemmed from friction between the Administration and the Assembly over Presidential appointments. Dr. Rhee's failure to dismiss some officers and his persistent veto of bills passed in both the Assembly and Cabinet Council.

A dispatch filed from Pusan at 5:30 P. M. yesterday, and many hours in transit, indicated the Government was tottering. Communication with Pusan is sketchy at best, preventing any immediate clarification of the situation.

Lee Si Yung, 82-year-old Vice President, an executive appointee without authority, submitted his resignation to the Assembly and thereby launched the attack on Dr. Rhee.

Mr. Lee said he quit because he failed to see any improvement in the domestic and foreign policies of the Rhee Administration. An earlier Pusan dispatch said the resignation "found most legislators in sympathy with the Vice President and they joined his attack on Dr. Rhee."

[A Reuters dispatch said Vice President Lee had resigned because of a big-scale embezzlement case involving Government officials and military officers.]

Mr. Lee charged the country was going from bad to worse, and most of Dr. Rhee's appointments were "nothing but grand expectations." Mr. Lee was quoted as having said:

"The National Assembly's investigation is not enough to prop up the falling country. It is now necessary to take the impeachment measure."

A number of Assemblymen spoke in support of Mr. Lee, the dispatch said. One of them, Lee Chong Hyun, declared:

"The time has come to take up an amendment to the Constitution which in three years of experience has proved crippled. However, in the one month period of notice of the amendment, I am afraid of terror, murder and what not. We should press the President, whether he has the intention to quit."

Assemblyman Lee said Dr. Rhee had changed thirty-one ministers in two years and eight months, and that none of them was "competent and qualified."

Vice President Lee said in an open letter to the nation:

"Since the establishment of our Republic, I have failed to see any high official who is qualified to hold his position."

RHEE URGES ROK UNITS REPLACE GI'S

Abundant, Willing Force Is Available, Leader Says

(The Associated Press)

Chicago, May 23—The Chicago Tribune said Tuesday night that South Korean President Syngman Rhee has urged the United States to replace GIs with newly trained Korean troops to save American lives.

Tribune correspondent Walter Simmons in a dispatch from Pusan, Korea, dated May 17, said Rhee attributed loss of thousands of American lives to "failure to use abundant and willing South Korean man power."

Simmons, in Wednesday editions of the Tribune, reported an interview five days ago with the South Korean president. A separate Tribune story from Tokyo said the Pusan dispatch was held up in its entirety by military censorship until its release Tuesday.

The story said Rhee advocated replacing GIs with new Korean troops "as rapidly as possible."

200,000 Available

If enough South Koreans were armed and trained, the newspaper quoted Rhee, all American infantry could be withdrawn, leaving only artillery and war planes to support the defense forces.

The story said further:

The South Korean republic at last reports had an army of about 200,000 troops in 10 divisions. Rhee has long urged that it be increased to 500,000 "to fight today and defend our borders tomorrow."

American officials had made two principal objections to Rhee's proposals: That South Korea hasn't enough money to support a large army and that it lacks sufficient trained officers for such an expansion of armed forces.

To this, the Tribune quoted Rhee:

"But let us look at these objections realistically. It is true that we are poor. But wouldn't it be less expensive for the United States to give us the weapons to defend ourselves than to send the same weapons over here in the hands of American troops."

Urges Use of US Officers

The story said Rhee admitted a shortage of trained officers, but said his troops would be proud to serve under American officers until South Koreans could be trained.

The South Korean president was quoted as saying he has 300,000 trained reservists now ready to fight if weapons and officers could be provided.

Simmons reported "a source close to the President charged there had been a 'sellout' in United Nations councils to prevent South Korea from expanding its army.

"'They want to keep us weak,'" this source said. "'They are afraid that if we become strong they cannot control us in such matters as crossing the 38th parallel. They want us weak so that if an appeasement deal is made with the Communists we shall be forced to agree.'"

Unyielding Rhee Warns World Against Phony Peace In Korea

PRESIDENT SYNGMAN RHEE

By FRANK KING

PUSAN, KOREA, June 12—(AP)—President Syngman Rhee Tuesday warned the world against a "phony peace" in Korea, cruelly ravaged by war.

Rhee said he meant the warring for "the United Nations, the United States, all free people—and the Communists, who are the enemies of the free people."

He defined "phony peace" as "any cease-fire order, negotiation, cessation, or settlement that leaves Korea divided by the artificial and meaningless geographical line of the 38th parallel."

"The Yalu River (boundary with Manchuria) is our objective," said the 76-year-old President in an exclusive interview that covered an hour and 40 minutes of questions and answers about the plight of this battered, blood-stained land.

Reports during recent weeks of efforts to seize any opportunity for peace in Korea evidently have caused the venerable Korean president great concern.

He remains an unyielding, implacable foe of world communism with which he says there can be no compromise.

More War Foreseen

"If the United Nations do not gain victory in Korea, the end will not be peace, but more war in Europe as well as Asia," Rhee insisted, "and world Communists will be able to say 'we are still winning'.

"Give us arms and training and the mothers of America needn't worry about their boys fighting and dying in Korea.

"Give us arms, training, and air cover from your planes and Koreans will do the killing and dying."

The interview took place at Rhee's home in Pusan, a rambling red brick two-story house such as an American county seat banker might have lived in during the 1920s.

The Korean cabinet was in session in the main front room when this reporter arrived with another AP staffer, O. H. P. King.

Through the open door you could hear the cabinet discussion. A small table was covered with hats of cabinet ministers. In the president's modest waiting room stood a small potbelied iron stove with its pipe wired to the wall.

President Rhee, whose friendly Oriental face seems to be wrethed in eternal smiles except when discussing his difficulties, said he liked fresh air. He led the way to chairs under the trees of a half-acre back garden.

History Is Retraced

There, with coffee as refreshment, he ranged over 4,000 years of Korean history.

The uncompromising Rhee denies the existence of the 38th parallel as a border, and would rush the United Nations army on to the Yalu.

"We pledge ourselves honestly and sincerely never to put one foot across the Yalue River," said Rhee.

"Victory is nearer than ever before, yet in recent weeks there have been voices calling for stopping the advancing armies at the 38th parallel.

"I don't know where these voices come from," exclaimed Rhee with a harsh ring in his voice and his hand raised in a gesture of despair.

Pressed by questions, he said the voices he heard were those of world communism.

"The Chinese Communists will not and cannot continue this war very long," he said. "It is difficult for the West to understand Oriental psychology, but if the Chinese want to save face, they can speak the truth and say they were forced into this war in Korea by Soviet Russia.

"Soviet Russia doesn't want war in Asia now."

Korean War

PRESIDENT SYNGMAN RHEE
REPUBLIC OF KOREA

REUNITED KOREA IS URGED BY RHEE

South Korean President Says Free Nation Vital

(The Associated Press)

New York, June 25—The Korean ambassador to the United States said Monday South Korea will reject any cease-fire that does not provide for "the complete reunification of the Korean peninsula."

The ambassador said this stand was outlined in a message from President Syngman Rhee in Pusan.

Rhee was quoted also as demanding a voice for South Korea in any cease-fire negotiations.

The ambassador, Dr. You Chan Yang, told a news conference that President Rhee messaged:

"Any (cease-fire) proposal short of complete reunification of the Korean peninsula will be unacceptable.

"This is our minimum requirement.

"Without our participation in all discussions regarding Korea, they will be futile."

Speaking for himself, Dr. Yang said he doubted the sincerity of a cease-fire proposal by Soviet deputy foreign Minister Jacob A. Malik.

And the ambassador added:

"If any discussions take place without representation of the Republic of Korea, it will be fruitless."

Dr. Yang said Korea had no voice in the prewar division of the peninsula along the 38th parallel.

"I hope they do not make the same terrible mistake this time," he told newsmen.

Rhee Hopes for Quick Peace

Warns, in Christmas Message, It Must Be Without Surrender

PUSAN, Korea, Dec. 25 (AP).—President Syngman Rhee of the South Korea Republic in a Christmas message today expressed hope for a quick peace, but without surrender to the Communists.

"At this Christmas season, all those whose loved ones are fighting against aggression are longing for a quick peace," he said. "What we must remember is that a peace of surrender, of defeat, of abandonment of our goals and ideals, would be the sure beginning of a new cycle of defeats." Mr. Rhee opposes any settlement of the conflict that would leave Korea divided.

14 RUSSIAN OFFICERS HANGED FOR PLOTTING STALIN'S DEATH

Planned to Kill Top Reds, E. Germans Report

By RICHARD S. WEIL
(INS Staff Correspondent)

Berlin, March 12—Fourteen Soviet officers in East Germany were reported Monday night to have been hanged for allegedly plotting the assassination of Premier Stalin and top members of the Soviet Politburo.

Authoritative East German government sources reported the executions and the arrest of more than 200 anti-Stalin Germans in the most intensive crackdown to date on a Russian underground resistance movement in the Soviet occupation zone.

The condemned officers were said to have been hanged at Torgau during the night of Feb. 27-28 after being sentenced by a special military court that devoted an average of 10 minutes to hearing each case.

Families Deported

The doomed men were reportedly accused of planning to kill Russia's top leaders, when and if they returned to Russia and an opportunity presented itself.

After the executions, the families of the executed officers were said to have been deported to Siberia under armed guard.

Additional executions and more arrests are expected in connection with the crackdown on the underground.

The counteraction by the Russians, carried out in a series of co-ordinated raids by secret and military police, was said to have turned up the fact that the resistance movement in East Germany operated at the highest levels.

Its branches were said to have reached not only into the Soviet Army forces but also into the occupation administration.

German informants said the new developments emphasize the steady growth of the underground movement, which recently has been marked by an intensive anti-Soviet propaganda campaign.

Secret Leaflets

Through secretly distributed leaflets, the campaign leaders have called for "death of our traitors and tyrants"—meaning the rulers of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet leaders were charged with "posing as our legitimate rulers."

STALIN SAYS U.N. DOOMED TO DEFEAT IN KOREA WAR

Unless Red China Appeals Accepted

LONDON, Feb. 16 (AP).—Prime Minister Joseph Stalin said Friday night that the United Nations is doomed to defeat in Korea unless the United States and Great Britain accept Red China's proposals for settling Far East problems.

He said the United States is leading the United Nations toward war and disintegration along "the inglorious road of the League of Nations."

The 71-year-old Russian leader made his first major pronouncement in two years on world affairs. Despite his talk of war, he said World War III is not inevitable at the present time.

Stalin made his views known in a long interview published by the Communist newspaper Pravda and broadcast from Moscow.

Stalin assailed as "shameful" the United Nations decision to brand Communist China an aggressor. He depicted the Korean war as "extremely unpopular" among American and British soldiers, asserting:

"It stands to reason that the most experienced generals and officers can suffer defeat if the soldiers regard the war imposed upon them as profoundly unjust. . . . It is difficult to convince the soldiers that the United States of America is entitled to defend its security on the territory of Korea and at the frontiers of China."

Pravda said it asked Stalin how the Korean war would end, and that he replied:

"If Britain and the United States reject finally the proposals made by the People's Government of China, the war in Korea can only end in a defeat of the interventionists."

The proposals he referred to apparently are the demands of Communist China that the U.N. forces withdraw from Korea, that Communist China be admitted to the United Nations and that the United States forces withdraw from the Formosa area.

On the broad subject of the United Nations, Stalin declared its "aggressive core" is thirty countries of the North Atlantic Pact, led by the United States, and twenty Latin-American countries.

"The representatives of these countries now decide the fate of war and peace in the United Nations," Stalin said. "It was they who carried in the United Nations the shameful decision on the aggressiveness of the Chinese People's Republic.

"Being turned into a tool of aggressive war, the United Nations organization is at the same time ceasing to be a world organization of nations enjoying equal rights. The United Nations organization is now not so much a world organization as an organization for the Americans, an organization acting on behalf of the American aggressors.

"Not only the United States and Canada are striving to unleash a new war. The same stand has also been taken by twenty Latin-American countries, the landowners and businessmen of which are craving for a new war somewhere in Europe or Asia in order to sell goods to the belligerent countries. . . .

"The United Nations organization is therefore taking the inglorious road of the League of Nations. In this way it is burying its moral prestige and dooming itself to disintegration.

But to the question, "Do you consider a new world war inevitable?" Stalin was quoted in Pravda as replying:

"At least at the present time it can not be considered inevitable. Of course in the United States, in Britain as also in France, there are aggressive forces thirsting for a new war. They need war to obtain superprofits, to plunder other countries. These aggressive forces control the reactionary governments. But at the same time they are afraid of their peoples, who do not want a new war and stand for the maintenance of peace."

Stalin said these forces were trying to deceive the peoples and had led their governments to turn down Soviet bids for peace and the control of arms. Peace will be preserved, he said, if the peoples take the job into their own hands. Stalin declared the Soviet Union will "continue firmly to pursue a policy of averting war and maintaining peace."

Stalin said that Prime Minister Clement Attlee of Britain had lied in depicting the Soviet Union as building up its armed forces.

"It is known to the whole world that Soviet Union demobilized its troops after the war," Stalin declared.

"Prime Minister Attlee needs a lie against the Soviet Union and it is essential to him to depict the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union as an aggressive one—and the aggressive policy of the British Government as a peaceful one—in order to mislead the British people, to impose upon them that lie about the U.S.S.R. and thus to draw them by means of deceit into the new world war being organized by the ruling circles of the United States.

"It is obvious that Prime Minister Attlee is not in favor of preserving peace, but of unleashing a new aggressive world war."

PRIME MINISTER JAWAHARIEL NEHRU
INDIA

Nehru Suggests West Quit Asia But Give Help

Herald Tribune

Tells 8-Nation Meeting in LondonChina ShouldGet Formosa and U. N. Seat

Feat 1-6-51

LONDON, Jan. 5 (AP).—Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India discussed before British Commonwealth leaders today a formula on Asian aspirations which would involve a further Western withdrawal from Asia but provide Western help in raising living standards of that continent.

Qualified sources said Nehru dominated talk among leaders of the eight nations represented here on the topic of restoring peace to Korea and stability to Asia. The study was inconclusive. It is to be completed Monday.

Nehru's formula provides that:

Communist China be admitted to the United Nations.

A Korean case-fire be effected as a prelude to creating an independent, united and democratic Korean state.

Formosa be turned over to the duly-recognized government of China, as provided in the Cairo declaration of 1943.

A peace treaty be completed to restore independence to Japan.

France consider quitting Indo-China and Britain, in time, pull out of Malaya in the face of those countries' rising revolutionary movements.

The advanced nations of the West help the under-developed Asian peoples to raise their living standards—but without strings.

Britain's Foreign Secretary, Ernest Bevin, was said to have led off the discussion by reaffirming his view that Britain did right in recognizing Communist China. Mr. Bevin has said that if peace can be preserved a policy of friendship with Communist China might weaken, if not break, the Peking-Moscow axis.

Australian Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies was said to be against admitting Communist China to the United Nations at a time when her troops are fighting American and other U. N. soldiers. He argued that American public opinion could not be ignored on this score. New Zealand and South Africa were reported in broad agreement with the Australian view.

The informants said there seems to be a general feeling among the Commonwealth leaders—so far not a set attitude—against supporting the American proposal that the U. N. declare Communist China, an aggressor.

The Commonwealth leaders apparently argue that such a course sooner or later must involve enforcement which, they fear, could lead to war. They seem agreed that military action against Communist China will achieve little and will dissipate the energies of the non-Communist world at a time when these should be conserved.

Nevertheless, they went on record yesterday as affirming that U. N. authority—presumably in Korea—must be maintained for the sake of world peace.

Nehru Says Branding Peiping as Aggressor Would Bar Peace

Herald Tribune 1-18-51

By the Associated Press

PARIS, Jan. 18.—Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru said yesterday the United Nations must avoid branding Communist China an aggressor or abandon hope for peace in the Far East.

"To brand China an aggressor in Korea would bolt and bar the door to a peaceful settlement," Mr. Nehru told a news conference. "We must avoid doing this, even if China rejects the United Nations' cease-fire proposal."

The Peiping radio broadcast the Communist Chinese rejection about the time Mr. Nehru was speaking.

"All the troubles in the Far East arise from the failure of the world to adjust itself to the changes which have taken place in Asia," the Indian leader said. "A new power exists in Asia and that fact should be recognized. The fact is no less a fact because some people refuse to recognize its existence."

The United States is the most powerful nation not recognizing Communist China. The United States is sponsoring a measure before the U. N. to have Communist China declared an aggressor.

India not only recognizes the Peiping regime as China's legitimate government, but holds that it should be given the U. N. seats held by the Nationalist Chinese delegates of Chiang Kai-shek. India is one of the nations suggested in Peiping's broadcast for a seven-nation conference on Far Eastern problems. The others are Communist China, Russia, the United States, France, Britain and Egypt.

Mr. Nehru came to Paris by plane yesterday from London, where he attended a conference of British Commonwealth prime ministers. He is talking about world affairs here with French officials, India's ambassadors to Europe and Sir Benegal Rau, the Indian envoy to the U. N. He scheduled a meeting today with U. N. Secretary-General Trygve Lie, who is visiting in Paris.

Where Army Brass Stands

FORMER Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell of Chicago and some colored newspapers have charged, without specification, that General MacArthur sanctioned racial segregation in military areas under his command, and for that reason should not command any sympathy from Negroes.

Whether or not General MacArthur was guilty as charged (and we believe he was —like most of the top Army brass) is now not a moot question since he has probably relinquished his last command.

What is much more pertinent is the fact that Gen. Omar Bradley, the Army Chief of Staff, and his associates are on record as favoring racial segregation, and that they are not suspended or retired but in active service.

Last year General Bradley at Fort Knox, Ky., told newsmen that he "favored segregation of white and Negro units in the lower level of the Army" and defended it on the grounds that its abolition would "jeopardize national security, on the one hand," and offered "several advantages to the Negro soldier in this arrangement."

At the hearings before the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Forces, Major General Dahlquist, a General Staff member, declared that "the very separation of these people into units has been the thing that has given the Negro far greater opportunity than I think any business or profession in the United States can point to."

These views were backed up by the then Secretary of the Army, Kenneth C. Royall, who reminded that: "We must remember that in close personal relationships such as exist in the Army unit, as in civilian life, voluntary segregation is the normal thing. And this is true even in those localities where no type of segregation is required by law."

While admittedly there have been some changes in practices in various Army camps and stations, segregation remains the general practice in the field, even though some of the units may be smaller and as such "integrated" into larger units.

It seems reasonable to assume that President Truman is familiar with these views of General Bradley and his General Staff members; and it is certain that so far he has done little about it.

Here, at least, the military arm seems superior to the political one.

National GRAPEVINE

What Price Glory?

THERE ARE NO limits to which some prima donnas will go to sustain their egomaniacal bid for fame and glory. Like General MacArthur. Not content to accept a hero's berth for alleged policy violations which would have gotten lesser lights imprisonment or death he's now trying to saddle the Administration with the responsibility for the "white supremacy" policy maintained in the Pacific theater under his command. Now any bat-brain in the country on speaking terms with the facts knows that Army regulations permitted MacArthur to utilize his troops on a completely integrated basis, and he didn't. An Army policy statement issued January 16, 1951, directed commanding generals to assign Negro technicians to any units where their specialities could be used. It permitted commanders to fill "any other vacancies in white units" with Negroes possessing appropriate skills. But MacArthur is quoted by a weekly newspaper as saying his racial segregation policy was dictated by Washington, which is another brand of the same double-talk which marked his recent testimony before a Senate Committee investigating his booting. As Commander-in-Chief of the United States armed forces, President Truman would be the logical person to dictate a policy for utilizing military personnel. And his record, both in ascribing to recommendations of his Civil Rights Committee which bitterly assailed armed services segregation and in naming and endorsing proposals of his Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity brand this charge as brazenly untrue. Moreover, it strikes us as more than a little strange that a general with the kind of "I am God" complex apparently enjoyed by McArthur would meekly accept the dictates of the President on a racial matter and tell him to go fly a kite on a matter as basic as U. S. foreign policy. And if it's the Army MacArthur is accusing of dictating the segregation policy he followed, then how does it happen that racial integration in the policy followed in more than a half dozen Army training camps from Camp Ord, California, where it started to Fort Jackson in Charleston, S. C., with nary a whimper from Army responsibles. True Army policy can stand a lot of cleaning, but it's rock-ribbed die-hards, like MacArthur, who'll have to change their racial views with respect to the Negroes' military potential before much can be accomplished. It's our guess that back of the general's soul-purging declaration of racial Simon-pureness are some pitifully veiled political ambitions for 1952 and that he's been advised by GOP political topsters to disassociate himself from "white supremacy" charges. Else Repubs are using him as their intermediary to tell the world they're straight on the race issue when their slimy civil rights record says differently. Whatever the pitch, it strikes us strange —very strange, that the deposed general should have chosen of his own free will to give his first exclusive interview to a Negro newspaper on a race issue. You take it from there.

White, Marshall Blast MacArthur's Story

By VENICE SPRAGGS

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The denial by General MacArthur of any responsibility for segregation of Negro troops in his commands was challenged this week by Thurgood Marshall, Walter White and high placed Army officials interviewed by the Chicago Defender.

Citing integration in the Navy and Air Force which followed President Truman's executive order abolishing discrimination in the armed forces, Walter White stated:

"Genral MacArthur cannot escape responsibility for the continuation of the pattern of segregation among the troops under his command which led among other unfortunate consequences to the disproportionate number of courts martial which have occurred in the Far East Command."

Interviewed by Arnold De Mille in New York, Thurgood Marshall declared that "under Truman's executive order, General MacArthur had complete authority to break down segregation with one stroke and within one hour, if he wanted to do so."

Marshall continued: "This is made even clearer with one look at the Air Corps and the Navy within General MacArthur's far east command. Negros were completely integrated into the Air Corp and into the Navy."

High ranking officials in the Pentagon referred to President Truman's executive order 9981 that was issued July 26, 1948 creating the President's Committee on Equality in the Armed Forces.

The order stated "It is hereby declared to be the policy of the President that there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed services without regard to race, color, religion or national origin. This policy shall be put into effect as rapidly as possible, having due regard to the time required to effectuate any necessary changes without impairing efficiency or morale."

John Sengstacke of the Chicago Defender and Lester Granger of the National Urban League, served on the President's committee whose recommendations were followed by the Navy and Air Force and some field commanders of the Army.

Commanding officers at Camp Ord, California; Fort Jackson, Columbia, S. C. and Camp Breckenridge, Kentucky, have integrated Negro and white troops although General MacArthur denies having had such authority.

"The only service in the far east command which maintains segregation," Marshall stated, "was General MacArthur's army. If the commanders in charge of the Air Force and the Navy could break down segregation then it goes without saying that the supreme commander could break it down in his army, ife he so desired.

"At the top of the General Headquarters in the Dai-Ichi building which is a huge modern sixstory building that would give credit to New York City, there are hundreds of officers and enlisted men from a five-star general down to private. There is not one single Negro Army person in the building.

"The only Negroes in the entire building are three Negro ladies working as civilians. Here is a building where MacArthur did all of his work. Here is the control center for the entire far-east command. All visitors to Tokyo invariably go to that building and this building is shown as an example of democracy in practice in Japan.

"Less than two blocks down the street is the far-east air force command building. In this building Negroes are integrated from top to bottom. Obvious to anyone interested in the problem is how same services draw Negroes from the areas in this country."

Stay Home As Rebel Flags Fly

HOUSTON — With Confederate flags flying, deposed General Douglas MacArthur swept through Texas last week like a cyclone. But to the million Negroes in the Pan Handle state, he was just a breeze.

In Dallas, Austin, San Antonio, Forth Worth, Galveston and Houston, as if by pre-arrangement, colored Texans stayed away from MacArthur parades, speeches, etc., in droves.

Since city officials and others in charge of the ceremonies made no efforts to include them in the festivities Negro leaders didn't even have enough curiosity to watch the "old soldier" go by.

The closest thing to Negro participation occurred in Austin where the Anderson high school band was stationed along the route the MacArthur motorcade took from the airport to the downtown district.

The cortege, however, moved with such speed through the Negro district that the band had hardly started playing "The Star Spangled Banner" before the general had disappeared in a cloud of Texas dust.

Less than 200 Negroes gathered at the capital to hear Mac continue his rantings against the Truman administration.

A detachment of Negro soldiers were spotted in the Ft. Worth parade but this added Negro participation in MacArthur's march on Texas.

Dallas officials showed no interest in including Negroes in on their welcome for the controversial MacArthur. So Negroes showed no interest in welcoming him. When he arrived at the airport, none paid respects to the general and red caps, maintenance men and mechanics kept right on working. To them the five-star general was "just another guy."

Spot Interviews

No Negroes were seen in the slim crowd which gathered at the Cotton Bowl for MacArthur's Dallas speech. Spot interviews of 30 Negroes on the streets of Dallas brought a unanimous vote that they had nothing to cheer about so far as MacArthur is concerned.

All said they have little love for the general because of NAACP Atty. Thurgood Marshall's first hand report on the jim crow treatment of Negroes under MacArthur's command in the Far East.

In Houston, it appeared that whites, too, were giving MacArthur the cold shoulder. The welcoming committee expected 70,000 to fill the Rice institute stadium for the general's speech. He spoke to 10,000 occupied seats and 60,000 empties.

The pattern of Negro participation was the same in Houston, Galveston, and Ft. Worth. No Negroes on the welcoming committees and very, very few on hand to greet MacArthur.

It appeared, as on observer put it, "so far as we are concerned, the old soldier might as well fulfill his promise and fade on out of the picture."

Friends of 'Mrs. Mac'—Mrs. Jean MacArthur, wife of General Douglas MacArthur, greeted her former servants when she returned to her hometown, Murfreesboro, Tenn., with the general last week. She carries a huge bouquet of flowers as she greets three of her ex-servants at her wedding anniversary-homecoming.—INP.

Mary Ellen Vaughn Gets History's 'Biggest Hug'

Old Servants Happy, See Mrs. MacArthur

MURFREESBORO, Tenn. — "I hugged her and she hugged me, and that's the biggest hug that's been in the history of the world!

"I was so overjoyed that I didn't know whether I was sweating or crying.

"I hugged her good.

"She looks the same to me.

"She left here fourteen years ago and married the big general, and she's not aged a day.

"He squeezed my hand and said, 'She talks about you all the time.'"

"That little boy said, 'I've never seen you before, but I know you are Mary Ellen Vaughn.'"

Thus spoke the 58-year-old Negro woman who was maid for Mrs. Douglas MacArthur "off and on" for sixteen years before "Miss Jean" married the general. She was sitting in a rocking chair under a juniper tree after the MacArthur celebration had swirled down East Lytle Street here Monday.

The procession paused for a short time in front of the former home of Mrs. MacArthur, white-columned and majestic.

The crowd swarmed in on them. There were Mary Ellen, Cricket Sewart, Lillie Ellis and Matilda Avent.

They are all people who had worked at the home of Jean Marie Faircloth when she lived here.

Mary Ellen was the happiest of the faithful few.

'Great Efforts' Have Been Made to Cause Race War, MacArthur Tells Negro Paper

PITTSBURGH, June 3 (AP)—The Pittsburgh Courier, national Negro weekly, quotes General of the Army Douglas MacArthur in its current issue as saying "great efforts have been made in recent years to provoke a racial war."

The Courier said the general had made the statement in an interview in New York. In a copyrighted article, he was quoted as saying:

"Believe me, when I tell you that any all-out war in the future will be disastrous to the world * * * but a racial war would throw us back to the dark ages. I dread the thought."

The article said the dismissed Far Eastern Commander had told The Courier that racial prejudice and the ignoring of the nationalistic ambitions of Asians would jeopardize the global position of the United States and open the way to Communistic control of the Pacific.

Referring to charges that courts-martial of Negroes had been excessive in his command, the general declared:

"I was unaware of the prevalency of these courts-martial as far as race is concerned until they were called to my attention * * * I immediately ordered a complete investigation. The report I asked for had not reached me when I left Tokyo. I am willing to concede that these courts-martial may have been excessive."

As a side comment on the courts-martial the general said: "During the early days of the Korean campaign, morale of all troops was low."

He added that he did not think "there was a question of discrimination involved in the courts-martial."

The newspaper quoted General MacArthur last week as saying he had not discriminiated against Negroes and had not ordered Negro units segregated.

[From Late Editions of Yesterday's TIMES.]

M'ARTHUR ASSAILS 'JIM CROW' IN ARMY

Negro Units Were 'Created' in Washington, He Asserts, and He 'Integrated' Them

PITTSBURGH, May 27 (UP)—The Pittsburgh Courier quoted General of the Army Douglas MacArthur today as denying Jim Crow Army units were maintained in his command.

The Courier, a Negro weekly, newspaper, said in an exclusive copyrighted story that General MacArthur told its Washington Bureau chief, Stanley Roberts, that he was "far from being an advocate of white supremacy."

"I know and understand the needs of colored peoples throughout the world * * * perhaps more than any living American," General MacArthur was quoted.

Further details of the interview were given as follows:

The general said he was convinced that many of those who accused others of "white supremacy" views were "slanted propagandists" who were "attempting to use Negro Americans for partisan reasons."

"Now let's talk about my troops," the general proceeded. "I have one criticism of Negro troops. They didn't send me enough of them."

He declared that he did not "create Negro units in the United States armed forces."

"They were created in Washington and sent to me as already organized Jim Crow units," he added. "I did not ask for men by race. I did not ask for Negro nor for white men.

"I asked Washington for 'men.' I accepted what Washington sent me. I don't believe that any theater commander in American war history accepted and integrated the number of Negro troops that I did.

"As for replacements from the United States coming into my command—they could go into any Army unit, and did, where needed. A soldier has been a soldier all on the basis of equality. I have always practiced it.

"In my commands, if segregation exists * * * it exists as it may have been dictated from Washington. And certainly discrimination never existed. Any statements to the contrary, from any source, are propaganda and unfounded."

The Courier said that Mr. Roberts interviewed the general last Tuesday in the MacArthur suite in the Waldorf Tower in New York. It was the "first private 'on the record' interview given any newspaper since the general's return five weeks ago," it stated.

The MacArthur Controversy

While we are still of the opinion that President Truman had the right to dismiss General MacArthur if he felt it wise to do so, we do not concur with angry partisans who had their way in preventing the General from having a public hearing during the three days last week he was before a congressional committee.

There has been so much said by so many people about the same subject it is inconceivable that the General could have said anything endangering national security that has not already been said, and we are also of the opinion that a man as intelligent as General MacArthur would be patriotic enough to know when he was running into territory that might give aid and comfort to the enemy, and would avoid making statements damaging to the security of the nation without being bridled.

As it is, a large segment of the population feel at this moment General MacArthur gave testimony withheld by the committee that would change the color of the whole Asian situation. We personally are not of this opinion, but we are attempting to picture the condition of the public mind. We believe the General during his three days talk said substantially what he wanted to say and that the substance of his basic position was given, though censored, to the public.

But in public life many times it is not what is, but what seems to be, that forms public opinion, and that is the reason why we feel it was a political and moral blunder for the Democrats to hold a secret hearing, allowing the general public to have only that portion of the testimony which in the judgment of the Democrats was fit for dessimination among the masses.

People have begun to lose faith in their government and we predict now the Republicans for sometime to come will convey the idea to the public that MacArthur during the hearings said a number of damaging things not released to the public. The wonder in our mind is that folk would not feel that to undermine the confidence people have in the government and its officials endangers national security.

In our judgment, all the former Asian commander did was to emphasize over and over again the position he had already taken on the situation in the Far East, during the three-day hearing last week. It is our opinion he made no contribution to the subject discussed so furiously that had not already been fully exploited. We knew before he reached Washington he wanted to expand his military operations to Manchuria and to the mainland of Red China. We know also he wanted to rearm and ship Chang kai Chek's troops to the Chinese coast. You try to think of any additional information he offered other than to highlight his position on these subjects.

When it comes to the warnings he interpolated in his talk while on the witness stand, regarding what is going to happen, that of course is entirely conjectural, and his guess may be as bad as it was when he said he would have the boys back home by Christmas, or earlier, when he told President Truman on Wake Island he did not believe Red China would enter the affray. These predictions that punctuated his statement before the senate committee do not prove anything pro or con on the issues at bar.

Of course while listening to General MacArthur one should not lose sight of the basic issue in which is recall was grounded. While his ideas and notions regarding the situation in Asia are valuable because of his closeness to the problems of the East for many years, one should not overlook the fact that President Truman dismissed the General because he was insubordinate. Even if all MacArthur said on the witness stand is true, the fact still remains that he was in subordinate to the commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the United States. Recent courts martial on the Korean front indicate clearly the attitude the army takes towards insubordination.

MacArthur Kept Jim Crow, Walter White Charges

NEW YORK — General Douglas MacArthur's disavowal of responsibility for the segregation of Negro troops under his command in the Far East as reported in The Courier recently was challenged by Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mr. White recalled that although the general had presidential authorization to break up segregation and had been urged by the N. A. A. C. P. official to do so in 1945 and again in 1949, no effective steps were taken in that direction. Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, who was in the Far East in January and February, 1951, reported that segregation was the prevailing pattern in the Army, whereas the Navy and Air Force had moved promptly to get rid of this pattern.

The text of Mr. White's statement follows:

"There is nothing, in my experiences with General MacArthur to justify or warrant any charge that he is a "white supremacist." On the contrary, he was exceedingly cordial and frank when I talked with him in the Philippines in 1945 and in Tokyo in 1949. On both occasions we discussed the possibility and necessity of abolition of racial segregation in the armed services. It will be remembered that the 93rd Division had been sent to the Pacific after being trained as a combat unit. But on arrival in the Pacific it was split up, scattered widely and used as port battalions, trucking companies, engineering companies and other service units. At the request of the then Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, I discussed the re-assembling of the Division and refresher training in combat. General MacArthur promised to do this and kept his promise.

"But on the matter of actual steps towards integration of the troops under his command I cannot agree with General MacArthur. In 1946 President Truman issued his executive order to abolish racial discrimination in the armed services. This order has been obeyed by the Navy and the Air Force. But when I was in Japan in 1949 I saw little evidence of any compliance with the integration order. I saw a few instances of integration in housing of officers and some in a service club at Yokahama. But the pattern of segregation otherwise was as rigid as ever.

"Thurgood Marshall found the same to be true in Tokyo and Korea in 1951.

"Thus, General MacArthur cannot escape responsibility for the continuation of the pattern of segregation among the troops under his command which led among other unfortunate consequences to the disproportionate number of courts martial which have occurred in the Far East command."

The Last Time I Saw MacArthur

By ETHEL PAYNE
Former Tokyo Service Club Director

IT WAS March 19 of a Sunday afternoon so brilliant with sunshine and so intoxicating with the champagne of Spring that in a moment of sheer abandonment you could forget there was a war and rumors of more war.

The plaza and park before the Imperial Palace grounds were thronged with crowds of people, grateful that at long last the tenacious chilly tentacles of winter were relaxed and heaven-sent gentle breezes from the south could once more caress with endearing charms.

Gen. DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

The cherry trees swelled and readied themselves for their superb annual showing. Here and there among the crowds were red pompomed berets of French sailors, the cocked hats of Australian soldiers, and the cockily set garrison caps of American GI Joes.

Geisha girls in flowered kimonos, lacquered head-dresses and [illegible] white masks of make-up minced along in contrast to giggling shop girls in uplift sweaters and sheath skirts. Pedi-cabs and rickshas wheeled in and out on the alert for customers.

The Japanese traffic policeman on the corner of A and Z avenues blew a shrill whistle at the grimy driver of the rackety charcoal-powered taxi who was trying to make a forbidden U turn. The driver bared his tarnished silver teeth and bobbed a series of convulsive gomenasais (apologies).

So it was Sunday again like hundreds of other Sundays except that I was sweating it out for the eighth day for a plane to take me back to the States. My last three hour check-in at MATS (Military Air Transport Service) was at 12 o'clock. It was now 2:15 and since the office was just down the street from the Dai Ichi I decided to go over for the "daily review" (as we had come to dub it) perhaps my last opportunity to participate in this ceremony.

* * *

FOR MORE THAN five years this ritual had been carried out rain or shine, the only exception being when SCAP was making a routine visit to the Korean Front. So I grabbed my movie camera and hurried over to jockey my way into a good position.

There was already a densely packed que of spectators lining the sidewalks on both sides of the entrance and across the streets. The two handsme handpicked six-foot honor guardsmen in the portico, their boots and helmets gleaming, white gloves and uniform immacluate cast cool imperturable glances at the gapping country dwellers come to the city to gaze in open-mouthed awe at this evidence of military majesty.

Blue uniformed Japanese policemen importantly waved the forgetful ones who stepped across the yellow lines back into place. Old wrinkled Mama Sans bent nearly double from years of toil, workmen with sweat bands around their heads and the short coats bearing the symbol of their trade painted on the back, pimply sallow students in shabby black suits and peaked caps, tired young mothers with solemn sloe-eyed babies on their back peeping over their houlders—these made up the face of Japan come to pay respect to their ruler.

The long black five star Cadillac waited in front. At 2:31 the signal came and a Japanese policeman ran quickly to the corner and rang a bell on a post. Traffic at the busy intersection came to a halt.

The GI chauffeur opened the door of the car. The two young guardsmen hustled out to the pavement and fixed themselves in parade rest positions. The people craned and Douglas MacArthur flanked by his aides strode majestically out, erect proud disdainful of the admiring glances of his subjects and yet fully aware of his role as Destiny's chosen to rule some 80,000,000 people.

The guardsmen snapped to stiff attention. The general stepped into his car and an MP blew his whistle. The guardsmen and the Japanese police saluted and the car moved off.

* * *

TOKYO came back to life again and I hurried on down to the office for the 3 o'clock check-in. The sergeant in charge gave me a routine "nothing yet," and then added in a jesting afterthought, "might as well wait and go home with MacArthur."

"Not me," I retorted, "I'd like to get home before the bloom is completely worn off."

At seven that evening my alert came through and 12 midnight I was seated in a Royal Canadian plane starting the 6,000 mile flight to San Francisco.

As the plane lifted itself into the air and I looked below at the twinkling lights of Haneda airport and watched the glimmer of the moon upon the water, the sergeant's words came back to me. I was leaving the kingdom of his Imperial Majesty, the Son of Heaven, Herohito, an emperor in name only by the grace of the Supreme Commander of Allied Powers, Commander in Chief of the Far Eastern Forces, Commander United Nations' Forces, General of the Army, Douglas MacArthur. "Ceasar of the Pacific," John Gunther recently called him.

Although the storm was brewing even then, his removal just three weeks later was astounding and unbelievable. Remove him! Might as well take the sun out of the heavens, so great was his fixation and importance. Thus was the fallacy of the Japanese people, the band of fanatically loyal cohorts who surrounded him, and Douglas MacArthur, himself.

They forgot that kingdoms rise and fall and that everything has a beginning and an end. He represented a democracy, but no absolute monarch in history ever wielded so much power on so vast a scale.

* * *

What of the man himself? Although there is no doubt of his military knowledge, his weakness was his utter inability to keep from always projecting the personality of Douglas MacArthur into every order and stratagem that he conceived.

He had an unshakable belief that destiny had selected him as the sole instrument of defeating the totalitarian forces and uniting the entire Asiatic world. In the beginning of the Korean campaign his communiques were eloquent flights of oratory and fantastic claims of victories where there were none. It was this same lofty dwelling in the clouds which led him to deploy vast armies in sweeping moves where he had only small units.

His genius was demonstrated in the Inchon landings. And misguided intelligence led his troops into the ill-fated Chosin Reservoir trap. He constantly irritated the press by his refusal to allow them free question and answer periods and his inaccessibility.

He had no tolerance of criticism and the writer who dared to criticize him knew before he put his pen to paper that he was writing his own ticket of banishment from the Far East.

The GIs: What did they think of him? Some of the stories which floated around Tokyo are an indication of the opinions of GI Joe, equivalent to the man in the streets. Here are some as I heard them:—MacArthur died and went to heaven, knocked on the door. St. Peter answered the door, asked who was it. "Douglas MacArthur," was the reply. "Just a moment," St. Peter answers. He goes into the inner room and says to the tired man sitting on the throne: "Hey, J. C., here's your relief."

Another story goes the rounds. "Have you heard the latest? No, what is it? They gonna have God psychoanalyzed. Why? Well, He's beginning to think He's MacArthur."

Then, there were the group of GIs who were gambling during a terrific typhoon. With the aid of a candle and a blanket they were busy at this ancient custom when the wind which had reached a velocity of 90 miles per hour suddenly swished a window out and out went the money, too.

Whereupon, one GI rose and tragically declaimed: "Hey, somebody, call MacArthur and tell him to put this old storm at ease!"

* * *

Certainly among many GIs there was never a feeling of camaraderie or chumminess toward the general. You don't pal with an idol. You worship it or you curse it beneath your breath as the source of your misery.

The problem of integration in the Armed Forces is still a thorny question, although the Navy and Air Force have complied with the directive, the Army has made little or no progress.

One of the main reasons for the continued persistence of segregated units in the Far East, particularly Japan is the blatant ignorance of the problem by Douglas MacArthur. It was not discussed, in fact it never existed and any attempts to question policies were aborted before they got aborning.

Not one Negro soldier was in his handpicked honor guard and indeed in the whole of General Headquarters there are no officers or enlisted men.

It is a fact that the enormous casualties suffered by the 24th Infantry Regiment and the 159th Field Artillery Battalion, both all Negro outfits, might have been lighter had there been replacements for them, but the wanton die-hard attitude of segregation has been a costly and needless waste of lives.

The same attitude is responsible today for the ugly cropping up again of prejudice in the Red Cross when they refuse to allow Negro women to serve as volunteer workers in Army hospitals in Japan even though the very corridors are crowded with casualties needing attention.

The Japanese people stand to suffer the most because of the removal of MacArthur. The MacArthur character and legendary figure lent itself perfectly to the God-Man image complex of these people.

Twice now they have seen the all high tumble from the seat of the mighty. It may shake their confidence and lead them into a bitter disillusioned acceptance of Communist ideology. Again it may be the instrument of demonstrating a real democracy.

Certainly there is a great challenge and an opportunity now. Time will tell whether we will fumble again or this time carry the ball.

That Rebel Yell

Those American Negroes who never stop to determine what makes the clock tick, were undoubtedly shocked out of their enthusiastic support of General Douglass MacArthur when that distinguished and internationally known citizen arrived down at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, his wife's home last week and made a little talk. We have driven through this little southern burg on many occasions in passing through over and from the eastern coast to the central region , and we assure you that there is no town in Dixie more typical of southern traditions than this little village which in early American history was the capital of Tennessee, and the spot where General Rosecrans, during the war between the states, had to kill 10,000 rebels who were trying to shoot holes into the Stars and Stripes.

General MacArthur last week as he looked out upon the assembled thousands who had gathered to see and hear a revered American general, grew extremely reminiscent and told his vast audience:

> "I am no stranger to the South. I am a part of it. Born in Arkansas of a Virginia mother, I grew up with the sound of Dixie and a rebel yell in my ears."

Arkansas, Virginia and Tennessee were getting together that day when the deposed Asian commander spoke near the banks of Stone river, in Rutherford County, Tennessee, and we can read between the lines to understand that General Douglass MacArthur, without question, was making a political address, inaugurating his presidential campaign under the auspices of the Dixiecrat-Republican banner.

Our readers will recall we said in these columns sometime ago that this whole tempest in a teapot that had been generated since the recall of General MacArthur from the Korean battlefront, was nothing more than a trial balloon the Dixiecrats and all of those who do not like President Truman's civil rights program, were sending up to feel out sentiment among the voters. We are sure no one had the courage to ask for, and inspect, the MacArthur script before he spoke in Murfreesboro, otherwise the very revealing paragraph quoted above would have been stricken in which the famous general revives all of the traditional animosities of the section, and we suspect there was quite a deal of method in his madness on that occasion.

You can bet your bottom dollar that this uncensored remark of General MacArthur will arise to plague, and probably defeat him, if that gentleman follows the path we have suggested above, he will follow. We recall distinctly he said in his public utterance since his return to the mainland, that he has retired. U. S. citizens can of course take that statement with a grain of salt, for it is the practice of men who seek public office to play for a "draft" signal, and we are sure talk of retirement was made for the express purpose of arousing draft sentiment. You can rest assured, however, that the Murfreesboro statement about the "rebel yell" was intended to slap into smitherings the rumored Eisenhower candidacy, who folk say does not know whether he is a Kansan or a Texan, and whose politics up to this moment has not been clearly identified. Dixiecrats are not going to lose much time with a man who breathed for quite some time the free air of the Sunflower state.

Perhaps it is the rebel yell that keeps thundering in the ears of MacArthur that prohibited him from observing the order of President Truman regarding the integration of white and black units in the army. The most charitable thing one could say about a rebel is that he is insubordinate, and his Murfreesboro speech gives his current critics a better insight to the background of his approach to civil rights and army decency. Of course, when we recall Hugo Black, Frank Graham and many others such as Lillian Smith, we realize that many sons of former rebels have become reconstructed. But when a man spells out in clear, understandable English the fact that rebel yells are still ringing in his ears, we can fully understand his attitude on many controversial questions extant in this period almost a century following the roar of the cannons at Fort Sumpter.

In the past decade Negroes in the United States have shown signs of maturity in thinking. Evidences of growing up in the realm of reason jutted out following World War I, when the black vote quite the Republican party under the banner of Roosevelt, and in recent years there has been increasing knowledge that at long last black voters could no longer be treated as children. It is our notion it is a mistake to select an army man for president and we have only to turn to precedent and American history to prove our case. Grant, while a good army man, was a failure as president and so was Andrew Jackson, who during his administration adopted the principle, "To the victor belong the spoils," a theory of government that is unconscienable in its implications, and has done more damage to our democratic institutions than anything else.

If in the next election the voters of this country are going to have to choose between a rebel yell and a Yankee squawk ,we do hope the Negro vote in this country, in its choice between MacArthur and Eisenhower, will try to determine which one of these two individuals holds sacred the constitution, and was born in an atmosphere where men believe in fair play and social decency.

Our Republican friends who are now courting Dixiecrats will have to take another political somersault in their support of MacArthur with reference to the age of an individual. It will be recalled the attack on Roosevelt during the last election had to do with his age. MacArthur is well past 70, and we suspect the continued and repeated statement in the public press regarding how serenely the General reacts to senatorial grilling has also in its background the attempt to suggest that MacArthur, despite the fact he is past 70 years old, still has the physical resistance sufficient to hold the presidential post.

Our Opinions

The Boom For MacArthur

THE CAMPAIGN to make General MacArthur an acceptable candidate in the presidental sweepstakes in 1952 is headed for the rocks. No matter how loudly the General denies the statements made about the existence of widespread segregation in the Far Eastern Command before and since the Korean war, about the excessive court-martials, etc, the facts speak for themselves.

Blaming Washington for creating jim crow units is simply ducking the issue. The President's Executive Order on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Forces must be implemented by action of generals in the field. As Commander-in-chief of the United Nations forces, General MacArthur had every opportunity to eliminate segregation. The token integration which was achieved in some outfits merely proves the point.

The boom for General MacArthur has been inspired by Republicans who have despaired of creating a real program for the GOP and now want to stampede the voters with some grand, symbolical figure, some plumed knight on a white horse. The good General in his grandiloquent speech before the Congress spoke of the song "Old Soldiers Never Die—They Just Fade Away." We are quite willing to have the general "fade away."

Was This Uniform Necessary?

Afro-American Dat. 5-14-51

Answers Courier on Courts-Martial

MacArthur Talks About Gilbert Case

Courier Dat. 6-9-51

By STANLEY ROBERTS
(Chief, Washington Bureau)

(Copyright, 1951, The Pittsburgh Courier Publishing Company. Reproduction in part or in whole expressly forbidden without permission.)

WALDORF TOWERS, New York City — Midway during the private one-hour conference I posed a statement and question to General MacArthur on the well publicized Negro courts-martial in Korea.

"General MacArthur," I said, "on last Sept. 6, at Haman, South Korea, before a general court-martial, First Lieut. Leon A. Gilbert was found guilty of misconduct before the enemy. Lieutenant Gilbert, a Negro soldier, was sentenced to death. Lieutenant Gilbert, an officer in the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment of the Twenty-fifth Division later told a Courier war correspondent that at the time the order was given him to assemble his company and occupy a position on a hill . . . the entire regiment was in disorder, having been attacked and dislodged from their mountain position.

"Immediately after the Gilbert conviction a wave of Negro courts-martial followed and accusations of race prejudice and discrimination in your command became so numerous that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People sent its distinguished legal counsel, Atty. Thurgood Marshall to Japan and Korea to conduct an on-the-spot investigation.

"Will you comment on that subject, General?" I asked.

"It is of great importance to American Negroes."

* * *

Without the slightest hesitation the General answered: "Indeed I will.

"A supreme commander does not rule in person but through subordinates," he said. "How else could he handle such broad experience, sees the world, he said, as a whole, and therefore recognizes that there are two major forces in it, mutually antagonistic.

Courier

MacArthur, in a more relaxed mood than when he defended vigorously and emotionally his record on Army integration, also pointed out that anti-colored bias and the ignoring of the nationalistic ambitions of the billion Asiatics would jeopardize the global position of the United States and open the way to Communist control of the Pacific, which would be assured if Japan, the Philippines and Indo-China, to say nothing of Korea, fell.

"Consequently," he said, "ordinary self-interest, America's national interest, compels a friendly and helpful policy toward the Asiatics, who are all colored people."

The MacArthur conclusion was then summed up thusly: If he were racially biased, he would agree with a school of thought that advocates saving Europe RATHER than Asia. He does not say to abandon Europe but he insists that it is equally necessary to save Asia.

"Such a philosophy," those close to the general told me, "necessarily imposes a feeling of friendship and helpfulness towrad the colored people whose loyalty and assistance is necessary."

* * *

ANOTHER MacARTHUR admirer and defender, present at a later Courier conference with General Whitney, hit back at current critics of the general when he said that "biased people have cited as evidence (?) of General MacArthur's alleged anti-colored bias that he was born in Arkansas. They purposely fail to point out that he was born there because his father was stationed at an Army post there. The family home is in Milwaukee, Wis. By the same logic one could argue that an Army officer of Mississippi derivation did not have anti-colored bias because he was born in Massachusetts at an Army post where his father was stationed. Many Northern-born and raised Army officers openly state that they favor Negro segregation in the Army."

General MacArthur insisted that his record on the integration of Negro troops will show that over a period of years he has been far ahead of other theatre commanders. On the division level he said that, on his own, even before the Presidential integration order was issued, that on the division level he had assigned in the Far East Command . . . the Negro 159th Field Artillery the Seventy-seventh Egineer Combat Battalion . . . the Thirty-sixth Medical Col-

lecting Company . . . and the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment into the previously all-white Twenty-fifth Infantry Division.

"This, the first integration of white and colored units in the modern United States Army, took place in January, 1947," said General MacArthur.

"Also on my own," he continued, "I integrated individuals into the Seventh Infantry Division and into the Twenty-fourth Infantry Division, into companies and into regiments. Previously these divisions had no Negro units. The men sent over were part of my normal replacement pool in the Korean situation and I used them without regard to race."

* * *

"I HAVE ALWAYS had," he said, "the highest consideration for Negro troops both in peace and in war. No more attention has been paid to racial differences than the food we eat or the air we breathe. I pay attention only to efficiency and as far as that is concerned I am just as willing to have a black, brown or yellow unit under my command as long as it is properly trained.

"I insist that these issues about which you talk have been raised in Washington. But they have not been settled by Washington. These segregation matters have received no sympathy whatsoever from my headquarters."

MacArthur Denies Tie To Racial Segregation

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

General of the Army Douglas MacArthur has thrown the continued segregation of Negro troops in combat directly into the lap of President Truman and the Department of Defense, according to a United Press report of an exclusive, copyrighted story obtained by the Pittsburgh Courier, a Negro weekly.

The former Supreme Commander in the Far East told the Courier that he had not been responsible for racial segregation, but had taken the troops as assigned to his direction.

"I have one criticism of Negro troops," MacArthur reportedly told the Courier. "They didn't send me enough of them."

JUST 'ASKED FOR MEN'

The relieved commander of the theater into which an appreciable number of Negro troops has been poured said that the separate units which fought under his command "were created in Washington and sent to me as already organized Jim Crow units. I did not ask for men by race," MacArthur emphasized, "I did not ask for Negro nor for white men. I asked Washington for men. I accepted what Washington sent me."

The five-star general, who was deposed by President Truman over policy disagreements, also denied, by implication, that he believes in white supremacy. Smarting under the attack which has been leveled at him by a number of major Negro organizations including National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the United Press said that the General told the Courier that he is convinced that many of those who accuse others of "white supremacy" were little more than "slanted propagandists."

DICTATION INDICATED

Such segregation as did exist in his theater, General MacArthur contended in the exclusive Courier interview," "existed as it may have been dictated from Washington." The former head of the Pacific Command denied, however, that "discrimination ever existed" and added that "any statements to the contrary, from any source, are propaganda and unfounded."

The Courier interview, which that paper said was among the first granted by MacArthur since his return to the Mainland, served to bring into the open a major discussion which has surrounded the President's demotion of the Far Eastern hero in Negro communities. The issue was originally joined by the NAACP, which publicly charged that discrimination and segregation existed in MacArthur's commands despite a Presidential Executive Order that the practice cease.

'SOUTHERN' JUSTICE

In addition, Thurgood Marshall, general counsel for the NAACP, told that organization's 300,000 members that he had been convinced that courts martial of Negro soldiers in Korea had been following a "Southern pattern of justice. Marshall made extensive tours of Negro units on other than a racial basis, the Army remains the lone wing of the Armed Servicess which has refused to make appreciable progress toward that end. Despite recurrent public pressures, Secretaries of the Army under the new Defense setup have repeatedly sought "more time" on the grounds that some impairment of fighting morale might result.

Meanwhile, however, both the Navy and, notably, the Air Force have moved toward integration. The Navy, which was long looked upon by Negroes as the most opposed branch of the service as regards Negro progress, had commissioned members of that racial group functioning in combat before the end of the last World War.

The Air Force, into which the highest caliber of Negroes have been recruited, "took the order literally,"

"I Am the Only Living American"

In an exclusive statement made to a reporter for a national weekly, General MacArthur has denied he is responsible for jim crow units in the Pacific theater, where he has been in command for many years, and lays the blame in this respect at the feet of the Washington government, and he is also responsible for the statement that the only fault he found with Negro troops rests in the fact the Washington did not send him enough of them.

When we recall Thurgood Marshall recently said in his pamphlet, "Report on Korea," that "General MacArthur had no direct hand in the courts martial (of Negro soldiers). These cases were initiated within the regiment and approved by the 25th Division Headquarters, which forwarded them directly to the Judge Advocate General's office in Washington," we wonder just what relationship a theater commander has to his fighting units. If we are to believe what MacArthur and Marshall say, the General of the Army is just window dressing over there in Asia, with underlings having authority over insult, life and death in his command.

To the Black Dispatch it is passing strange that General MacArthur would feel no responsibility for carrying out the directives of the commander-in-chief, President Truman, who issued integration orders sometime ago, and when it is observed that the navy and the air force in the same theater had carried out the Truman edict, it appears there is a loose bolt in army mechanism that needs overhauling.

We suspect, however, one statement made by General MacArthur in his much touted interview that should be carefully studied is his suggestion that he, more than any other living American, understands the needs and desires of the colored peoples of the world. We think this is the point where the general lets his guards down and brings clearly to view the reason why President Truman had to dismiss the man who recently said down at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, that "I was born in the sound of a rebel yell."

Just why should General MacArthur assume that his fourteen years as a dictator in Asia give him a clearer perspective of the aims, objectives and needs of dark people of the world than any other living American? Would not such ego expand to suggest that in addition to knowing more about the hopes and ambitions of dark people he also knows more than any white man what to do about the yearnings and longings of suppressed peoples? Remember, MacArthur is the man who has said with great deliberation, "there is but one substitute for war and that is victory. A man who would make such a statement is certainly not an individual who would indulge in compromise or appeasement. His philosophy is that of a brutal warrior who knows no other solution for a problem but surrender to might and power, and he forgets entirely that there is a worthy substitute for war, which is peace, a phenomenon which is substantial and enduring but must recognize the will, option and thinking on both sides of a controversy.

The mere fact that one may know the needs, hopes and ambitions of another individual or nation is not enough to establish such an individual as the arbiter, or judge over the future and objectives of those below the level of his authority. The real test for leadership should rest in the known sympathetic, congenial interest a leader has in freedom and democratic living of the people over whom he exercises control.

And measured by this yardstick General MacArthur utterly fails. He fails as a diplomat and a soldier. If America seeks to win Asia to her standards and ideal, it is surely undiplomatic and lacking in artfulness to parade jim crow army units before dark people in their own land, as proof positive that white people are unwilling to socialize and welcome dark people within their own ranks. Unquestionably the most stupid thing we have done in Asia is to allow dark people to observe the attitude and relationship we sustain to black people here in America. If General MacArthur had had the will and desire to genuinely court the people of Asia, he surely would have grasped the directive of President Truman regarding integrated army units as the most substantial method by which to win the friendship of the dark people of the world.

MacArthur's failure to do this loans color to the thought that he was in the Orient dominated by the rebel yell, which has behind it the thesis that dark people are inferior, and despite the fact that he might know their wants, hopes and desires, was determined they would never reach their objectives.

But there is another side to this question raised by General MacArthur regarding his fitness to become the guardian of dark people. We do not believe, as he suggests, there are no Americans who can measure arms with the hero of Bataan, having insight to a program of progress, enlightenment and freedom for dark people. The general will perhaps be shocked when the Black Dispatch suggests we are sure W. E. B. DuBois, a very distinguished American scholar and a noted sociologist, has far greater insight and understanding of the needs of the dark people of the world than the noted general will ever possess. A military frock and the ability to shoot a gun never produced a sociologist. Society breeds fellowship and brotherhood. War is the very antithesis of companionship, with its vicious elements of violence and force.

Dr. DuBois, who many years ago organized the Pan-African Congress, and who on a number of occasions has presided over conferences where there were representatives of all of the dark people of the world, has unquestionably a clearer knowledge of the needs and hopes of dark people than any other American. There are several other black men in America on the level with the late Dr. Carter Woodson, still living who are far superior to General MacArthur in preparation, training and with proper aptitude for dealing in human relationships.

We suspect in that unguarded moment when General MacArthur stated that he understood the problems of dark people better than any other living American, he disclosed clearly to view his monumental egotism which has finally destroyed him. No one for a single moment desires to withdraw from this distinguished American a single jot of glory belonging to him; but when this warrior sets himself up as the only individual in American life who has the wisdom, vision and understanding necessary for the advancement of dark people. "upright men will be astonished."

Charge Bias In City Reception

Fire Gen. Jim Crow . . .

Now that General MacArthur has been fired, why not fire General Jim Crow? This question will be put to the administration shortly by the NAACP. General Jim Crow is invisible but all can see and many suffer from his handiwork. His orders are responsible for segregation in the army at home and in Korea, for discrimination and racism of every description and for sabotage of national defense. General Jim Crow has ignored directives, disobeyed the commander-in-chief and is guilty of gross insubornation. He must be fired for the sake of democracy.

By ARNOLD de MILLE

NEW YORK — The welcome given deposed General of the Army Douglas MacArthur was the greatest in the history of this city. The sky was filled with fluttering ticker tape, the streets cluttered with confetti.

Overhead a Navy balloon circled over City hall while the ceremonies were in progress and a lone plane wrote "Welcome" in the sky.

Some 7,500,000 people jammed City hall plaza and lined the streets along the way to see and hail the general as a great soldier. Millions more saw him on TV and heard him over the air.

Negro Leaders Ignored

But in its great welcome to the "old soldier," and in its effort to give the general a reception befitting a hero, New York City — the great cosmopolitan city that is regarded by so many as the greatest in the world — seems to have stuck closely to the script written by the general himself and carried out in the Far East —the exclusion of Negroes.

(In the Far East, it s reported that in spite of a directive issued that discrimination in the Armed forces should be abolished, General MacArthur did not see fit to enforce the directive. Negroes under his command have been excluded from every important branch of the Army in Tokyo. There are none in the general headquarters, none in the honor guards and not even one in the band.)

Only A Policeman

From all reports, indications and observations, the Mayor's reception committee, which handles all such affairs and is headed by former Police Commissioner Grover Whalen, completely ignored and excluded Negroes from active participation in the "MacArthur Day" celebration. A thorough check and survey by the Defender revealed that:

At the reception at City Hall where Mayor Vincent Impellitteri welcomed General MacArthur in behalf of the city, there was not one Negro present as a member of the reception committee, nor even one in the grandstand as a guest.

Officials Overlooked

The only Negro in the grandstand was a policeman on duty.

A careful survey of the City Hall Plaza showed that there was not a single Negro seated in any of the reserved seats near the speakers stand.

At the luncheon given at the Waldorf Astoria hotel, to which not one ticket was issued to the Negro press, the absence of Negroes was again conspicious.

A telephone call to the office of Mrs. Edith Alexander, secretary of the Mayor's Committee on Unity, revealed that not only was she not invited to participate in the celebration, but thatt Whalen's office did not even extend the courtesy of advising her that the Mayor had planned a reception for the General. She read about it in the newspapers.

'Not Invited,' Weaver

Deptuy Commissioner of Building and Housing Fred Weaver, when asked why he was not at the City Hall reception or the Waldorf luncheon, replied:

"I was not invited."

Mrs. Ruth Whitehead Whaley, a deputy in the Welfare Department and a former classmate of Mayor Impellitteri who is also close to the Mayor's office, had to view the parade from a window in Commissioner Weaver's office in the Municipal building.

Bunches Get Bid

The Defender also learned that a conference between Commissioner Weaver and one of Whalen's assistants was held the night before the parade in regard to exclusion of Negroes from the celebration.

The assistant was not able to name a single Negro person other than Dr. and Mrs. Ralph Bunche to whom the invitations had been extended.

Also, the Defender was informed, when a request was made for a few tickets for seats in the reserved section in City Hall Plaza, the Committee claimed there were no tickets available.

Exclusion A Custom

An effort was made by the Defender to reach the Mayor's assistant executive secretary, John Tierney, who handles all such matters for City Hall. He was not available.

When his secretary was informed of the nature of the call, she replied:

"They weren't completely excluded. Is that your opinion?"

When she was assured it was not an opinion but a deduction made from observation and conversation with people who should have been invited to participate, she made no further comment.

Persons close to the situation complained that the exclusion of Negroes from such events is not uncommon. They are included only when Negroes are the honored guests.

WHITE CHALLENGES M'ARTHUR'S STATEMENT THAT HE IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR SEGREGATION

Says Record Shows Commander Split Up 92nd Division Into Labor Battalions When It Reached Pacific

HAD PRESIDENTIAL AUTHORITY TO ADJUST MATTERS

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Gen. Douglas MacArthur's disapproval of responsibility for the segregation of Negro troops under his command in the Far East as reported in a Negro weekly newspaper last week has been challenged by Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP.

White recalled that although the general had presidential authorization to break up segregation and had been urged by the NAACP official to do so in 1945 and again in 1949, no effective steps were taken in that direction.

Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, who was in the Far East in January and February, 1951, reported that segregation was the prevailing pattern in the army, whereas the navy and air force had moved promptly to get rid of this pattern.

The text of Mr. White's Statement follows:

"There is nothing in my experiences with Gen. MacArthur to justify or warrant any charge that he is a "white supremacist." On the contrary, he was exceedingly cordial and frank when I talked with him in the Philippines in 1945 and in Tokyo in 1949. On both occasions we discussed the possibility and necessity of abolition of racial segregation in the armed services. It will be remembered that the 93rd Division had been sent to the Pacific after being trained as a combat unit.

But on arrival in the Pacific it was split up, scattered widely and used as port battalions, trucking companies, engineering companies and other service units. At the **request of the then Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, I discussed the re-assembling of the division and refresher training in combat. Gen. MacArthur promised to do this and kept his promise.**

"But on the matter of actual steps towards integration of the troops under his command I cannot agree with Gen. MacArthur. In 1946 Pres. Truman issued his executive order to abolish racial discrimination in the armed services. This order has been obeyed by the navy and the air force. But when I was in Japan in 1949 I saw little evidence of any compliance with the integration order. I saw a few instances of integration in housing of officers and some in a service club at Yokahoma. But the pattern of segregation otherwise was as rigid as ever.

"Thurgood Marshall found the same to be true in Tokyo and Korea in 1951.

"Thus, Gen. MacArthur cannot escape responsibility for the continuation of the pattern of segregation among the troops under his command which led among other unfortunate consequences to the disproportionate number of courts martial which have occurred in the Far East command."

Courier 6-9-51

GEN. MacARTHUR FEARED GLOBAL RACE WAR

Pittsburg Pa.

By STANLEY ROBERTS, Chief, Washington Bureau

(Copyright, 1951, The Pittsburgh Courier Publishing Company. Reproduction in part or in whole expressly forbidden without Permission.)

WALDORF TOWERS, NEW YORK CITY—Gen. Douglas MacArthur, during the exclusive interview with the Courier Tuesday, May 22, began a long discourse on his global, racial concepts by saying that we here in America "must have men who are temperate in their approach in order to resolve these problems."

Referring to his last twen-ty-five years of work among colored peoples in the Orient particularly when the "Japanese were consolidating the 'Asia for Asiatics' potential," the General said: "Anyone who wants to stir up racial confusion and strife can always find ways and means to do it.

"If you go around looking for trouble in this particular sphere of delicate human relations you can always find it.

"Great efforts have been made in recent years to provoke a racial war," he said.

"Believe me when I tell you that any all-out war in the future will be disastrous to the world . . . but a RACIAL WAR WOULD THROW US BACK TO THE DARK AGES. I dread the thought."

Before I entered the MacArthur suite, Major General Courtney Whitney, his chief aide, gave me a detailed briefing on the General's contact with colored people.

"More than any living Army officer," he said.

The following data was also advanced: General MacArthur was in the Philippines when his father was the first Governor General right after the Spanish-American War. He was his father's military attache' observing the Russo-Japanese War and attached to the Japanese Army. He later served several years at posts in the Philippines. In the late Thirties he was chosen by the Philippine Commonwealth as Field Marshal of the Army.

"Bear in mind now," General Whitney argued, "if the Filipinos had believed General MacArthur to be biased against colored people, they would hardly have solicited or approved that appointment."

GENERAL DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

* * *

BACK TO THE interview with MacArthur. The General, as an Army officer, a student of world strategy, and coupled with his and tremendous responsibilities? To preserve flexibility a commander has to give his subordinates wide latitude depending upon their rank and responsibility. It is not expected that he know every detail of what is going on in his command unless a report or complaint reaches him through the innumerable channels.

"Otherwise the commander would be so swamped by detail that he could do no overall planning such as his own responsibilities require; that is, ruling a nation of 80,000,000 people and commanding an army and navy and air force of hundreds of thousands engaged in a desperate war against numerically superior enemy forces.

* * *

"I was unaware of the prevalence of these courts-martial as far as race is concerned until they were called to my attention by Mr. Marshall and Mr. Walter White.

"I say again that as soon as Mr. Marshall and Mr. White called them to my attention I ordered a complete investigation. The report I asked for had not reached me when I left Tokyo.

"I am willing to concede that these courts-martial may have been excessive.

Dat. 6-9-51

"During the early days of the Korean campaign morale of all troops was low.

"Possibly morale was lower with the Twenty-fourth Regiment. But I don't think there was a question of discrimination involved in the courts-martial. I say I don't think so and if there was . . . it is something never tolerated in my command when called to my attention.

"I have had no jurisdiction in these courts-martial. The division commander is the final review officer in his theatre. He does not report directly to me in these matters but sends his review directly to Washington to the Judge Advocate General.

* * *

"Throughout World War II where I commanded troops of all colors there has never been until now any charge that I personally am biased. Undoubtedly there was bias under my command, but it is ridiculous to hold the supreme commander responsible for that, particularly since I was prompt in ordering investigations as soon as it was called to my attention."

Here's Facsimile of Her Newspaper Welcoming 'Miss Jean' and the Editor-Maid

WELCOME HOME, MISS JEAN

EXTRA! EXTRA!

THE MURFREESBORO UNION

"Where the spirit of God is there is liberty." "Ye shall know the truth, and truth shall make you free."

FOUNDED 1920 | MURFREESBORO, TENNESSEE | Saturday, April 28, 1951 | 10c PER COPY

Famous MacArthur Family Will Arrive Monday

Editor Of Murfreesboro Union Was Once Maid In The Faircloth Home

The editor of The Union was at one time a maid in the home of Miss Jean Faircloth. She can remember well the time when Miss Faircloth was at home and the things she did. Many have said that the editor was one of the best maids that has ever been in the Faircloth home.

The editor will take part in the celebration Monday by dressing as the maid she once was and then taking part in the festivities of the day. The day would hardly be complete without the part she will play as the maid.

day, the editor was busy as ever

HOLLOWAY COMMENCEMENT SPEAKER

Will Arrive At Sewart By Plane; Many Plans Have Been Made

Monday will be a great day in Murfreesboro when our own Jean Faircloth returns with her husband the famous General Douglas MacArthur and 13-year old son, Arthur.

Thousands are expected to be on hand to welcome the family when they arrive. Many have expressed themselves as being very excited about it.

General MacArthur, Jean and Arthur will arrive at Sewart Air Force Base about 11 a.m., and then will come to Murfreesboro in a huge Motorcade. The parade will proceed around the square and then down East Main to the Middle Tennessee State College where Commencement

The General's Wife Kept DAR Membership

MURFREESBORO —Mrs. Jean Marie MacArthur, wife of the general, still is a member of the local chapter of the DAR, according to Mrs. James B. Patterson.

Mrs. Patterson, a member of the Col. Hardy Murfree Chapter, said Mrs. MacArthur, who lived outside the United States for 14 years, "pays her dues every year."

Dues are $3.50 a year. Members participated in the "Welcome Home" program for the MacArthurs.

Donned Servant's Uniform for Visit

Aga-American

By CHARLES HILLEN
AFRO Staff Correspondent

MURFREESBORO, Tenn. — As an aftermath of "MacArthur Day" held in this Confederate War town on April 30, the colored population still is aghast over the action of a schoolteacher — publisher who donned a maid's uniform in order to 'greet' Mrs. MacArthur.

The "maid role" was played by Miss Mary Ellen Vaugh, 58, founder of a free night school and publisher of the Murfreesboro Union, a monthly newspaper.

Miss Vaughn, who holds a master's degree from Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial College, was on hand in a maid's cap and uniform when the MacArthurs arrived.

The Four Faithfuls

She worked as a maid to Mrs. MacArthur, the former Jean Marie Faircloth, for five years prior to Mrs. MacArthur's marriage to the general 14 years ago.

Accompanied by three other former servants of the Faircloth family, Miss Vaughn pinned a bouquet on Mrs. MacArthur who hugged her in return.

Miss Vaughn called it the "biggest hug that's been in the history of the world," adding that she was so overjoyed she did not know whether whe was "sweating or crying."

She said the general squeezed her hand and declared:

"She (Mrs. MacArthur) talks about you all the time."

You're Mary Ellen

Referring to the MacArthur's 14-year-old son, Miss Vaughn said: "That little boy said, 'I've never seen you before, but I know you are Mary Ellen Vaughn'."

The other former servants present at the reception were Crickett Stewart, Lillie Ellis and Matilda Avent.

Miss Vaugh started as a teacher in 1933 when she opened a free night school. This project was supported by contributions from white persons of Murfreesboro, among them Miss Faircloth.

Later the City Council voted to subsidize the school. It was conducted at the home of Miss Vaughn, 603 S. Highland St., until 1950 when it was discontinued because of her poor health.

Even during the time when she worked as a maid, Miss Vaughn published the newspaper which she founded in 1920. Each year she sponsors a Christmas party for the underprivileged children of her community.

In 1950 she received the M.A. Degree from A. and I. College.

The colored population was astounded by her agreeing to welcome Mrs. MacArthur in her former maid's uniform and cap.

No Time for Marriage

Miss Vaughn, who has never married because as she put it, "I've never had time," said that MacArthur day in Murfreesboro was the most exciting day of her life and she would publish a special edition of the Union to commemorate the occasion.

Although Murfreesboro was excited over the MacArthurs' visit, the colored population apparently was unimpressed. This was believed to be due to the Jimmy Hicks story relating segregation in the MacArthur command, which appeared in the AFRO recently.

Lack of interest was also the reason given as to why there were no colored at the stadium where MacArthur spoke.

Crowd Fizzled

An expected turnout of 100,000 fizzled to about 18,000 and caused hawkers of pennants, pins and flags to continually lower prices as the day progressed and dispensers of refreshments to give away the bulk of their wares.

Streets leading to the square in the center of town were decorated with flags. In the center of each string was the Confederate Flag. It was estimated that 10 Confederate Flags were sold to each United States Flag. During the celebration a white citizen was observed as he replaced the American flag in the hand of his young son with a Confederate Flag.

Another expressed the wish, however, that the big Confederate Flag near the statue of Johnny Rebel, (memorial to the confederate dead be torn down so he could see the preceedings. He decried the fact that any flag should be flown other than Old Glory.

This photo of Miss Mary Ellen Vaughn, who donned a maid's uniform to welcome Mrs. Douglas MacArthur to Murfreesboro, Tenn. last week, was made when she was graduated from Tenn. A. and I. College with the master's degree in 1950.

30a 1951

Korean War

General Douglas MacArthur
By- Stanley Roberts

Exclusive Interview

MacARTHUR TALKS! General Answers Critics: Tells Courier His Racial Policy in Korea and Japan

Courier Sat. 6-2-51 Pittsburgh, Pa.

30a Korean War
General MacArthur

By STANLEY ROBERTS
(Chief, Washington Bureau)

(Copyright, 1951, The Pittsburgh Courier Publishing Company. Reproduction in part or in whole expressly forbidden without permission.)

WALDORF TOWERS, NEW YORK CITY—"I have one criticism of Negro troops who fought under my command during the Korean War."

The speaker was General Douglas MacArthur, and there was a stern look upon his face. Then relaxing a moment and answering his own statement, he added these highly significant words:

"They didn't send me enough of them."

Did the nation's most controversial figure answer the Courier, relative to recent and severe verbal attacks by Negro spokesmen.

He also detailed to the writer his global, racial philosophy and defended his position on the problem of racial integration vs. segregation in his Far East commands. Courier 5-1

When I entered the spacious thirty-seventh floor suite of General MacArthur at 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning, May 22, I realized that I was being given the first private and exclusive "on the record" interview given to any newspaper since the General's return five weeks ago.

Before arriving in New York, General MacArthur's aides had . . . for several days . . . assembled, studied and digested for his analytical perusal, thousands of words primarily written in Negro publications.

For this reason, I knew that he was thoroughly familiar with accusations that:

(1) Responsibility for the excessive number of Negro courts-martial in Korea was squarely upon his shoulders . . .

(2) He had been called a "white supremacist,"

Next Week . . .

General MacArthur will give Courier readers an exclusive statement on his "global racial philosophy"; discuss courts-martial of Negro troops and relate his

carrying out an American brand of imperialism and colonialism among the colored races of the Orient, and

(3) Jim-crow Army units were maintained in his command despite a Presidential executive order calling for integration.

Details of the incidents leading up to the May 22 interview cannot be revealed at present. Suffice it to say, that important Americans, white and Negro, advised the General to answer aggressively widespread charges that he countenanced and sympathized with jim crow in the United States armed forces

* * *

ALL THE ALLEGATIONS outlined by the General's aides, and which have been listed above, were met head-on by MacArthur. Not only is he willing to face his accusers, but he points to his record as related to this reporter in substantiation of his position.

"Far from being an advocate of white supremacy," said the General; speaking slowly and deliberately, "I know and understand and sympathize with the aspirations and needs of colored peoples throughout the world . . . perhaps more so than any living American.

"I make significant references. First, to my address before the assembled Congress, when I said that THE PEOPLES OF ASIA FOUND THEIR OPPORTUNITY IN THE WAR JUST PAST TO THROW OFF THE SHACKLES OF COLONIALISM AND NOW SEE THE DAWN OF A NEW OPPORTUNITY. This is the direction of Asian progress and it may not be stopped."

MacArthur said that his constantly preached challenge . . . his program in Asia and in other areas where poverty and need exist is . . . "a firmer roof over their heads; more rice in their stomachs and thus add more dignity to their persons in order to go about solving the difficult problems pursuant to the national and world interest."

"These are fundamentals," he added.

General MacArthur further stated he is convinced that men, supposedly of good will, who go about the nation accusing others of "white supremacy" and repeating what he called "the stuff" coming out of Washington, D. C. (the nation's capital) are 'slanted propagandists' for political purposes . . . and are attempting to USE Negro Americans for partisan reasons."

Courier 6-2-51

GENERAL MacARTHUR, lighting his white briar pipe, hands slightly trembling from emotion as he advanced his arguments, said he would return to certain of his global concepts later in the interview.

At this point, Major General Courtney Whitney, MacArthur's principal aide and the third person present, asked that American Negroes keep in mind while weighing this controversy "the undying devotion to the General of 6,000,000 Filipinos, 80,000,000 Japanese and uncounted millions of colored peoples throughout the Orient.

"Do you think," asked Whitney, "that this devotion would come to the General if he had racial considerations at heart? How could a man do what he did for the Philippines and for Japan if he was involved with a concept of arbitrary rules?"

"To trace these things, these accusations, to him is the height of absurdity," said Whitney.

* * *

MacARTHUR LOOKED grave during Whitney's remarks. Now pausing dramatically . . . he who was stripped by President Truman of all command of men, but talks today of his former theatre as if he were right now in Tokyo actively engaged in war, turned slowly to me and said:

"Let's talk about my troops!

"I have one criticism of Negro troops," he said sternly.

His face relaxed: "They didn't send me enough of them!

General MacArthur asked Courier readers to consider a basic fact with care and reflection:

"I did not create Negro (jim-crow) units in the United States armed forces.

"They were created in Washington and sent to me as already organized jim-crow units.

"I did not ask for men by race. I did not ask for Negro nor for white men. I asked Washington for 'men.' In the pressures

STANLEY ROBERTS

. . . interviewed General

GENERAL MacARTHUR

. . "I know and understand

of the wars which I have fought I asked Washington for specified types of soldiers; I asked for specified types of equipment; not Negro soldiers nor equipment for Negro soldiers. I accepted what Washington sent me. If there was a trained Negro unit sent me, ready for a specific undertaking or mission, I used it as a unit. A military decision about a unit already in fact assembled could not have been otherwise.

"As for replacements from the United States coming into my command they could go into any Army unit, and did, where needed. I don't believe that any theatre commander in American war history accepted and integrated the number of Negro troops that I did."

MacArthur said that he had always measured men and units entirely on a basis of character and efficiency.

" A soldier has been a soldier," he said, "all on a basis of equality. I have always practiced it.

"In my commands, if segregation exists . . . it exists as it may have been dictated from Washington. And certainly discrimination never exisected. Not in the clubs, nor in the rest hotels, nor in travel and in eating."

Said General MacArthur: "Any statements to the contrary, from any source, are propaganda and unfounded."

* * *

I ASKED THE GNERAL if this was a specific answer to NAACP Special Counsel Thurgood Marshall's statement in the May issue of The Crisis that he had both the authority and the responsibility for maintaining or ending racial segregation in the Army's Far East Command.

"Yes it is," said General MacArthur. "I ordered my staff to give Mr. Marshall every consideration and as much time as he desired in gathering his information on the courts-martial. and these courts-martial may have been excessive.

"However, as soon as Mr. Marshall and Walter White called them to my attention I ordered a complete investigation.

"Aside from that, though, my impression of Thurgood Marshall was that he was completely satisfied with the matter of integration in my command."

(To be concluded in next week's Courier)

***EDITOR'S NOTE:** Five weeks ago, the Courier put in motion a plan designed to allow General of the Army Douglas MacArthur an opportunity to tell readers of this newspaper "his side" of the story relative to treatment of Negro troops under his command.*

Last Tuesday morning, Stanley Roberts, head of the Washington bureau of the Courier talked with General MacArthur for one hour. The statements made herein are General MacArthur's. We publish them without comment, other than in the knowledge that in so doing we are following the tenets of honest, factual reporting, in keeping with the highest tradition of journalism.

MacARTHUR FOR PRESIDENT—A MacArthur for President headquarters is open in Washington again, as Ervin Hohensee, executive secretary of the sponsoring group, tacks up a picture of the ousted general. (Post-Herald Acme Telephoto.)

MacArthur and U.N.

By Eleanor Roosevelt

I have a great admiration for Gen. MacArthur as a soldier and, from all I hear, he has been a good administrator in Japan. I feel that this country owes him a debt of gratitude for the part he played in World War II.

Eleanor Roosevelt

I cannot feel, however, that a general in the field, particularly when he commands for a group of nations, should take it upon himself to announce the policy that in his opinion should be followed in the area where he commands. I know there are those in House and in Senate in complete sympathy with the things that have been said lately by Gen. MacArthur—but, for myself, I am unhappy about them.

As a citizen, I have two great concerns at the present time; first, that the U.S. policy and the U.S. troops should continue to support the U.N. to show the world clearly that aggression by any nation is going to be withstood by the U.N. as a whole. Second, my concern is that we as a nation, should do all we can to bring about a peaceful world. We will not help in that direction if any overt act, or anything said by responsible officials, is taken by Communist China as an excuse for charging that we are aiding and abetting aggression against its government or against USSR-controlled territory in Asia.

* * *

Why should we, at this juncture, ally ourselves with any portion of the Chinese people? That we should in any way support a government that could not remain in control because it was unable to bring about a unified government or reforms seems to me a mistake.

Again we seem to be lining up on the side of reaction simply because we cannot approve of communism. I think we would be justified in refusing to recognize the Communist Chinese government for some time. In any case, I would think we could not recognize them until they did represent all the Chinese people and had proved their ability to accept the requirements that go with becoming a member of the U.N.

* * *

If the Chinese people as a whole live under a Communist regime, I think that regime will either have to satisfy some of their needs or it will cease to be acceptable to the people. The Chinese people are a patient people and heaven knows they have lived with civil war a long time. But, having made up their minds to get some reforms, they will be critical, I think, of any sham reforms and will be quick to resent anything which gives them reforms only in name and not in fact.

To accept the suggestions made for our foreign policy by Gen. MacArthur would seem to me to put us in a very equivocal position.

General MacArthur's Address

The great debate as to the Korean war policy and as to strategy in the Far East will go on. General of the Army Douglas MacArthur's momentous address before Congress was masterful in many ways. No thoughtful American citizen could handily dismiss any part of his argument, of his thesis. Many of us will agree with much—perhaps the greater part—of what he had to say. But the general was not convincing on all points. However greatly we admire a man of such high patriotism and sincerity, it is evident, still, that the problem before us is yet fully to be faced, and satisfactorily solved.

The general's summation of the sociological change brought about in Asia was precise and accurate. His account of the Japanese turn to democracy was expected, but we may wonder whether all or most of Asia yet feels so warmly toward the Japanese. His confidence in the Philippines can be echoed enthusiastically.

The general, of course—as he said—is no "war monger." He usefully pin-pointed that limited degree of attack against Red China he thought desirable. The Soviet Union, he said, will not always react directly as we act. He seemed to think Russia might not join in, if we did attack Red China. Of course, as some have said all along, the Kremlin would prefer us to be fighting China—not Russia. But even assurance the Soviet Union might not join the battle directly would not make the prospect of an extended war any more attractive.

"China," he said, "is already engaging with the maximum power it can commit." Is this true? We had not heard that view offered by any other military figure.

The administration's policy was attacked as expected with marked vigor on several points. The general said that to espouse dividing our effort in effect would be an "expression of defeatism." If it were policy to write off Asia, only to concern ourselves with Europe, that would, indeed, be more than short-sighted. But that is *not* U. S. policy. It is cold fact that with a limited potential at present, this country must make a hard decision as to the degree of commitment we make—not only in Korea—but everywhere. Some of the same Republicans who cheered the general's view at this point were among those who insisted on limiting American troop commitment in Europe.

MacArthur spoke fervently in behalf of Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist forces on Formosa, and urged their commitment, with logistic assistance, in the Korean war. Chiang's group now is trying to do better. But it is far from clear that free Asia would welcome use of Chiang's troops. It was more than "malicious gossip" which caused Chiang to be chased off the mainland of China. The use of the Nationalist forces would raise serious political problems in the Far East.

But the general was close to much of our problem when he discussed the matter of a holding action. Our administration believes a useful end is served, only in holding. "In war," MacArthur said, "there is no substitute for victory." Yet the general himself remarked, early in his talk, that wars were outmoded means of settling disputes. And he emphasized he himself had called for a political solution. Our policy is to hold, to prevent Red victory, and in the admittedly tortuous period which ensues, to seek some means of honorable peace. That will be a terribly difficult task. It is a difficult, nerve wracking policy—but the general's policy seems no better. Indeed, we can see no end to the war as he advises us to fight it.

Much will be made of MacArthur's reference to the joint chiefs of staff. He said that that high agency shared his views as to limited extension of the Korea war. Gen. Bradley this week indicated, again, that the joint chiefs did not.

The general wants a China coast blockade, an economic blockade, removal of aerial reconnaisance restrictions, and removal of restrictions forbidding use of Chiang's troops. Soviet ships are now entering China ports. The blockades can be considered only with that fact in mind. Aerial reconnaisance of Red China, said Gen. Bradley,

would involve risks greater than possible advantages to be gained. Use of Chiang's forces, returning them to the mainland, is a matter which should have the full assent of our Asia-Far Pacific allies—and we doubt they would give it.

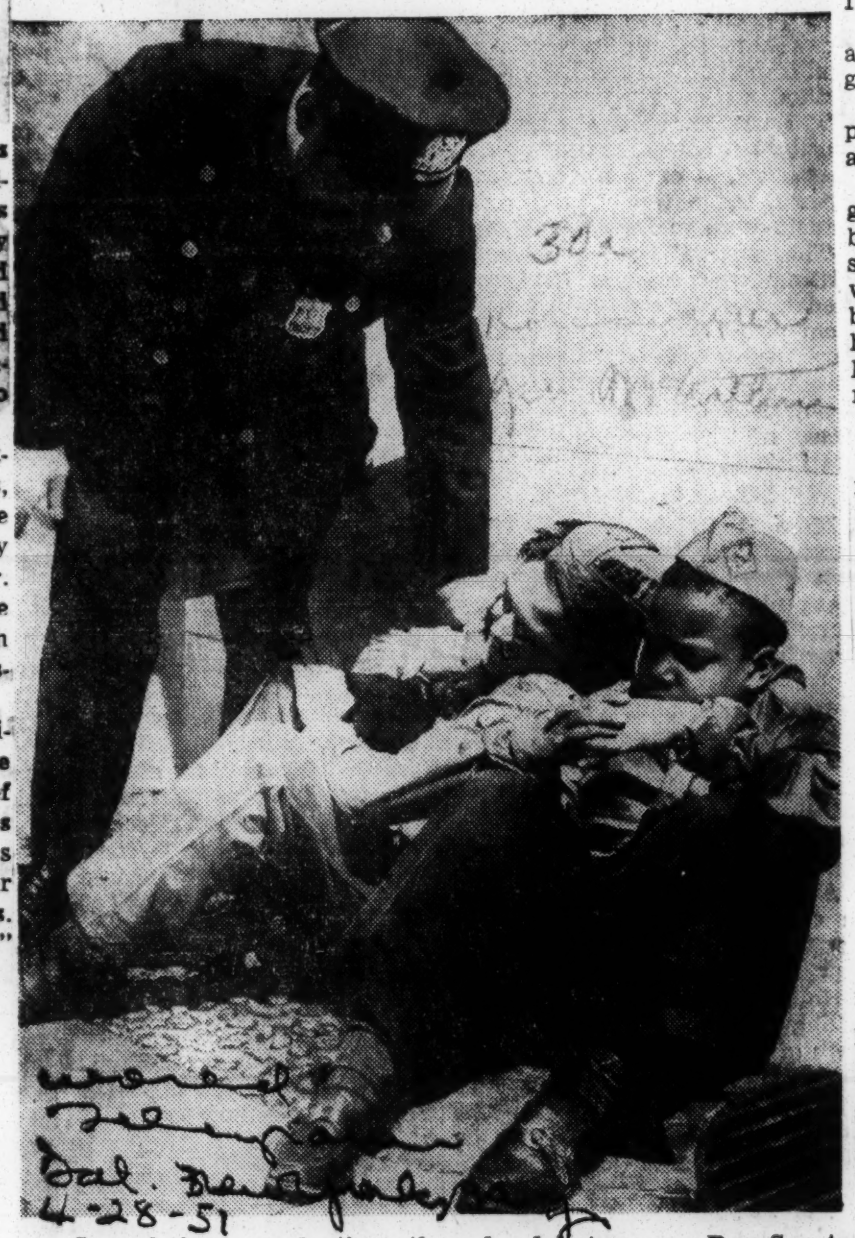
The general did not refer to the fact that policy in Korea is primarily a United Nations concern. The administration's problems must be approached with that constantly in mind.

Many will call this address great. It was a stirring, moving performance and a patriotic application to as complex a problem as this country ever has faced, either militarily or politically. But while it was sharp and decisively challenging on many points, it did not provide us with our sorely needed answers. The measures MacArthur recommends *would* risk war, and there can be no screening that fact.

We still face the difficult task of recreating a spirit of unity as to our foreign aims, policies and strategies. The vigor of the general's views does not make for early agreement, but the issues may seem clearer. The forum before which MacArthur spoke should debate the issues on the same high level on which the general lodged his dissent.

Gen. MacArthur's warmth and fine qualities were at all times apparent. While he may be retiring, he gives us no impression of being an "old soldier fading away." His views need closer study, and questions should be asked. The general may further serve us by providing additional responses. The great debate, it appears, is not "settled." It is sharpened. It is just beginning.

Good Deed for Day: Hunger for a Hero



Long before parade time, these loyal but groggy Boy Scouts were on deck to join their groups for the trek down Fifth Ave. Gently prodded by Patrolman Joseph Costa, they are: Joseph Schwenk (left), 12, of Troop 82, and Ramie Moore, 11, of Troop 27.

Scouts Group Early for March; Forego Food to Honor MacArthur

At 9 a. m. today, two lads in Boy Scout uniform met at the otherwise deserted corner of Fifth Ave. and 95th St.

Joe Schwenk, 12, of 1729 Fulton Ave., Bx., addressed the second Scout:

"Where we gonna start the parade—here?"

"Yep," responded Ramie Moore, 11, of 118 E. Third St.

The big Loyalty Day celebration was on!

Joe and Ramie were the first of the marchers to turn up at the assembly point, but by 10 a. m., the ranks of the Boy Scout marching unit had swelled to nearly 1000.

Only Two Hours Early.

It just proved once again that nobody loves a parade better than a small boy, for parade units were not scheduled to assemble until 12 noon and more mature marchers had held off.

One thing worried the Scouts a bit—"Where's lunch coming from?"

But Don Havens, 15, of Troop 143, Bx., spoke up stoutly.

"We're marchin' for MacArthur, ain't we? Guess we can stand goin' hungry."

The first spectators to find places behind the police barriers also were small fry.

Robin McCardle, 7, swinging two guns from a holster, straddled a barrier and declared: "I wanna see MacArthur's little boy. I wanna see him in case he might bring the model airplane they give him of his father's plane. It might have the same things on it as the real one."

With MacArthur in 1905.

The Scouts noted Pol Hill, 78, marching by and hailed him: "Hey, here he comes, an Old Scout."

Mr. Hill, of 513 E. 176th St., Bx., wore his Spanish-American War hat and uniform and paused to chat with the kids.

"The reason I came out today," he told them, "I knew MacArthur in the Philippines. Ain't seen him since 1905. Pretty good soldier. I never had no troubles with him."

A young woman in uniform of the VFW auxiliary also was among the early birds. She carried a big bouquet of tulips.

Has Bouquet for General.

"I just hope they'll let me give them to him," she kept repeating anxiously. By him, of course, she meant Gen. MacArthur. She was Miss Margaret Figaro of 540 W. 153rd St.

Mrs. Irene Falco of 25 . 99th St. flourished a homemade banner "MAC FOR PRESIDENT," at Fifth Ave. and 93rd.

Police shifted from one foot to another and chatted with waiting spectators.

"We're always here," one patrolman remarked. "We keep the crowd amused. You know, there might be a long wait, and the show must go on."

WHEN TRUMAN DECORATED MacARTHUR

Two men appeared in full accord last October on Wake Island when President Truman and Gen. Douglas MacArthur, after meeting for the first time, wound up conferences with the Chief Executive pinning another cluster on MacArthur's Distinguished Service Medal. Wednesday history was made when the President relieved MacArthur of his command. (DAILY NEWS AP WIREPHOTO).

MacArthur Should Be Recalled

We agree wholeheartedly with Senator Robert S. Kerr that General Douglass MacArthur should be recalled for the reasons assigned by the senior Oklahoma senator and for the added reasons (1) the General has been in Asia too long and is out of step with the sweep of Western liberalism; (2) he is using tactics insubordinate to President Truman as a method by which to become the next Republican presidential nominee; (3) his action proves that as in Germany the army seeks to dictate policies and ultimately establish a dictatorship.

It will be recalled we said in this column last year, and shortly following the violation of the 38th parallel by the South Koreans, that General MacArthur should be recalled. At that time we saw all of the implications and involvements suggested above; but at that time we pointed out specifically that General MacArthur was getting pretty old and that if the new spirit of liberalism of the West was to be presented properly in the Orient we should supercede General MacArthur with a younger member from our military establishment; one who could interpret the Truman idea of democracy tnd freedom not only to people native of the East but to minority groups wearing the military uniform of the United States.

We believe Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the NAACP, has supplied the best answer to America puzzling dilemma, seemingly swelling like a cow's cud in the Far East. Marshall, in almost every public statement he makes, since his return from Tokyo, reports that it is the reactionary segregation policies of General MacArthur that has brought about all of the unfair courts martial against Negro GIs on Korean battlefields, and Marshall adds that if the General would simply observe the integration orders of President Truman all of this problem respecting justice and fair play in the army would vanish.

Here we find ourselves with a general in Asia who is completely out of step with the Truman idea of democracy and freedom, and we can easily see just how this reactionary spirit of an individual would find expression upon everyone, both occidental and oriental. The trouble in Tokyo is that the United States and the United Nations are being misrepresented before the dark people of Asia as having improper motives and objectives. It would be perfectly logical for the Chinese to analzye MacArthur in an effort to glean some idea of Western motives.

We are impressed also with the idea that the actions of the Tokyo general at the present time might be more political than they are military. It will be recalled just prior to the presidential elections some months ago the General made a number of statements which easily could be considered a bid for the position Truman now holds, but it appears the General did not get himself in the running at that time. Who knows, with the relationship existing between this army officer and the Republican party that efforts are not being made to implement General MacArthur into position where he will be the popular choice of the Republican party as its next standard bearer?

It is ridiculous to assume the commander of our Asian army would repeatedly commit acts of insubordination without having some method in his madness. He has been pointedly and expressly told not to make public statements dealing with policy, but just as often as he is told to behave himself he proceeds with strange persistency to do the same thing all over again. We'll allow our readers to study this phenomenon to determine if they can secure a better answer than we have offered. We honestly believe that General Douglass MacArthur is being groomed by the Republican high command as the next candidate of that party for the presidency.

Of course it is an action akin to subversion for any individual or group of individuals to convert or attempt to channel our present international impasse into domestic political advantage, but to save our souls we cannot understand in times like these, when a quarter of a million sons of American mothers are killed, maimed or missing on Asian battlefields, how an outstanding intellectual like the Asian commander could feel he is improving the morale in the army or on the home front by engaging in an open brawl with the President of the United States.

While Senator Kerr did not say so we believe he has designed that General MacArthur has adopted his present policies for the reason we have assigned above. Anyone with a thimbleful of brains knows that at the present moment there is a colossal undercurrent of sentiment to unseat and overthrow the Truman administration at any cost. While we would not for one single moment discredit the good coming to America out of the present exposure of crime and inefficiency in government, we at the same time are assured that this effort is being daily converted into a gigantic effort to discredit the Truman administration. For instance, we believe the activities of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation should be checked back to the days of Jesse Jones to determine whether favoritism existed then as now in the making of loans and the extension of financial relief. The same measuring rod should attach to all of our federal agencies if a sincere and honest effort is being made to establish the truth. It is not a question just now as to what MacArthur says, but our attention should be directed more to the reason why he makes these exparte statements.

Finally, we believe General MacArthur should be recalled because his leadership trends towards "a man on horseback" whose leadership might lead a peaceful nation into an area of blood and strife as indicated by his desire to invade Red China. If our war aims are what we say they are we should studiously seek to contain the theatre of war in the Orient to the Korean peninsula. while seeking some method to select a formula for world peace. We are seriously impressed with the thought that if we invade, or cause to have Red China invaded, Russia will immediately jump to the military front in the world picture. There can, if we are not careful, happen right here under the Stars and Stripes what happened several years ago in Germany. Hitler grabbed control of the army and in turn became the des-

ho sought to wreck civilization. Let no one be-
sed with the idea "it can't happen here." In
MacArthur's growing arrogance and defiance of
der-in-chief of the American army, it has almost
re.

o particular brief for President Truman and his
policies and program. But it is a plea that
non every patriotic American to the dangers
he offing. It is a brief for submission of all
o one leadershi pand direction. The American
ed the man from Independence as commander-
he American army in the last general election,
MacArthur along with the rest of the 150,000,-
g this country should bow to this mandate and
rship as defined and determined in a constitu-
racy. We believe President Truman made a

mistake when he flew the Pacific to talk with MacArthur. It should have been the other way round. MacArthur should have flown to the White House to talk with President Truman.

MacArthur Accepts Position As Remington Rand Official

FORT MYERS, Fla., April 12—(AP)—James H. Rand, president of Remington-Rand, Inc., confirmed Thursday night that Gen. Douglas MacArthur will become an official of the business equipment and typewriter concern.

Rand, aboard his 130-foot yacht, Galaxy, tied up at the Fort Myers yacht basin, said MacArthur would join the firm within 90 days and take an active part in its affairs.

He issued this statement in confirming reports that MacArthur would take a job with Remington-Rand:

"It is correct that the General will be elected to the board of Remington-Rand and assume an active part in its world-wide affairs within the next 90 days.

"MacArthur will be as great an asset to this country in peace as he has in war. The officers of Remington-Rand will be proud to have him as a working associate."

Rand would not comment on a report published in the Chicago Daily News that MacArthur would receive $100,000 a year.

A company spokesman in New York said MacArthur's acceptance and the report of the $100,000 salary were matters of "pure speculation."

Rand and his wife came here several days ago from the Florida east coast following a cruise to Nassau. They are awaiting favorable weather before continuing up the coast to St. Petersburg.

Associated Press Wirephoto

HELLO, CRICKET . . . Visiting her home town for the first time in 13 years, Mrs. Douglas MacArthur says hello to Cricket Seward, left, aged former servant. Seward now lives at the County farm. The other Negroes are not identified.

Murfreesboro Greets MacArthurs On Their 14th Wedding Anniversary

Wife Yields Floor to General

By The United Press

Murfreesboro, Tenn., April 30.—General Douglas MacArthur tried to stay in the background for his wife's home-coming today. But she gave the floor to "my general," who then told a cheering throng he grew up "with a rebel yell ringing in my ears."

The general and his lady came to her Tennessee home on their 14th wedding anniversary and found a roaring welcome and a day as hot as midsummer.

After a motorcade, brief ceremonies at a football field, and a luncheon near a Civil War battlefield, the general and his wife left for New York aboard the Constellation Bataan at 4:23 p.m.

For the first time since he came back to the United States two weeks ago, MacArthur had to doff his trenchcoat in favor of an Eisenhower jacket for an outdoor appearance.

At the climax of today's reception, her old friends brought Mrs. MacArthur forward in ceremonies at the football field to make a speech.

The happy, smiling guest of honor shouted over the cheers, "I have never made a speech in my life."

"I leave that up to the general, and here is my general."

MacArthur grinned and took his wife's hand, then addressed the quickly stilled crowd of about 10,000:

"I came to Murfreesboro as Jean's husband. Never in my life have I felt a higher sense of distinction."

"Fourteen years ago, I married this lovely woman," MacArthur continued slowly.

'I Take Enormous Pride'

"How she has managed to put up with me during all these long years is quite beyond my comprehension. But by my side, she has shared my life with a loyalty, devotion, and affection that passes all understanding and as she comes back to visit her old home on her wedding anniversary, I take an enormous pride not only in being able to call her my 'beloved wife' but to be able to cite her to you as my best and bravest soldier."

Thus, although he had to speak for her himself, MacArthur made today definitely his wife's day before a largely shirt-sleeved crowd of her Tennessee neighbors.

But MacArthur had a parting reminder of his own Southern heritage.

"I am no stranger to the South," he said. "I am a part of it. Born in Arkansas of a Virginia mother, I grew up with the sound of Dixie and a rebel yell ringing in my ears."

The crowd went overboard in its shouting approval.

"Dad was on the other side," the general continued, "but he had the good sense to surrender to mother. And therefore it brings a warm feeling to my heart to be once again in this atmosphere of friendliness of a land I have known so long and a people I have loved so well."

As the crowd cheered his concluding remarks MacArthur shouted a promise that "I shall return" for another visit to Murfreesboro.

The MacArthurs had been introduced by Governor Gordon Browning, who directed his speech to Mrs. MacArthur.

Browning told her that Tennessee people felt the general not only had performed a masterful accomplishment in the Pacific but "another thing."

Governor Hails General

"We think his accomplishment in taking over a sullen, hating people and make them not only love America, but its way of life, was one of the great achievements of man.

"As far as we know, the only connection he ever had with Communists was to kill them and there's nothing better I would like to read about than dead Communists."

After the MacArthurs landed at nearby Sewart Air Force Base and the general reviewed an honor guard, the party drove the 15 miles to Murfreesboro while farmers sat in rockers on their lawns to watch them.

Stop at Old Home

On the way they stopped at Mrs. MacArthur's old home where she got out and greeted her childhood nurse, Lillie Ellis, and three other former Negro servants of her family.

At the end of the ride, before the Polk Hotel in Murfreesboro, the crowd swarmed around the high old Rolly-Royce the MacArthurs used for their limousine and isolated it from the rest of the motorcade.

The MacArthurs grinned good-naturedly. They formed a parental escort for 13-year-old Arthur MacArthur and waded through the crowd to the steps of the hotel with the help of Tennessee National Guardsmen.

It was the smallest of the 10-day series of MacArthur receptions but what the Tennessee folk lacked in numbers they made up with spontaneous hoopla when the general's caravan reached the hotel.

As the cars rounded the public square, cheers and cries of "Welcome home, Jean," went up for Mrs. MacArthur, who came back for the first time since she left 14 years ago on a trip that was climaxed by her marriage to the general.

The Middle Tennessee State College band played "There's No Place Like Home."

The MacArthur plane landed at Sewart at 10:59 a.m., the general getting the usual 17-gun salute from the honor guard.

Procession Lasts An Hour

The motor procession lasted almost an hour and after the MacArthurs rested briefly they went to the football field.

After the ceremonies there the party drove to the Stones River Country Club for a luncheon featuring Tennessee country ham.

MacArthur stood with moist eyes as a string orchestra played "Old Soldiers Never Die." At the end he said, "Thank you very much, I find the fading very, very pleasant."

The country club is near the Stones River battlefield where the Yankees won the day. In that engagement, Mrs. MacArthur's grandfather fought for the South and the general's for the North.

Truman Upset by MacArthur Forays in Far Eastern Politics; Discipline Reported Under Study

Talks With Marshall And Bradley on What To Do With General

By Cecil Holland

President Truman's hair-trigger Missouri temper yesterday was reported to be so aroused that he was considering some disciplinary action against Gen. MacArthur for his incursions into high-level policy decisions on Far Eastern matters.

Persons in a position to know said that Mr. Truman was explosive in his comments on Gen. MacArthur's recent comments on Eastern affairs—and particularly his letters urging the use of Chinese Nationalist forces to open a second front against the Communists in Asia.

Mr. Truman conferred at the White House yesterday with Defense Secretary Marshall and Gen. Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Usually well-informed sources said the principal purpose of the conference was to discuss what to do about Gen. MacArthur and his statements.

Final Decision Delayed.

It was said, however, that no final decision was reached on what to do about the Far Eastern commander, himself, or his proposal for much broader action against the Chinese Communists than he has been permitted thus far to take. The General's views were expressed in a letter to Representative Martin, Republican, of Massachusetts, and released by Mr. Martin last week during the course of debate in the House on the draft and universal training legislation.

Gen. MacArthur added fuel to the feelings in Washington and elsewhere over his comments by another statement saying the release of 120,000 South Korean troops from the United Nations forces involved "political decisions beyond my authority." That comment was made in a message to one of the editors of the magazine "Freeman."

Debate over Gen. MacArthur's views swirled in statements and comments in the Capitol—all projected against the somber warning earlier in the week by Speaker Rayburn that all the forces arrayed against United Nations troops were not Chinese Communists and that there was a "terrible" danger of World War III.

Taft Sides With MacArthur.

Developments and comments included:

Senator Taft, Republican, of Ohio, sided with Gen. MacArthur and in a statement to a reporter said that Chinese Nationalists should be given American arms to invade the Chinese mainland and "take the pressure off our boys fighting in Korea."

2. Senator Kerr, Democrat, of Oklahoma, opened up with a blistering attack on Gen. MacArthur —"MacArthur the magnificent" as he called him—and said his "one-man act is wearing the patience of the rest of the team mighty thin." The Oklahoma Senator, the first Democrat to voice publicly his smouldering resentment over the MacArthur statements, said "the time may be nearer than we think when the over-all cost of keeping MacArthur as the theater commander will be greater than the value of his 'position' with the Asiatics."

3. Senator Ferguson, Republican, of Michigan, asked Secretary Marshall and Secretary of State Acheson for a statement on "what the political considerations may be" against using all South Korean forces in the Korean fighting. The Senator said he was "greatly distressed" by the reports that 120,000 South Korean troops were being released.

Hurley Demands Action.

4. Patrick J. Hurley, an Ambassador to China under President Roosevelt, demanded in a statement that the administration "take the wraps off" Gen MacArthur and "allow him to employ the forces necessary for the successful performance of his mission."

5. The India government asked the State Department whether Gen. MacArthur has been given authority to bomb bases in Manchuria "under certain conditions" and also for information on Mr. Rayburn's statement. The department refused to say what answers were given.

The controversy raging around the MacArthur statements promised a flurry of speeches in Congress this week. Senator Ferguson said he planned to offer a resolution calling for a congressional delegation to go to Tokyo to obtain the general's views on the world situation.

But what the administration, and particularly Mr. Truman, might do about the Far Eastern commander was still another matter. As an extreme measure, the President could recall Gen. MacArthur. Some administration leaders, bitter over the general's statements, said they favored this.

Kerr Outspoken in Criticism.

Other steps open to Mr. Truman include a private or public reprimand, a new reminder backing up one given months ago that all policy statements and political comments of any kind should be cleared with Washington, or just ignoring what Gen. MacArthur said.

The situation resolved itself into the question of whether Gen. MacArthur should continue his work in guiding the occupation of Japan, which even critics have described as invaluable, or whether his statements add up to open opposition to Mr. Truman's policies.

Senator Kerr was outspoken in his criticism of Gen. MacArthur and said he had added him to his list of letter-writers "who need the writer's cramp."

"As the Big Chief in the Far East," Senator Kerr continued, "Gen. MacArthur is said to wear many hats to represent his many titles. But he isn't satisfied with all that big brass on his head. Now, he is trying to grab the high silk topper of the diplomat. I must say it looks inappropriate with his military uniform."

Great Involvement Feared.

Senator Kerr added he is afraid that Gen. MacArthur "could get us deeper into war instead of successfully ending the one we are already in."

On the other hand, Mr. Hurley, the Secretary of War in President Hoover's Cabinet, said:

"If the administration does not wish to win the war in Korea they should relieve MacArthur of his command."

He added the State Department should limit itself to policy and "leave military strategy to those better qualified to perform it."

Gen. MacArthur, Mr. Hurley said, has saved the United Nations and the United States from "a disastrous defeat."

In other statements Senator George, Democrat, of Georgia said the American public is going "to demand that Gen. MacArthur be permitted to bomb Communist military targets in Manchuria." At his news conference last week Mr. Truman refused to say whether Gen. MacArthur has been such authority and said it was a military matter he could not comment on.

Senators Bridges, of New Hampshire, and Knowland, of California, both Republicans, demanded to know whether arms are being diverted from Korea to Europe. They said they would ask military leaders for information on this in view of the report that South Korean troops are being released from service for want of equipment and arms.

An Associated Press report from Taegu on March 30 said:

"A qualified source said today the South Korean defense ministry is releasing 120,000 or more reserve troops to farm and other work. He said the government could not afford to clothe and equip them. President Syngman Rhee opposed the demobilization."

Gen. MacArthur said the issue is one determined by the Republic of Korea and the United States Government.

But State Department officials said it was a "domestic decision" by the Korean Republic. These officials said it was their understanding that the men released from army service were not combat troops but a kind of home guard.

Military leaders and the White House had no comment on developments yetserday.

MacArthur Admired in War, Feared Politically

By the Associated Press

Most of the world's statesmen want to avoid spreading the Korean war to the Chinese mainland and want to end it as soon as honorably possible. Many express a deep-grained political distrust of Gen. MacArthur, even though they admire his military ability.

Those are the sentiments reported from diplomatic listening posts around the globe by Associated Press correspondents.

Support for the idea of turning United Nations forces against the Chinese mainland and evidences of confidence in Gen. MacArthur's political judgment were found in Tokyo, Taipeh—capital of the Nationalist Chinese stronghold of Formosa—and among some Republican leaders in Washington.

The basic issue reflected in the reports was whether the United States and its U. N. Allies should continue to fight a limited war against the Chinese Communists in Korea or expand it into an all-out crusade against communism in Asia.

The Associated Press conducted this symposium to survey opinion in strategic world capitals concerning the Korean war and the controversial United Nations commander.

Requests for a frank appraisal of the situation were sent to Associated Press bureau at the United Nations, Washington, London, Paris, Moscow, Taipeh and Tokyo. Here are the answers:

Max Harrelson, United Nations—United Nations diplomats are almost unanimous in the belief that the time has come to slow down—rather than speed up and expand—military operations in Korea.

Many fear that any major push beyond the 38th Parallel may bring another crushing offensive from the Chinese Communists, perhaps ending in another disaster for the U. N.

The watchword at U. N. headquarters, therefore, is: Speak softly, move cautiously, do nothing to aggravate or inflame the conflict into a third world war or a defeat for the U. N.

This means basically that most U. N. delegates have abandoned any real hope of unifying Korea under a single democratic government.

The statement that best summarizes the feeling here is the declaration by Lt. Gen. Matthew Ridgway, 8th Army commander in Korea, that the U. N. could consider it had won a victory if U. N. forces advanced only as far as the 38th Parallel. The U. N. then could claim that at least it had repelled the Communist invaders from the U. N.-sponsored Republic of South Korea.

Edward Curtis, London—Three angles of the Korean war which make big news here are reports of fighting by the British Commonwealth Brigade, the 38th Parallel and Gen. MacArthur.

Britons take a more detached view of the Korean fighting than Americans do, except where their own troops are involved. An exception is any news which concerns the 38th Parallel, which has come to mean "danger" to many Britons.

Now that the United Nations forces are across the 38th Parallel again, many Britons inside and outside the government believe every effort should be made to get Red China to sit down and talk peace.

Their attitude is that Korea is a useless, expensive and dangerous conflict.

Sitting across the narrow English Channel from the continent, Britain believes that the main threat to peace is the lack of an adequate defense in Western Europe.

As for Gen. MacArthur—broadly speaking—the British press, government officials and a large body of public opinion are critical.

Russell Brines, Tokyo—The battle is for Asia; not just a poor bleeding peninsula. And Asians believe the West cannot afford to lose Asia any more than Europe.

Western diplomats have tried to deal directly with Peiping and have met only rebuff. They have imposed restrictions on the Allied campaign which have only handicapped themselves and worst of all have convinced the Communists the United Nations are afraid and weak.

The Chinese will quit, I am convinced, only when they believe the West has the superior force; not as now; when they consider themselves to be winning.

The one chance for Allied victory in Korea, as verified here, is to use the maximum amount of force and the fullest necessary range of war. That means attacking China proper, perhaps with Nationalist and South Korean-marked planes as the Russians are doing with the Chinese. It means using Nationalist troops to their maximum efficiency whether in full scale assault or merely for diversion.

It could mean using some of the Allied divisions now training in Europe for a quick blow and for vast experience in Korea. A few thousand men could be much more valuable in Asia right now than in Europe.

(The following disptach passed through Russian censorship.)

Tom Whitney, Moscow — The impression which a correspondent in Moscow gets from reading the daily Soviet press on Korea and comparing this with what's being officially said in Washington is that the East and the West are still far from finding any basis for a peace settlement.

In fact, the surface indications seem to give little hope for anything except a long drawn out war of attrition.

The tendency among a fairly representative and responsible group of Westerners—including some Americans—here is to feel that there are grounds for hoping for a compromise. This belief seems to derive from political logic rather than from inside information.

Many individual diplomats in private conversations frankly express dissatisfaction with some of Gen. MacArthur's public utterances.

One question certain Western diplomats also ask: What is the United Nations' objective in Korea? Is it to overrun the entire country? If so can this be done with the present forces? If not is it justified to concentrate larger forces in a war theater so far away from what is considered here to be the decisive area?

Carl Hartman, Paris — The French press and public opinion shows considerable concern that Gen. MacArthur might unleash World War III. Many people fail to understand why President Truman, as head of the civilian United States Government, does not control the general's statements.

Even the Conservative newspapers which generally support United States policy worry about Gen. MacArthur rushing into something that will extend the war.

The Government takes the official view that Gen. MacArthur is a general—and a good one—who is doing his job. That job is to win the war. But they recall former Premier Georges Clemenceau's famous statement "war is too important a matter to leave to the generals."

Officials never tire of repeating that, even though the United States is bearing the brunt of the fighting, this is a United Nations war being fought in the name of "collective security" to punish the aggressors in Korea.

The big question now, in French eyes, is how much aid Russia will give to the Chinese Communists.

Spencer Mosa, Taipeh, Formosa—I think the situation in Korea holds little or no hope for a negotiated settlement.

I doubt whether the Chinese Reds will agree to any settlement except on their own unacceptable terms. I believe they are prepared to go on fighting in Korea indefinitely.

Even if they do agree to some sort of truce on the 38th Parallel, I don't think they would observe it. Rather, when it suited them they would violate it on the pretext that the U. N. forces had already done so.

The Nationalists are afraid of a compromise in Korea. They think none is possible except largely at their expense.

The Riddle of MacArthur

General Ignores Danger, Holds Himself to Be 'Man of Destiny'

Gunther Describes His Arrival in Japan; Refusal to Return to U. S. Baffles Many

By John Gunther

INSTALLMENT 1.

MacARTHUR'S GREAT GAMBLE

When Gen. MacArthur's unarmed plane, the Bataan, first came within sight of Japan on August 30, 1945, the General was dozing quietly. The softly symmetrical white cone of Mount Fujiyama became visible, and Brig. Gen. Courtney Whitney, his chief political adviser tapped him on the arm gently. Gen. MacArthur woke up, murmured, "Well! Good old Fuji!" paid no more attention, and promptly fell asleep again.

Nobody could guess what treachery there might or might not be in Japan. A fierce army of 2.5 million still existed in the home islands. Fanatic militarists had just made a brief abortive revolt against the Emperor for surrendering. Gen. MacArthur's decision to accept the capitulation on the Missouri in Tokyo Bay before more than a handful of American air-borne troops arrived has been called the greatest gamble in modern history. Professors who studied Japan all their lives, military experts who knew every nook and cranny of the Japanese character, thought that Gen. MacArthur was taking a frightful risk. There would be guerrilla warfare for years within 10 miles of Tokyo. No American administrator would be safe without permanent heavy guard. The country would blaze with a permanent flame of hatred for the conquering Americans. And so on.

The MacArthur party landed at a pockmarked Kamikaze strip Atsugi, and the General put up for the night in the New Grand Hotel in Yokohama, the only one in operation. It was filthy, decrepit, and alive with small animal life. The Japanese staff, petrified at what was going on, managed to dig up a steak for dinner. Gen. Whitney, sitting next to Gen. MacArthur, thought that the food might be poisoned; only by vigorously restraining himself did he resist the spontaneous impulse to snatch the meat away as his chief started to eat. Gen. MacArthur simply ate.

Ordered Guns Put Away.

After signal and radio crews had gone ahead, the party set out for the enemy capital the next day in the few cars available. Gen. MacArthur saw several of his officers carrying arms. "Put all guns away," he said.

—AP Wirephoto.

GEN. MacARTHUR.

A few weeks later the General returned to Atsugi to meet Mrs. MacArthur, who came with their son Arthur and his Chinese amah (nurse) Ah Cha. There was no guard at all at the airport. The General, unarmed, with one aide, unarmed, constituted the entire reception committee. The group drove back to Tokyo through the broken streets, unlighted, and menacingly deserted. "Isn't it dangerous?" Mrs. MacArthur whispered. "Not at all," the General smiled.

These episodes, minor as they are, tell a good deal about Gen. MacArthur. They demonstrate his undoubted courage, his instinct for understanding Orientals, his simplicity in some respects, his fatalism, his fixed sense of objective, and something else that has led him into danger on occasion—a tendency to exaggerated optimism, based on his unalterable conviction that he is a man of destiny.

Some people in Japan, even after the occupation had been going on for several months, did not fully realize that Gen. MacArthur was the boss. On January 4, 1946, came the first "purge" order, and this was a stark awakening. Three or four members of the cabinet had to be dismissed, because they had been militarists, i.e., war criminals, before the war.

Decided to Risk Showdown.

The prime minister at the time was the venerable Baron Kijuro Shidehara. (Nowadays Baron Shidehara is plain "Mr." Shidehara, because titles have been abolished in Japan except for a few members of the royal family.) His foreign minister was Shigeru Yoshida, the prime minister today. Both, even though they had opposed the war, thought that the MacArthur purge went too far, and, full of Japanese pride and the instinct to reach for every advantage, decided to risk a showdown with Gen. MacArthur and announce the resignation of the cabinet in protest.

In those days, before the new constitution was in force, a Cabinet resigned in the conventional manner by turning in its mandate to the Emperor. Shidehara, fearful of a personal encounter with Gen. MacArthur, had a diplomatic "illness," and sent the wily Mr. Yoshida to represent him. The Supreme Commander received Mr. Yoshida at once, with Gen. Whitney present. Mr. Yoshida thereupon proceeded to say that the Cabinet would present its resignation to the Emperor the next day, and the Emperor would then presumably charge Baron Shidehara with forming a new government.

Gen. MacArthur, affixing Mr. Yoshida with his famous burning (but cold) stare, said the following: "Mr. Minister, I have the highest regard for Baron Shidehara, and I know of no one better qualified to carry out the terms of my directive (about the purge), but if the Cabinet resigns en masse tomorrow it can only be interpreted by the Japanese people to mean that it is unable to implement my directives. Thereafter Baron Shidehara may be acceptable to the Emperor for reappointment as Prime Minister, but he will not be acceptable to ME." There followed, in the words of an official account, "a moment of profound silence." Mr. Yoshida said finally and falteringly that he would transmit this message to the Prime Minister; Gen. Whitney accompanied him down the corridor to the elevator.

Cabinet Did Not Resign.

"You understand what the Supreme Commander said, did you not, Mr. Minister," Gen. Whitney asked politely.

Yoshida replied, "Too well, too well!"

The cabinet did not resign. The purged ministers resigned, their places were taken by others acceptable to Gen. MacArthur, and the government continued carrying out the Supreme Commander's further orders.

A somewhat subtle point arises here. It might be thought that the episode proves that as of that date the Japanese cabinet was totally subservient to Gen. MacArthur. Actually the General took the course he did partly because of his policy to let the Japanese themselves run their own show and deal with their own problems in their own way so far as possible. Gen. MacArthur did not want to become subject to the charge that he had made the cabinet resign. He wanted it to continue in office, after it had purged itself.

But from that date to this, no Japanese prime minister or other high official has ever dared to take any major political step without carefully sounding out Gen. MacArthur's headquarters first.

Prolonged Absence Is Puzzling.

The General has not been in the continental United States since May, 1937, when he returned briefly to New York (in order to get married there) from the Philippines. Why has he never come back since? How can one explain the fact that his son, now aged 12, has never even seen the United States? Since 1945, Gen. MacArthur can justly plead the fact that he has been too heavily submerged in duties in Japan, but even so, his prolonged absence without even a brief holiday is remarkable.

I asked at least a dozen people in Tokyo and elsewhere, both friendly, how they explained this, and I got a wide variety of answers.

1. Duty. He has the feeling that there is a job to do in Tokyo, that it is not right for him to leave until it is completed.

2. His ego. He has an obsession that he is utterly indispensable. Contrariwise, he is afraid to go home, for fear that his absence might prove that he is not indispensable.

3. Millions of Asiatics might interpret his leaving Japan as meaning that America is pulling out of Asia.

4. A triumphal return to the United States might be an anticlimax now.

5 Back in America (if he stayed) he would be no more than a retired general—and in Tokyo he is an emperor.

6. He takes the line that he has said everything he has to say in his public reports.

7. He thinks that most efforts to get him back are politically flavored.

Gen. MacArthur is said to be on record with the statement that he would go back if formally ordered to do so. but, some Tokyo observers believe that he has so convinced himself of his "divine" mission in Japan that he will stay there till he dies. Others believe that events in China and Korea make him remain. The general himself makes mild jokes about the issue on occasion. He hates to fly, and he once told an airline executive that he would be delighted to go to Washington if someone would develop an airplane that would get him there in 12 hours.

If the general ever does leave Japan, those indisputably in a position to know say that he will do two things he has never done before: (a) address a joint session of the Diet; (b) call on the Emperor.

TOMORROW — MacArthur seldom leaves Tokyo; keeps himself aloof; wins Roosevelt's backing to retake Philippines against Navy brass.

From the book "The Riddle of MacArthur," published by Harper and Bros. Copyright, 1950-51, by John Gunther.

Insubordination

President Truman dismissed General Douglass MacArthur last Monday night at 12 o'clock, but the editorial we wrote in our last issue, under the caption, "MacArthur Should Be Recalled," was written Sunday morning prior to the Truman decision, so that no one could reasonably feel that our position Sunday was colored by the President's drastic action Monday.

Despite this fact one observes today something of the truth we sought to expose in our previous editorial on this subject. In addition to agreeing with Senator Robert S. Kerr on this subject we said the General should be recalled because "(1) the General has been in Asia too long and is out of step with the sweep of Western liberalism; (2) he is using tactics insubordinate to President Truman as a method by which to become the next Republican presidential nominee; (3) his action proves that as in Germany the army seeks to dictate policies and ultimately establish a dictatorship."

We think the almost insane utterances of the people since President Truman acted in this matter is basicly a reflection of the hitherto suppressed unrest among the American people, bordering almost on hysteria, since the United Nations forces entered the Korean campaign. Mothers and fathers have wanted to say something and the MacArthur incident supplies that opportunity. In their present state of mind citizens are not likely to make balanced and considered utterances. President Truman yanked off the safety valve last Monday resulting in a psychological explosion spending its force in all directions.

In such an atmosphere people do not think clearly. For instance, no one stops to consider the fact Republicans being lined up for MacArthur while the Democrats back the President, offers positive evidence as pointed out in our last week's editorial, that the whole sorry mess has its base in politics. We said last Sunday and we repeat, that when this whole thing is over General MacArthur will emerge the next Republican candidate for President of the United States. Write the above statement down in your notebook and see later whether or not this writer is the seventh son of a seventh son.

After the general public gets through with its hero worship there are really only two questions to be considered: "Was General Douglass MacArthur insubordinate to constitutional authority?" and "Would his plan to bomb Manchurian bases and return the army of Chang Kai Chek to the Chinese mainland precipitated world war?"

Discussing the first point above raised one must of course agree that the first rule of the army is that one must obey the orders of his superiors, and we believe an Oklahoma City barber, Cleet Carr, in the symposium of expressions appearing on the front page of this issue, regarding the MacArthur expulsion hits the bullseye when he says:

> "I feel President Truman gave MacArthur a better break than MacArthur gave to Lieutenant Gilbert when he did not take orders."

There you have it in a nutshell. MacArthur when he okayed the execution of Lieutenant Gibert because he did not take orders, brought out in bold relief the stern action of the army when inferior authority ignores and sets aside decrees that come from above. Following a half century in the Army of the United States, no one could conclude that the hero of Bataan did not know the seriousness of his acts in repeatedly refusing to obey his commander-in-chief. He, better than anyone else in Asia, knew he was insubordinate, and if the action he took was vitally as important as he seems to have felt it was, he should have then requested opportunity to address Congress on this subject explaining his views, rather than at this late date attempt to excuse his conduct after cutting all of his bridges from behind him.

And while we are on this subject we think some attention should be given to a wrong approach many who are vocal now seem to take to the action of the President. We note from much that has been printed the past week folk generally feel that Truman, in his orders to MacArthur, and in laying down policies ,was forcing the famous general to knuckle down to a purely civilian opinion and decision. This is in no wise true. If one has even been to the naton's capital in recent years he will note the government has erected there one of the largest buildings in that city called "The Pentagon." In this structure daily the army's general staff meets. This general staff is made up of top brass that has seen just as much military service as General MacArthur in all sections of the globe. This general staff determines global action to dove-tail into the general outlines of the state department. President Truman as the commander-in-chief of the army in reality does nothing more than ratify and place his stamp of approval upon the strategy outlined by the general staff, and forwards same to General MacArthur.

When one gets this point of view the domestic sputtering that MacArthur knows more about war than President Truman is knocked into a cocked hat. What General MacArthur is guilty of doing is ignoring the general staff of the army, his superior in authority, and the President of the United States who is constitutionally the commander-in-chief of the army. When you decide you are going to share the current view of General MacArthur you must first conclude to set aside America's fundamental charter, and when you decide that General MacArthur was actually mistreated and "stabbed in the back" as one supporter violently argues, you must immediately abandon the philosophy of the Oklahoma City barber, Cleet Carr: "Should one type of penalty be meted out to a soldier who disobeys orders and another type of punishment visited upon another who commits the same offense?" We must all recall that old adage, "What's good for the goose is also good for the gander." The President had no other alternative but to dismiss General MacArthur if the White House was going to save face and army discipline maintained.

Now the other question which citizens should be able to discuss dispassionately is whether the Truman or the MacArthur viewpoint would expand the Korean struggle into a world conflagration. President Truman says to ship the nationalist army from Formosa to the Chinese mainland; to bomb Manchurian supply bases of the Reds, and to blast a few Chinese cities could conceivably bring Russia directly into the conflict and would immediately commit the land forces of the United Nations in a struggle with some 450 million Chinese.

The MacArthur formula for ending the war admits of no such eventualities. MacArthur feels that the key to world peace is in Asia and that the Truman view that basicly marched on Moscow would have taken the American troops protection should be given to Western Europe is stupid. through Manchuria and supply bases of which MacArthur MacArthur believes that Communism can be stopped dead in complains. Of course before issuing such an order the Presi- its tracks by decisive action in Red China. Appeasement of dent and the general staff should have felt certain that our Communism in Asia and containment in Western Europe is war machine was prepared to reach the Moscow objective. silly says the MacArthur approach. We think American entry into Korea was ill advised and

Now on this particular point MacArthur might be right. should never have occurred. As the matter stands at this We are not prepared to render a judgment in this discussio moment 60,000 American youths are dead, and all together and as to whether either of these two plans would lead to the colossal number measuring up to 250,000 are wounded world conflagration and cosmic blood letting, but irrespective and missing. We did not think last year, nor do we feel of the viewpoint of either of the opposing sides we all must now, that the imaginary line drawn by the United Nations in admit that the decision as to what should be done in finality Korea was worth any such sacrifice falls constitutionally within the province of the President But that decision was made and it is up to the wisdom and his general staff. This is not the duty and function of our best thinkers to chart a way out. One thing General General MacArthur. MacArthur is perhaps forgetting that in his urge and desire

Basicly this publication felt in the first instance it was to cross the 38th parallel and currently the Manchurian bor- a mistake on the part of the President to commit American der he plans to violate the very principle the United Nations troops to the battlefront on the Korean peninsular. We said is fighting about in Korea. We sent our troops to Korea be- last autumn when the war was new in Korea that we could cause the North Koreans had crossed the 38th parallel, thus understand the common sense in an order for American commiting an act of aggression. If MacArthur crosses the troops to march from Pusan to Moscow, but we could not 38th parallel and later the Manchurian border will American get any rhyme or reason in marching to the 38th parallel troops not be guilty of the identical aggression complained Time has supported our early contentions, for to h

of when the North Koreans headed south? We want to be careful in this extremity in which we now find ourselves, we do not do that precise thing we told the Koreans was morally wrong.

Those who support the MacArthur idea and notion regarding what the United Nations should do should keep in mind that it was the wilfulness of General MacArthur that brought Red China into the war. It should be kept in mind the General, despite the warning of Mao that he would protect Chinese internal security, plunged headlong above the 38th parallel and it was only when United Nations forces were drawing near the Manchurian border that Red China leaped into the cauldron of war. We think the MacArthur arrogance provoked this action on the part of Red China, for if there had really been a willingness to fight before MacArthur's provocative act, we believe the Reds would have joined with the North Koreans when they almost had MacArthur pushed off into the Yellow Sea.

In view of the majority opinion favoring the president and in view of his crystal-clear explanation over the radio Wednesday night of the situation in the Far East and of his reasons for dismsisal of the General, it is believed that as time goes on, a preponderance of opinion will come to approve President Truman's actions in dismissing a general who no longer could see his way to follow orders.

Dismissal Of General MacArthur Stirs Comment in Negro Community

Most Citizens Seem To Favor Truman Decision

The dismissal of General MacArthur from his Far Eastern commands this week by President Truman has aroused spirited discussions in the Negro community as to the justice and advisability of the President's surprising action.

An appraisal of the pros and cons of the debates seem to indicate that the majority opinion favors Mr. Truman.

Like the rest of the nation the dismissal caused a definite shock. It came so unexpectedly and suddenly that at first it could hardly be realized as true.

Then, as the significance of the action became clear, and a calmer view became possible, the citizens began to express their opinions.

Violates Military Law

Many of those favoring the President's actions pointed out that General MacArthur, as a soldier, had violated one of the cardinal tenets of military law when he failed to carry out the express orders of his superiors, and therefore proved himself to be a subject for reprimand and possible dismissal from his commands.

As a further argument the Truman adherents recalled that Mac Arthur had been repeatedly advised to clear his public statements through his superiors. And on several occasions he had ignored the advisement and issued opinions that were clearly at variance with official Washington.

Those favoring MacArthur maintained that the United Nations had no clear policy in the Far East, that the instructions given to MacArthur have been vague, when they were given at all, and inadequate to the successful prosecution of the war in Korea.

Some Think He's Right

These persons think the General was right when he advocated carrying the war directly to China by means of an invasion of mainland from Formosa and bombing Communists base in Manchuria.

They aver that the only way to end the war is to fight with every means available, and that the bombing and invasion of China are sensible means of ending the war.

On the contrary, the Truman adherents agree with the President that the course advised by MacArthur would spread the war and bring not only Russia into it, but other nations of Asia.

While all were agreed that General MacArthur is a great general and that his knowledge of the Far East is perhaps greater than that of most of his superiors, opinions divided sharply as to whether he had obeyed or disobeyed direct orders from the Chief of Staff in expressing his opinions of action to be pursued.

Most of the Truman advocates were postive in their belief that MacArthur's policy could easily cause World War III and engulf the world in a horrendous conflagration with atom bombs playing a major role in the conflict.

They believe with the president that the present hostilities should be confined to Korea if possible. This they aver would not be possible if MacArthur had his way.

Has Attitude of God

They, also, point out that General MacArthur has the attitude of a god, thinks as if he were a god and therefore has lost some of the common humanity that should be a part of a supreme commander's equipment when he has the lives of thousands of soldiers under his control.

Since the Negro citizens often must of necessity view events from a racial point of view, because of the prevalance of discrimination and segregation leveled at them, many of the racially minded advanced the statements of Thurgood Marshall, N.A.A.C.P. attorney, recently returned from Japan and Korea, who said in his address here:

"I found no Negro soldiers being used as guards or clerks or functionaries around General MacArthur's headquarters. They were used elsewhere in all types of employment, but not at MacArthur's headquarters.

"I do not accuse General MacArthur of instituting segregation in Japan and Korea, but I do believe he could end it if he desired to do so."

In a wire received by The Call from Marshall yesterday, he said, "it is to be hoped that his (MacArthur's) successor, General Matthew Ridgeway, will take the necessary steps to break down all segregation, the exclusion of Negro soldiers and officers from the General Headquarters and the home guard in the Far East command and the segregation of our troops on the fighting front in Korea."

Since all factors must, or should, enter an apprasial, the racial factor was definitely considered in choosing sides in the justice or injustice of the General's dismissal.

GIs Split On Mac Arthur Ouster; Ridgway Urged To Ban Jim Crow

By L. ALEX WILSON

Thurgood Marshall, NAACP counsel who had a personal interview with General Douglas MacArthur recently, while probing the wholesale courts-martial cases of Negro GIs in Korea, expressed hope this week that Lt. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway would ban jim crow in the Far East Army command.

"I hope MacArthur's successor, Ridgway, will take the necessary steps to stop the exclusion of Negro soldiers and officers from the general headquarters of the honor guard and the band of the Far East command and the segregation of our troops on the fighting front," the NAACP counsel said.

"He is also responsible for permitting conditions to exist which led to 'rush job' courts-martial, injustices and undue hardships involving Negro GIs in Korea and Japan," he said.

RACE QUESTION NOT INVOLVED

Marshall pointed out that he was certain the race question had no part in the removal of the general and that he believes his removal is not of any particular significance to the question of segregation in the Army.

Marshall continued, "General MacArthur is directly responsible for maintaining a rigid policy of segregation and discrimination among troops in the Far East Command.

Meanwhile, a large percentage of Chicago GIs who recently returned from Korea rallied to the defense of MacArthur. Others indicated he got what was coming to him.

The great military leader, who had been courting disaster since he ordered UN troops across the 38th Parallel last summer, was stripped of his commands in the Far East by President Truman because he was unable "to give whole-hearted support" to the policies of the United States government and the United Nations.

Typical of the comment voiced in support of MacArthur came from Causey D. Matthews, of 1947 West Maypole. For 11 months the former officer served in Korea with the 933rd AAA of the 8th Army.

"I don't think President Truman knows what he has done by ousting the general," declared Matthews. "I served under MacArthur and I know he is an able and fine military leader."

John Juck, of 1136 Field st., Hammond, who saw plenty of action in Korea with the 24th Infantry Regiment, didn't agree with Matthews.

He declared tersely: "MacArthur is no good—Period.

Courier Editorials

How About Ousting Some Others?

IN RELIEVING General MacArthur of his various commands, President Truman gave as his reason the former's inability "to give his wholehearted support to the policies of the United Nations in matters pertaining to his official duties."

Whether or not the President was justified in taking this drastic step, a study of the chronology of events and a careful perusal of the text of General MacArthur's pronouncements and the sequence of orders and suggestions from Washington alone will reveal.

However, we are now interested in the statement of policy: i.e., that a defense officer is supposed "to give his wholehearted support to the policies of the United States Government and of the United Nations in matters pertaining to his official duties."

In 1948 President Truman issued an executive order to the armed forces to end all discrimination because of race and color.

Nearly three years have passed and while there has been some progress in carrying out the executive order, the fact is that it has not been completely observed.

There are still segregated units in the Army and if the order had been strictly carried out there would be none at all.

These segregated units exist in Germany, Japan, Korea and in certain parts of the United States, and they would not exist if the Army officers responsible had obeyed President Truman's order in spirit and letter.

It seems to us that this directive of the President is as binding as those which he communicated to General MacArthur, and that the officers responsible for carrying out his executive order of 1948, have not shown complete ability to give "wholehearted support" to it.

In the circumstances would it not be in order to remove some of the high officers responsible for disobedience?

There is also the matter of the United Nations which has made some strong statements about human rights and urged the various member nations to comply.

The United States is one of the most prominent members of the United Nations and is one of those which has endorsed the principle of human rights as well as the act condemning genocide.

How can it square these endorsements with the continuance of segregated racial units in the United States Army contrary to the President's executive order against such discrimination?

It is a poor principle which does not work in all instances.

If it is right to remove General MacArthur for disobedience, as charged, how can it be right to permit other Army officers to disobey another Presidential directive even more flagrantly?

MacArthur Dismissal Draws Mixed Reaction

GENERAL DOUGLAS MacARTHUR, who returned to the United States this week after being dismissed by President Truman as Commander of the Far Eastern Forces, is shown on one of his rare visits to the fighting front. This photo, taken earlier this year, shows the General without his usual braided cap and sunglasses, at Kimpo Airfield, near Seoul. Gen. MacArthur is chatting with an unidentified GI, who towers over him. Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the NAACP, has charged that the discrimination against Negro GIs in Japan and Korea, is due directly to the Lily-White policy of General MacArthur—Wide World photo.

Judging from the cross-section of opinions expressed by area citizens, St. Louisans are sharply divided on the merits of President Truman's dismissal of General Douglas MacArthur as Supreme Commander of the United Nations Forces in Korea.

James Duke, City Hall Employee, emphatically declares, "President Truman has just insured the election of another Democratic president. His decision is the greatest step in the right direction for harmony among the United Nations. MacArthur's removal was long overdue. He violated the first cardinal principles of army discipline and regulations."

Samuel Smith, field inspector with the Public Health Department and ex-soldier is of the opinion that the administration of the country is responsible for the establishment of foreign policy and for the working towards the objectives of that policy. It is primarily a political and diplomatic function, therefore, no military pronouncement of foreign policy that does not stem directly from Washington can be tolerated. On this basis, the removal of MacArthur was justified."

Eddie Albert Jackson, school teacher, believes that General McArthur's many years of experience in Asiatic affairs qualifies him more than the President to speak on military policies and foreign mannerisms in that particular section of the world. "I don't think MacArthur's statement will lead us to World War III. If his policy does anything it will lessen the possibilities of continued hostilities.

Segregation Allowed Under His Command

Journal and Guide

Sat. 4-21-51

Tan Yanks Won't Shed Any Tears Over His Removal

Baltimore, Md

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK, N.Y.—There won't be many sad songs for General MacArthur from the tan yanks on the front lines in Korea if the sentiment which this reporter found there as a war correspondent still prevails.

Most colored people in the Far East, and this includes both soldiers and civilians, women and men, have only one sentiment for General MacArthur—they respect him as one of the greatest military strategists of all time. There are few people in America who will differ with them in that respect.

Afro-American

Sat. 4-21-51 Baltimore, Md

Always a Big 'But'

But their evaluation of the Supreme Commander abruptly ends right there. Time and time again when this reporter asked soldiers and civilians what they thought of MacArthur they began by saying: "I think he's a great military strategist BUT—" and this but usually boiled down to "but I don't think he gives colored people a fair break," or, "but I don't think he has much for a colored man to do."

In short, just about any colored person you talk to in the Far East will tell you, (after you assure him that he won't be quoted) that General MacArthur has always permitted racial discrimination to exist in his command.

This charge was nothing new to me since I had served three years as a G I and officer under General MacArthurin the Southwest Pacific Command. Bu t it was surprising, because frankly I feltthat under pressure of the President's dir ectives on segregation MacArthur's com-mand would have changed after the war.

Casual Observation Wrong

In fact, it was so surprising that I got caught unawares by it. In my rush to take a hurried look at MacArthur's Tokyo command and after that hurried look I sat down and dashed off a story which stated that a "casual" observation of General MacArthur's Tokyo command indicated that colored people were being integrated "across the board" throughout the command.

Afro-American

Sat. 4-21-51 Baltimore, Md.

"White and colored signs faced GI's under General MacArthur's command," crack war correspondent James L. Hicks explains in the accompanying article.

It was a good thing that I used the word casual for all during my tour of the Far East I had the story thrown in my face by colored people who were willing to cite examples to show where I was wrong.

It was ironic, too, that in the same issue of the AFRO in which my story appeared there was also another story in which Roy Wilkins of the NAACP charged MacArthur with race bias in allowing separate swimming pools to be set up for colored and white.

These Charges Are True

On my return to Tokyo from Korea, when I had more time, I listened to some of the charges and later found them to be true. Here are some which I can verify:

No colored officer was given any important command position in the 24th Infantry Regiment prior to its shipment overseas.

When colored Wacs arrived in Tokyo they caused a commotion because the high brass under MacArthur could not decide whether to let them live with white Wacs.

The 24th Regiment went into combat without adequate and modern equipment and the Army was so highhanded in its refusal to give them what was needed that some of the men actually spent their own money to get their equipment fixed by Japanese craftsmen.

"Colored," "White" Signs

Some Army commands in

Japan actually were allowed to set up "white" and "colored" swimming pools for recreational purposes. In other cases, whites were permitted use of the pool one day and colored on other days.

In the Tokyo Quartermaster Depot, right under the General's nose, a white officer was permitted to transfer some colored men from a white chemical unit despite the fact that this unit had been integrated in the states and sent to MacArthur as a mixed unit.

Most of this racial discrimination and segregation against colored people was done with the usual subtlety but the General showed his true character most flagrantly in his treatment of the Japanese.

Just Like Mississippi

Tokyo today looks like Mississippi so far as racial signs are concerned. There's only one difference—instead of saying "white" and "colored" the signs read "Japanese Only," "Allied Personnel Only."

In MacArthur's own headquarters, one finds such signs. Every drinking fountain, every toilet, every public facility, bears a sign.

Thus, a Japanese secretary working for a colonel is forced to step out of her office and go down the hall to drink at the "Japanese drinking fountain," while her boss, if he wants a drink of water, must go to the other end of the hall.

The same applies to a Japanese male statistician and an American civilian male when they desire to use a toilet. Both toilets are plainly marked and you will observe the signs. Colored employees in such cases use the "Allied" toilet.

The whole thing has the effect on a colored person of suddenly being thrown back into Mississippi despite the fact that this particular discrimination is against Japanese and not you.

NAACP Has Proof

As to General MacArthur's willingness to allow his subordinates to discriminate against colored men on the battlefield—Thurgo Marshall, NAACP counsel has documented that charge much better than I am able to do.

I reported discrimination as I saw it. I told how they would not let me into Lt. Leon Gilbert's trial. But it remained for Mr. Marshall to go over there and use his legal talents to show even MacArthur that there is no justice when one is called from the front lines, charged with cowardice, tried and sentenced to life imprisonment in the space of 42 minutes!

But it happened under General Mac Arthur and a commander is responsible for his command!!

That MacArthur is a brilliant strategist has already been stated here. I followed him in his island hoppings through the last war.

We all agreed then that he was great. But those who gave him that credit condemned him in the next breath.

JC in Australia

Members of the 394th Port Battalion, the old 48th, and 29th QM truck regiments and the 96th Engineers will never forget the now famous "six blocks" section in Brisbane, Australia, which was set aside by MacArthur's command as the only area where colored troops could go who were stationed just outside of Brisbane at Redbank.

These six blocks were bounded on the one side by the Brisbane River, on another by a long string of warehouses, on another by a railroad yard and on the other by one of the worst slums in Brisbane.

Inside this six blocks were three houses of prostitution, which are legal in Brisbane, a "colored" Red Cross Club, and a prophylactic station.

A convoy of trucks would drive the colored soldiers to this area each night and let them off and then park.

A white military policeman would then station himself across the river on the bridge and arrest every colored soldier who dared to try and enter Brisbane where the white soldiers enjoyed themselves at one of the Army's most modern PX's.

At 11 p.m., the trucks would round the colored soldiers up and take them to their camp in Redbank again.

All this was done under MacArthur's command which was then located in the Lennon Hotel in Brisbane. The sole purpose was to keep the colored soldiers away from the Australian women.

He Should Remember

One man who should remember this well is Al Hoosman, now a heavyweight boxing contender, who used to serve as one of the "colored" MP's around the brothels in the six block area.

As to General MacArthur's dismissal itself, this reporter feels that the President was on firm ground. Generals are made to fight wars, not to start them.

In the opinion of this reporter, General MacArthur would have bombed Manchurian bases and even crossed the Yalu River if he found that it was necessary to end hostilities in Korea.

That's a general's job. Get the war over with. But it's also a general's job to take orders from his commander-in-chief, the President and if, in the President's mind, such a policy would involve getting the nation into a world wide war I feel the President was perfectly right in dismissing a general who apparently could not reconcile himself with his views.

MacArthur Blamed for Jim Crow in Far East

NEW YORK — Gen. Douglas MacArthur is responsible for "maintaining the color line" in the Army's Far East Command, Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, declared here last week as he spoke at a luncheon given in his honor.

Mr. Marshall, who was cited as "America's outstanding civil rights lawyer," making direct charges against the former United Nations Commander, accused him of failing to "implement President Truman's order pointing to the elimination of segregation in the Armed Forces."

Citing the Air Forces's policy of integration as being "in sharp contrast" to that of the Army, Mr. Marshall, just returned from an on - the - spot investigation in Japan and Korea, said "the rule of segregation is most glaringly apparent in Far East Command Headquarters where no colored persons are assigned."

WE SHED NO TEARS

AN EDITORIAL

Try as hard as we might we are unable to squeeze a single tear from our eyes over the summary dismissal by President Truman of General Douglas MacArthur.

The mystery is why the President as Commander-in-Chief tolerated for so long the deliberate insubordination of this man, who some of his more rabid friends would have us believe was invincible, indispensable and above any reproach.

The only fault we might find with the President's action would be in the way it was done. To our way of thinking, it would have been much better had Mr. Truman summoned MacArthur home and broke the news to him in a less dramatic fashion. This could have lessened considerably the bitter controversy now sweeping the country.

But we refuse to go along with the idolizing of a military man, dho refused to concede that history had passed him by. General MacArthur unquestionably is one of the few remaining disciples of the white imperialistic domination school glorified by Rudyard Kipling.

This arrogant militarist had thumbed his nose at more than just the foreign policy of the United States Government.

He had blatantly ignored the President's clearly stated Executive Orders calling for the elimination of inequalities based on race and the complete integration of the Armed Forces.

Until the date he was given his walking papers, MacArthur had done nothing to implement these orders. He not only resisted their being enforced, but had gone a step further.

As supreme commander of the Allied Government, he had introduced for the first time in the several centuries'—old history of Japan, the evil of segregation.

"Colored and "white" signs were plastered all over that island nation of brown people, obviously with MacArthur's approval if not by his orders.

Given the usual ratio of colored troops by Washington, he made it a point to see that they, for the most part, were neatly segregated on a separate island of their own, far removed from General Headquarters at Tokyo.

He didn't even go as far as Georgia-born, General Lucius Clay in Berlin, who did have colored soldiers attached to his staff as an honor guard. Not a single colored American was given even this meagre honor under MacArthur.

He was so openly prejudiced, we have yet to find a single colored soldier who served under him in the Pacific, who had a good word for him.

Men of the 93rd Division, who were left forgotten and forsaken to swelter in the fever-infested jungles of Bougainville, while he was yelling for more and more fighting men, certainly have no love in their hearts for MacArthur.

And those whose misfortune it was to find him as their commander in the Philippines hated the ground on which he walked.

Veterans of World War I, who chanced to show up in Washington during the bonus march of 1932, certainly have no fond recollections of this strutting five-star general.

Still fresh in their memories is the way he, as Chief of Staff under President Hoover, burned their tent cities, fired on their ragged ranks, and chased them like so many subversive aliens from the nation's capital.

Of more recent date, MacArthur displayed his hostile attitude toward colored Americans by the large number of men hastily court-martialed and sentenced to serve terms, in the Korean conflict.

Curiously enough, most of these men had served with high honor and distinction under more tolerant commanders during World War II.

No, we cannot join in the noisy chorus of lament over MacArthur's belated removal.

Instead, we applaud President Truman for his bold action in getting rid of an egotistic, prejudiced, white supremacist, who had long since outlived his time and usefulness.

MacArthur Denies Having Part In Release of Korean Troops

Says Move Was Political, Beyond His Control; Bridges, Knowland Demand Investigation

By Cecil Holland

A new storm of words swirled up today over another statement by Gen. MacArthur in Tokyo—this one saying release of 120,000 South Korean troops from U. N. service last month "involves basic political decisions beyond my control."

No sooner had the latest MacArthur statement, at least implying criticism of high political decisions, become known here than two Republican Senators demanded to know whether arms shipments are being diverted from Korea to Europe.

The demand came from Senators Bridges of New Hampshire and Knowland of California. They said military officials will be asked to explain to the Senate Appropriations and Armed Services Committees why sufficient equipment is not available to arm South Koreans being released from active duty.

Dispatches from Korea last month reported the South Koreans were being released because the Korean government lacked clothing and equipment for them.

Statement Sent to Editor.

Gen. MacArthur's statement on the release of the South Korean troops was given in a cable yesterday to Suzanne LaFollette, an editor of the magazine "Freeman." The Far Eastern commander said he had nothing to add to the information given March 31 in reports on the Korean action, and added:

"The issue is one determined by the Republic of Korea and the United States Government and involves basic political decision beyond my authority."

State Department officials, however, said here that the release of the men resulted from "a domestic decision made by the Government of the Republic of Korea." They added that it was their understanding the men were not actually combat troops, but "a kind of home guard."

"Something Wrong," Bridges Says.

But there were congressional reverberations over the issue, coming as it did on the heels of another MacArthur statement earlier in the week in a letter to Representative Martin, Repubilcan, of Massachusetts. In that letter Gen. MacArthur backed Mr. Martin's proposal calling for use of Chinese Nationalist troops in opening a second front in China and saying he was fighting the critical battle against Communism in Korea while diplomats in Europe were talking.

Senator Bridges said he thinks there is "something radically wrong" when South Koreans are permitted to go home while Americans are being drafted to fight in Korea.

"This just adds to the confusion of recent draft decisions which will defer college students and high school students," Senator Bridges added. "I want to know what's going on and some of us propose to find out."

Troops Released to Plant Crops.

Senator Knowland said he understands the South Korean Government released the troops to go home and plant crops when it became apparent they could not be supplied with fighting equipment.

"I'm interested in knowing what percentage of the military supplies we are shipping abroad goes to Europe and what percentage is going to Korea and other areas in the Far East," the California Senator added.

Meanwhile, statements continue to erupt here and elsewhere over the controversial MacArthur statement concerning the use of Chinese Nationalists against the Chinese Communist forces.

Briton Attacks MacArthur.

Developments included:

1. White House Press Secretary Joseph Short refused comment on the MacArthur letter, but said he knows of no change now or in prospect regarding American policy toward Formosa. That policy has been to neutralize the island.

2. In London, Laborite Will Nally offered in the House of Commons a "no confidence" motion in Gen. MacArthur. The motion deplored "the continued refusal of Gen. MacArthur to refrain from reckless and irresponsible participation in political controversies.

3. In Copenhagen, the independent newspaper "Information" editorially demanded the dismissal of Gen. MacArthur as the United Nations commander and urged that the ouster move be taken up by the governments of other countries "where people do not pray to MacArthur."

Ferguson Urges Conference.

4. Senator Ferguson, Republican, of Michigan, suggested a congressional delegation visit Gen. MacArthur for his views on the world situation if the Far Eastern commander is unable to come to Washington for testimony.

Senator Ferguson was one of several congressional supporters who rallied to the defense of Gen. MacArthur while critics here remained silent.

Senator Knowland said he interpreted Gen. MacArthur's earlier statement as in no way a criticism of the military buildup in Europe.

"I think Gen. MacArthur recognizes the necessity of strengthening Western Europe against attack, but is trying to point out that the battle against Communism is world wide and ought not to be lost in Asia for lack of effort there," the California Senator said.

Senator George, Democrat, of Georgia said he would be glad to have Gen. MacArthur report to Congress if he feels he can come.

M'ARTHUR URGES END OF POLITICAL MEDDLING IN WAR

Says His Army Has No Definite Objective

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

LONDON, April 5—The Daily Telegram today quoted Gen. MacArthur as having protested against political interference in the Korean campaign. The supreme commander predicted a Chinese communist counter offensive next month and called on the politicians to "take the wraps off."

The report, based on an informal talk with MacArthur in Tokyo, was cabled from Hong Kong by the paper's military writer, Lt. Gen. H. G. Martin. It read:

"Gen. MacArthur said that United Nations forces in Korea were circumscribed by a web of artificial conditions. For the first time in his military career he found himself in a war without a definite objective.

"Apparently referring to recent pronouncements about the 38th parallel, he said that it was not the soldier who had encroached on the realm of the politician; the politician had encroached on that of the soldier.

Casualties Piling Up

"The true object of a commander in war was to destroy the forces opposed to him. But this was not the case in Korea.

"The situation would be ludicrous if men's lives were not involved. South Korean casualties, however, already amounted to 230,000, and American casualties to 60,000. Every month there were between 6,000 and 7,000 more American casualties. These and still heavier losses would be accepted readily if only they were being incurred for a definite purpose."

"It was time the politicians 'faced up to realities,' said Gen. MacArthur. If they would 'take the wraps off,' the United Nations could defeat the Chinese Communists easily enough."

The report went on: "The Chinese had no industrial potential, no rubber, almost no oil, and insufficient food. They were faced by a widespread and growing guerrilla movement.

"The United Nations forces had only to blockade their coasts and smash their tenuous railway system to reduce them quickly to impotence. In such circumstances Russian intervention would be improbable.

"Haymaker" Blow Seen

"At present, however, the Chinese Communists were preparing to deliver a 'haymaker' in Korea, designed to throw the United Nations forces out of the peninsula. By their methodical advance, covered by superior fire power, the United Nations' forces had thrown the Chinese off balance and so delayed this counter-offensive.

"It would, therefore, probably take place in May. The Chinese would be unable to maintain at the front all the 60 divisions they had massed, but may 'leap-frog' them, attacking in three or four successive waves.

"The Chinese troops, said Gen. MacArthur, were good soldiers. But they were not to be compared in training, equipment, or brutal elan with the original North Korean army, which the United Nations forces destroyed.

Criticized in Britain

Criticisms of Gen. MacArthur were voiced today by delegates attending the National Conference of Labor Women at Brighton.

Mrs. A. Mills of Chobham, Surrey, urged that the U. N. give a clear order to MacArthur.

"If he refuses to carry out that directive, he should be recalled to his own country and somebody sent who has the peace of the world at heart," she demanded.

Mrs. Margaret Mitchell, a member of the National Union of Public Employes, said:

"The bombastic attitude of Gen. MacArthur makes a cease-fire impossible."

She said she regretted that areas in Britain should be used as air fields by American flyers.

Gen. Ridgway Joins Troops in Crossing Of 38th Parallel

By the Associated Press

TOKYO, April 5.—An American task force thrust nearly 8 miles inside Red Korea today at the spearhead of an Allied drive along 40 miles of the western and central fronts.

This was the deepest penetration into Red Korea of the current Allied drive.

A United States 8th Army communique reported the force met only light resistance of its patrol to the vicinity of Chail, nearly 8 miles north of Parallel 38 on the Uijongbu-Kamhwa road.

The communique said the force dispersed an estimated enemy company near Chail at midday today.

Ridgway Joins Troops.

Lt. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, the United Nations ground commander, joined his border-crossing troops. He wore a live grenade, dangling from his familiar paratrooper harness.

Allied artillery blazed a path for the United Nations forces driving toward the biggest Communist troop mass of the war. Warplanes rocketed and firebombed the The last Red defenders in the Chunchon sector had pulled out of South Korea under the impact of the Allied drive.

Allies Storm Up Hills.

British troops cracked a hard, stubborn Red force northwest of Chunchon today, but had not crossed the border late in the day.

Along the 40-mile front in the west and central sectors, Allied assault troops stormed up Red fiercely resisting Reds.

Steep Hills Bar Advance.

Associated Press War Correspondent John Randolph reported the Red positions were "laced by trench lines on every hill and anchored in long-planned and well-built dugouts. Some of these dugouts have concrete walls nearly 2 feet thick."

Steep hills barred the path for the advancing Allies both on the western and central fronts. Doughboys had to drive the Reds off almost every peak.

On the east coast, where opposition was light, two South Korean divisions were 13 miles deep in enemy country.

Gen. Ridgway joined his troops on the central front north of Chunchon.

"Things are progressing very smoothly," the Allied ground commander said.

The 38th parallel, he said that it was not the soldier who had encroached on the realm of the politician; the politician had encroached on that of the soldier.

The The United Nations forces had only to blockade their coasts and smash their tenuous railway system to reduce them quickly to impotence. In such circumstances Russian intervention would be improbable.

"Haymaker" Blow Seen

"At present, however, the Chinese Communists were preparing to deliver a 'haymaker' in Korea, designed to throw the United Nations forces out of the peninsula. By their methodical advance, covered by superior fire power, the United Nations' forces had thrown the Chinese off balance and so delayed this counter-offensive.

"It would, therefore, probably take place in May. The Chinese would be unable to maintain at the front all the 60 divisions they had massed, but may 'leap-frog' them, attacking in three or four successive waves.

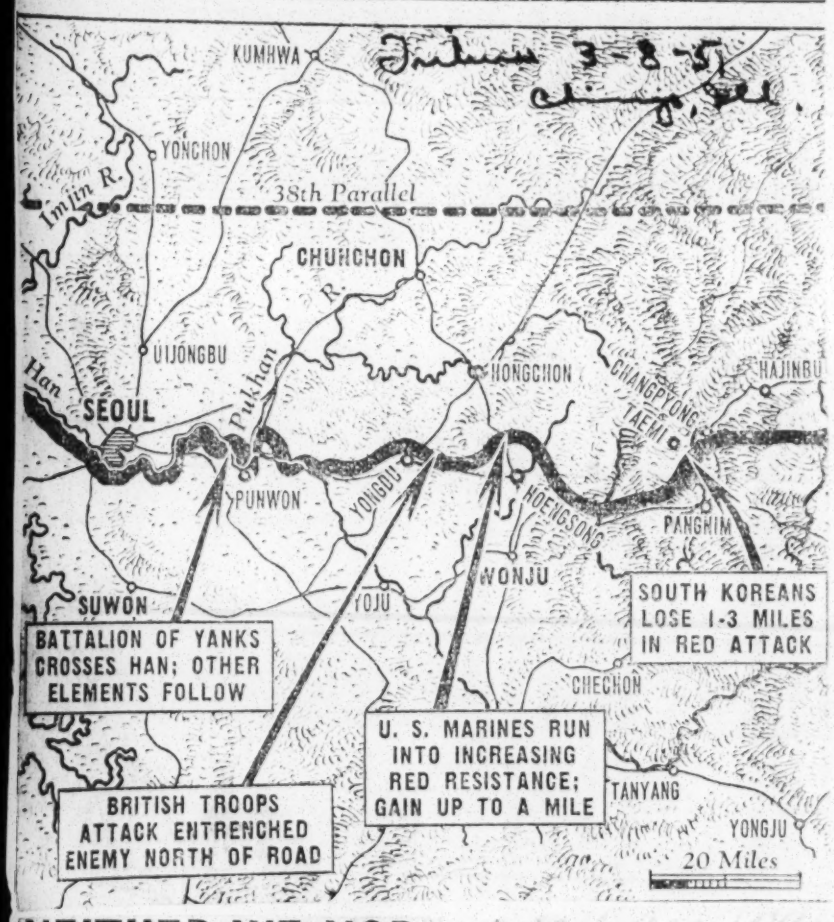
hills a few paces behind exploding artillery shells. They killed Communist Chinese and Koreans with rifles and grenades and stood firm against enemy fire.

By late today, an East-West line 17 miles long had been formed by two American divisions that crossed the 38th Parallel almost abreast yesterday.

The heavy Allied artillery pounding and searing fire from Allied warplanes took considerable steam out of the Red resistance.

Reds who tried a counterattack on the Western front were cut to pieces by one artillery bombardment. Not one reached the Allied positions.

Open New Allied Attack in Korea



NEITHER WE NOR REDS CAN WIN, SAYS M'ARTHUR

Predicts War Will End in Stalemate

SUWON, Korea, March 7 (AP)—Gen. MacArthur said today that no one can win the war under present conditions.

On a flying visit to the front the commander warned, however, that the Communists appear to be massing their forces for a mighty new spring offensive.

MacArthur's statement follows:

"Progress of the campaign continues to be satisfactory, with all three services—army, navy, and air—performing well their completely coördinated tactical missions.

"Designed to meet abnormal military inhibitions, our strategic plan, involving constant movement to keep the enemy off balance with a corresponding limitation upon his initiative, remains unaltered. Our selection of the battle area furthermore has forced him into the military disadvantage of fighting far from his base and permitted greater employment of our air and sea arms against which he has little defense. There has been a resultant continuing and exhausting attrition upon both his man power and supplies.

Predicts a Stalemate

"There should be no illusions in this matter, however. In such a campaign of maneuver, as our battle lines shift north, the supply position of the enemy will progressively improve, just as inversely the effectiveness of our air potential will progressively diminish, thus in turn causing his numerical ground superiority to become of increasing battlefield significance.

"Assuming no diminution of the enemy's flow of ground forces and materiel to the Korean battle area, a continuation of the existing limitation upon our freedom of counter-offensive action, and no major additions to our organizational strength, the battle lines cannot fail in time to reach a point of theoretical military stalemate. Thereafter our further advance would militarily benefit the enemy more than it would ourselves.

"The exact place of stabilization is of necessity a fluctuating variable dependent upon the shifting relative strengths of the forces committed, and will constantly move up or down. Even now there are indications that the enemy is attempting to build up from China a new and massive offensive for the spring.

Toll Dampens Ardor

"These are the salient factors which must continue to delimit strategical thinking and planning as the campaign proceeds. This does not alter the fact, however, that the heavy toll we have taken of the enemy's military power since its commitment to war in Korea cannot fail to weaken his hold upon the Chinese nation and people and materially dampen his ardor for engaging in other aggressive adventures in Asia.

"Even under our existing conditions of restraint, it should be clearly evident to the communist foes now committed against us that they cannot hope to impose their will in Korea by military force. They have failed twice—once thru North Korean forces, and now thru the military might of the army of communist China.

"Theirs was the aggression in both cases. Theirs has been the double failure. That they should continue this savage slaughter despite an almost hopeless chance of ultimate military success is a measure of wanton disregard of international decencies and restraints and displays a complete contempt for the sanctity of human life.

No Concern for People

"No longer is there even a shallow pretense of concern for the welfare of the Korean nation and people, now being so ruthlessly and senselessly sacrificed. Thru endless blood it is apparently hoped to enforce either international banditry or blackmail.

"Vital decisions have yet to be made—decisions far beyond the scope of the authority vested in me as the military commander, decisions which are neither solely political nor solely military but which must provide on the highest international level an answer to the obscurities which now beclouds the unsolved problems raised by Red China's undeclared war in Korea."

GIs ROUT 6,000 KOREANS FROM MOUNTAIN FORT

Send Reds Fleeing to the North

TOKYO, March 6 [Tuesday]—(AP)—American 2d and 7th division infantrymen, aided by French troops, routed 6,000 Korean Communists out of a mountain fortress in central Korea Monday and sent the Reds fleeing north.

Fifth air force jets hurled jellied gasoline, rockets and machine gun fire at the Reds as they ran.

American artillery and tanks pounded a plateau 10 miles northwest of Pangnim where the North Korean 1st division had been deeply entrenched.

Col. William Quinn, who only two days ago led an attack which was believed to have knocked the 15th North Korean division out of action, said, "we've got the 15th and now the 1st is number one of our hit parade."

Clean Out Pockets

The redoubt which the Americans overran is five miles north of the Pangnim-Wonju road. Lt. Col. Francis P. Carberry of New Haven, Conn., said, "We are fighting off the road more than we ever have before. It's tough sledding, but it's the only way to clean out these pockets."

The North Koreans fought from well dug-in positions for a short time before they broke. They were trying to buy time for building up a probable counter-assault.

A 7th division tank-infantry team drove more than two miles into Changpyong. The patrol pulled back slightly south at dusk, however. Changpyong is a road junction commanding the route leading northeast 35 miles to the coastal town of Kangnung, held by Korean republicans and guarded by allied warships.

Meet Red Resistance

Korean republicans on the east coast patrolled seven miles north of Kangnung to the town of Chumungjin, 10 miles south of the 38th parallel. They met no opposition.

About 5,000 North Korean troops, however, were reported building up strength north of Hajinbu, 20 miles southwest of Kangnung. Hajinbu is on the east-west highway which allied forces are taking over.

Elsewhere along the front, 8th army forces in the center of the peninsula ran into stubborn resistance from Chinese Communists perched on heights. The 1st marine division met the heaviest resistance north of Hoengsong.

Make Bid for Yongdu

West of the marines, the United States 1st cavalry division with Greek, British, and Korean republican forces made a determined bid for Yongdu.

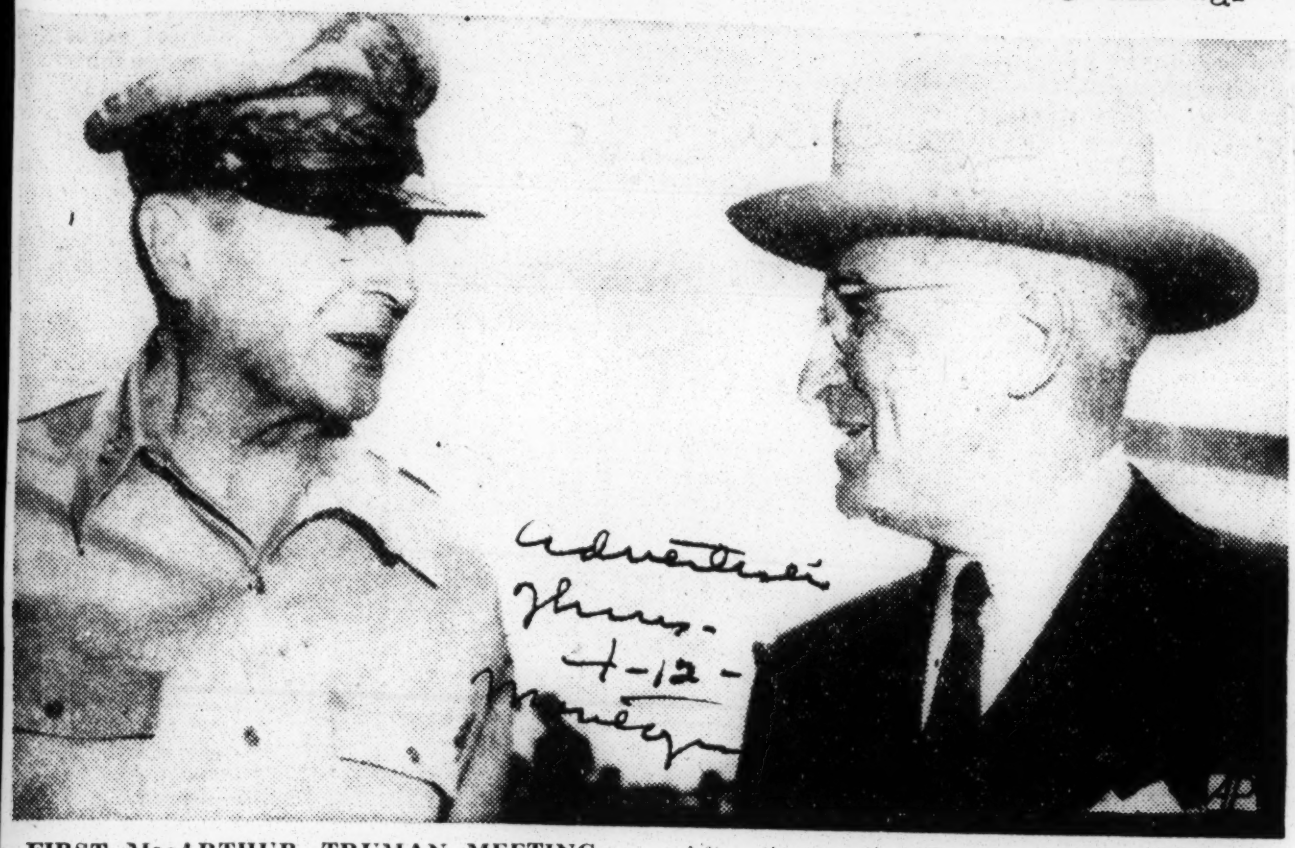
A 1st cavalry tank patrol rumbled thru Yongdu and struck four miles eastward, running thru a curtain of Chinese mortar and small arms fire. Turning around the tank patrol was under continuous fire all the way back to its own lines.

A second tank patrol punching north of Yongdu withdrew under heavy fire.

United States 24th division troops, holding a sector west of the 1st cavalry, sent patrols fanning northward from Yangpyong and Wahoeng. The Chinese retaliated with artillery fire from north of the Han river.

Third division troops south and southeast of Seoul sent patrols north of the Han and continued heavy artillery fire into the former capital.

The 8th army announced that its count of Red casualties Sunday was 2,382 dead and wounded.



FIRST MacARTHUR - TRUMAN MEETING—MAYBE THE LAST—Gen. Douglas MacArthur (left) and President Truman (right) met for the first time on Wake Island in the Pacific for their historic conference on Far Eastern affairs. After the meeting Truman returned to Washington, MacArthur to Tokyo. Early Wednesday the President fired MacArthur from all of his commands and replaced him with Lt. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway.

Gen. MacArthur Calmly Hears News Of Firing, Readies For First Return To U. S. In 14 Years

By RUSSELL BRINES

TOKYO, Thursday, April 12—(AP)—General MacArthur Wednesday calmly heard the news he was fired and cleared his desk for a return to the homeland he has not seen in 14 years.

It was far from the homecoming the 71-year-old general no doubt long had envisaged. He had hoped for a return after the Japanese occupation was ended by treaty. This would have been in triumph.

Now he will go home to one of the hottest political controversies of this era.

MacArthur himself refused to say anything as the controversy thundered and echoed through the capitals of the world.

It was shortly after a lunch Wednesday with friends that the news came to him. The dismissal order from Mr. Truman was in a plain envelope marked "flash".

MacArthur's staff was alternately stunned and angry. But the United Nations commander in the Korean war, who has run the occupation of Japan from the outset, was calm.

Maj. Gen. Courtney Whitney, military secretary of the U. N. command, said: "He received the word of the President's dismissal from command magnificently. He never turned a hair."

Takes Usual Rest

MacArthur remained at his U. S. Embassy residence for his usual afternoon rest. Then his command car carried him back to his headquarters at 5:30 p.m.

There, while the news buzzed through this one-time enemy capital, he worked late—as usual. There were things to do before he formally turned over his old command to his successor, Lt. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, commander of the U. S. Eighth Army in Korea.

At 8:30 p.m. he left for home. It was raining.

The dismissal of MacArthur meant repudiation of his proposals to bomb Chinese Communist bases and use the Chinese Nationalist army on Formosa. He said repeatedly that was the only way the United Nations could win.

His successor as U. N. and occupation commander, Ridgway, has likewise said he sees no end to the fighting on the present basis unless there is a political settlement.

The sudden elimination of MacArthur raised speculation in Tokyo as to whether a tempting political offer was being prepared to induce the Chinese Communists to quit.

Talked Tough

MacArthur has talked tough to the Chinese since they entered the Korean war. He has told them they cannot win. Peiping termed "insulting his offer to meet the enemy commander-in-chief in the field and discuss peace.

The change in command might offer the chance for a new approach to a compromise peace. This appears to coincide with a general world-wide hope that the Korean war can be ended quickly.

It is generally felt here, however, that any agreement giving the Communists control of North Korea will, in the end, mean the loss of all Korea unless large U. N. forces are maintained in the south.

MacArthur and most of his officers believe the loss of Korea will mean the loss of Asia. They agree the United Nations cannot win with present forces under restrictions which prevent aerial attack on Chinese Red bases. They said the alternative is stalemate.

And Ridgway has declared: "There is nothing transitory, nothing temporary, about the Communist determination to destroy us completely."

Loaded With Drama

The dismissal of MacArthur was loaded with all the drama that has followed the 47 years of the general's military career. It came without warning.

The basic issue was that which MacArthur raised in World War II—whether the Orient or Europe should take precedence in the struggle with a world-wide enemy.

His military career began and ended in the Orient. He considered his destiny linked to the east.

After being graduated at the head of his class from West Point in 1903, he went to the Philippines as a young engineer. Later he served as an aide to his father, Lt. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, who was the first military governor of the Philippines.

MacArthur was the youngest divisional commander in World War I. He returned from that war laden with medals and honors for his valor and his skill as a tactician.

He had a spectacular rise in the peace-time army. In 1930, at the age of 50, he became chief of staff, the youngest ever to hold the office.

In 1935 he left the United States and became adviser to the Philippine commonwealth government.

Visited U. S. In 1937

In the spring of 1937 he made his last visit to the United States. On this visit he married the present Mrs. MacArthur.

That year he thought he had written an end to his U. S. Army career. He retired from the Army and as a field marshal of the Philippines began building up the islands' defenses.

Four years later, however, he returned to active duty. It was in the Philippines that World War II caught him up and carried him on to more military honors.

As commander of U. S. forces in the Far East he fought the hopeless struggle to hold back the Japanese onslaught in the Philippines.

From the heartbreak of Bataan, President Roosevelt ordered him to Australia. There MacArthur organized the island-hopping campaign that carried U. S. forces back to the Philippines.

Before that campaign could begin, however, MacArthur argued then as now with Washington. He wanted more of the men and material that were going to Europe. He lost that argument too.

Almost Sidelined

At the height of his island-hopping campaign he was almost sidelined. With his troops at the fringes of the Philippines he was summoned to Honolulu for a meeting with President Roosevelt.

MacArthur was told that the Philippines would be by-passed. His war career was over. But he talked the President out of that, liberated the Philippines and was preparing for the invasion of Japan when the Japanese surrendered.

That swift surrender to the terrible echoes of the atomic bomb opened a new peace-time career for MacArthur. He became commander of the Allied occupation forces in Japan.

Here he won the respect of an enemy people with a firm occupation policy carried out without vindictiveness. He fought the Japanese Communists to a standstill.

But communism was on the move across Asia. With misgivings he saw China fall to the Reds. He became embittered when the State Department wrote off the Chinese Nationalists on Formosa. He considered the big island vital to U. S. defenses in the Orient.

Then last June war came in Korea. He became the U. N. commander in a war that led ultimately to his undoing.

MacArthur, with the brilliant landing behind enemy lines at Inchon, near Seoul, broke the back of the North Korean Red army.

The war was considered over.

Then what MacArthur considered danger from communism was here, not in Europe.

When he made his statements and wrote his letters disagreeing with U. S. policy he undoubtedly knew he was taking one of his "calculated risks."

His attitude might be summed up in something he once said to Chinese in their "privileged sanctuary." He argued that the real enemy:

"It's a cockeyed world. We're in a shooting war here and all our troops are going to Europe."

Truman Confers on Possible Action Against MacArthur

General's Stand for Broader Drive on Reds Debated

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER
(The Associated Press)

Washington, April 7—President Truman is reported to be considering the possibility of some disciplinary action against Gen. Douglas MacArthur as a means of trying to prevent any new excursions by the Far Eastern commander into public controversy on Far Eastern policy.

The chief executive conferred at the White House Saturday with Secretary of Defense Marshall and Gen. Omar Bradley, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff.

Usually well informed officials privately reported that the principal purpose of the session was to discuss the MacArthur problem.

The Korean situation in general may have been among the other topics discussed, however, in view of the expected Communist offensive there and the recent statement of House Speaker Rayburn (D-Tex.) that there is "a terrible danger" of World War III.

It was understood that no decision was reached on what to do about MacArthur and his proposals for broader action against the Chinese Reds than he has been permitted to do.

Taft Backs MacArthur

In the growing capital debate on MacArthur's stand, Sen. Taft (R-Ohio) lined up with the general and demanded that Chinese Nationalists be given arms to invade China and "take the pressure off our boys fighting in Korea."

Taft, in an interview, called for an end to what he termed "the tragic and ridiculous policy of the state department in neutralizing the Chinese Nationalist army."

Some supporters of President Truman, on the other hand, lamented MacArthur's advocating policies that the administration either has turned down or has not authorized him to talk about.

Qualified informants said President Truman has several courses of action open to him:

1. He could ignore the latest MacArthur statement, which House Republican leader Martin (R-Mass.) used against the administration in the debate on the draft bill this week.

2. He could give MacArthur a new reminder to clear all political comments of any kind with the state department.

3. He could issue private or a public reprimand to the general for the Martin letter.

4. As an extreme measure, he could recall MacArthur.

FIRE-MacARTHUR DRIVE OPENED BY LABORITE MPs

LONDON, April 7 [Reuters]—Cries of "fire MacArthur" came today from prominent Labor members of parliament.

Cautious government statements indicated rising resentment in the Labor party against the supreme commander's handling of the far east situation.

In a letter read in the United States house of representatives Thursday, MacArthur disparaged politicians and diplomats for fighting the war "with words" only, and demanded an all-out anti-communist effort in the far east, including the opening of a second front on the Chinese mainland by the use of Chiang-Kai-shek's nationalist troops now on Formosa.

"Irresponsible Statements"

A meeting of socialists in Cardiff, Wales, today heard Kenneth Younger, righthand man of Foreign Secretary Morrison, condemn "irresponsible statements" by highly placed quarters about United Nations intentions in the far east. "Highly placed quarters" was taken to mean MacArthur.

Younger, minister of state, said neither Britain nor the Chinese "should be misled by such irresponsible statements as seem to come out at frequent intervals from highly placed quarters, without the authority of the U. N. or indeed of any member government."

First shot in the open campaign to get MacArthur kicked out came yesterday from Will Nally, Socialist M. P. He presented a no-confidence motion against the supreme commander in the house of commons, but it is unlikely his motion will ever be debated, let alone passed, by the house.

Dismissal Demanded

He was joined today by Michael Foot, a writer with a big following, who openly demanded MacArthur's dismissal.

Foot asked, "Has not the time come for us to state that British troops will only be allowed to serve under a U. N. commander who will not betray the confidence and defy the authority of that body?"

Japanese To Try To Keep M'Arthur At Helm Of Nation

PORTLAND, ORE., April 11—(AP)—The U. S. Government will be asked in petitions to leave Gen. Douglas MacArthur in control of Japan but not necessarily in Korea, a Japanese editor told the Oregon Journal by telephone Wednesday.

Kinji Shiba, editor of the Nippon Times, Tokyo, said in the interview that petitions were being prepared for circulation.

"Tokyo very deeply regrets the discharge of General MacArthur," the Journal quoted him as saying. "We fear this may mean a change in American policy and that America may shift attention from Asia to Europe."

There is no concern, however, over the Japanese peace treaty, he added.

Shiba said that there were few demonstrations upon announcement of President Truman't removal of MacArthur from command, but he expected them to develop later in the day. The editor declined comment on the wisdom of the President's action.

MacArthur Strategy Wrong, Bunche Says

Detroit, Mich. Tribune

.. PALO ALTO, Calif.—(SPECIAL) — Detroit-born Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, 1950 Nobel Peace Prize winner, opposes any action to spread the Korean warfare. This includes opposition of Gen. MacArthur's strategy to bombing Manchuria, as revealed in a press conference here last Saturday.

Meanwhile, Dr. Bunche accepted an invitation to attend the 250th Birthday celebration of the City of Detroit on July 24th from Mayor Albert Cobo.

Citing that his reasoning is something new in military as well as political affairs. Dr. Bunche cited that "an attack on China would mean spreading the conflict to all Asia and thence to Europe."

Dr. Bunche

Confining the war to Korea would give the United Nations an opportunity to negotiate for peace without appeasement, he explained and added: "America must be prepared to wage apparently fruitless holding batties against Communism for some time to come.

Dr. Bunche revealed that this "holding action" is something new in military affairs and competent military leaders may not always understand the nature of them. As an afterthought he added, "And, for that matter, political leaders may not understand it, either."

He is now director of the UN department of trusteeship. In his last appearance in Detroit at the Art Institute Building as a forum speaker for Wayne University, Dr. Bunche was presented a scroll signed by city leaders for his outstanding achievements by Mayor Cobo.

Dr. Ralph Bunche Speaks on Truman MacArthur Issue

BY HARRY LEVETTE

LOS ANGELES — (ANP) — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Nobel Peace Prize winner, last week defended the firing of Gen. of the Army Douglas MacArthur as he addressed the Regional Council for the United Nations.

Daily Worker 5-25-51

Addressing a capacity crowd at the palatial Ambassador hotel, Dr. Bunche defended the United Nations and American policy of confining the present Korean conflict to Korea.

Chron. 5-12-51

He advocated negotiations for an "honorable peace." He said, "Any number of trouble spots in Europe and Asia including Korea could have touched off World War II, had it not been for UN intervention in the invasion of South Korea."

Urging American citizens not to bow to hysteria, he said:

"We, in America, should not forget the GI's and their allies who are making such great sacrifices in Korea. These are the great heroes. They are entitled to feel that we think enough of them to unify and to back them up."

Expect Mediator To Play Big Role In Peace Talks

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.— Ralph Bunche, one of the world's ablest mediators, was set for a major role in peace talks following the military truce in Korea which is to be negotiated next week, the Chicago Defender learned exclusively Sunday.

In a telephone interview, Bunche declined to discuss his role in peace efforts but inquiries at the United Nations disclosed that Bunche and two other officials had already been alerted to watch Korean developments following General Ridgway's bid to the Reds.

The other officials are A. H. Feller ,director of the UN legal department and Walter Foot, UN director of press and publications. These assignments were made by Andrew Cordier, executive assistant to UN Secretary General Trygve Lie.

DR. RALPH BUNCHE

Sunday Bunche delivered one of the principal addresses at the NAACP annual convention in Atlanta and was expected at his desk in New York Monday morning. Prior to the announcement that the Reds had accepted General Ridgway's bid, Bunche expressed hope for a truce saying, "It will mean much for the world. It will go far to ease tension in the world and to eliminate the possibility of another major war in the near future."

Bunche was catapulted into world prominence as a mediator after he negotiated an armistice between the Arabs and Jews in the fighting over Palestine. For his efforts he has won hundreds of national and international honors including the 1949 Nobel Peace Prize.

BUNCHE SAYS KOREA HELPS SAVE FUTURE

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CLEVELAND, June 21 — The Korean conflict has put the world in a better position to save the future by uniting many people of different creeds and races to resist aggression, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the United Nations Department of Trusteeship, declared at tonight's session of the centennial convention of North American Y. M. C. A.'s.

Speaking on "Conditions of World Peace and World Unity," Dr. Bunche told the 6,500 convention delegates that "while the world is in a deplorable state, on the other hand never has it been in a better position to save the future because it has had many good lessons."

"The Korean adventure is one of these," he said. "For the first time in history many nations, many people of different creeds and races have united with resolve to resist aggression."

The Rev. Ralph W. Sockman, pastor of Christ Methodist Church, New York, also spoke tonight on "A Faith for These Times."

The convention opened this afternoon with a keynote address by Eugene E. Barnett, general secretary, National Council of American Y. M. C. A.'s.

A step toward world brotherhood was taken this afternoon by the international board of teh Y's Men's Clubs, also meeting here, when it abolished acceptance of Christianity as requirement for club membership.

The action, which ended years of controversy, opened club doors to Moslems, Buddhists and members of all other religions who approve the organization objective, which is to forward Y. M. C. A. work. There are 411 men's clubs in twenty-nine countries, including 200 in the United States.

BUNCHE SAYS PEACE HINGES ON COLONIES

Children Told of Progress Made in Solving the Problems of Subjugated Peoples

Sat. 5-26-51

The world can be assured of peace only when the problems of colonialism "are well on their way to solution," Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the United Nations Trusteeship Division, said yesterday to 2,000 school children from the New York area.

He said that considerable progress had already been made. Ten years ago, he said, there were 750,000,000 persons in colonial areas in the world, whereas today the number has shrunk to less than 200,000,000.

The purpose of the United Nations trusteeship machinery, he asserted, is to enable dependent peoples to achieve self-government by peaceful rather than violent means. He also said that drafters of the trusteeship section of the United Nations Charter were mindful that colonial rivalry had been one of the causes of war in recent times.

Dr. Bunche was the guest at a NEW YORK TIMES youth forum on the subject. "How Does the United Nations Protect Dependent Peoples?". The proceedings were recorded in the General Assembly auditorium at Flushing Meadow and will be broadcast over station WQXR at 10:15 A. M. today.

Debate Is Good-Natured

The floor of the assembly hall was filled with children from about 150 high schools—public, private and parochial. Their debate was good-natured but no less controversial than that normally takes place on the assembly floor.

Dr. Bunche was asked how newly freed colonies could avoid being dominated by their minorities of European residents, as in the case of South Africa. He pointed in reply to India, Burma and other new states. He was asked, too, how such countries could gain control of their foreign-owned natural resources. Dr. Bunche pointed to Iran.

The question about South Africa was placed from the floor by a student at Roosevelt High School in the Bronx. He termed the present government in Capetown "neo-Fascist" in that it "persecutes racial groups" under its authority.

Harold Fredeich, 16, of Thomas Jefferson High School, in Brooklyn, asked how the Trusteeship Council could protect the resources of dependencies from colonial exploitation. Cynthia Halsey, a 16-year-old student at Riverdale Country School for Girls, then asked how they could gain control of such resources once they became independent.

Obvious Reference to Iran

Dr. Bunche said that in recent years there had been a number of instances in which a people had "suddenly become nationalistic" and decided to take over their own resources. In reference to Iran, he said that the world was currently watching just such an incident.

There was much discussion of the territory of South-West Africa, whose future Dr. Bunche called "one of the big issues before the United Nations."

South-West Africa is the only former League mandate that has not been converted by the mandatory country into a United Nations trust territory or received its independence.

South Africa has declined to submit reports on the area, as required under the League mandate, despite an International Court of Justice ruling that held, in effect, that the obligations under the mandate continued.

Meanwhile South Africa has not, however, officially annexed the territory.

Donald Mariatv, a 17-year-old student at Long Beach High School, asked if the people of South-West Africa wanted to join the neighboring Union of South Africa. Dr. Bunche replied that there had been no plebiscite but he thought "a substantial number" of the native population wished to be under United Nations trusteeship. The view of the European minority would, of course, be different, he added.

At the end of the program, students from Midwood High School, in Brooklyn, presented their "Franklin D. Roosevelt Award" to Dr. Bunche for his "outstanding contribution to world understanding and enlightenment." Dorothy Gordon, moderator of the program, presided.

Bunche Sees No Immediate Korean Peace

Sat. 5-5-51

BOSTON — More than 1200 persons filled Jordan Hall and more than 500 more were turned away on Sunday night when Dr. Ralph Bunche was guest speaker at a Ford Hall Forum here.

Speaking of Korea, Dr. Bunche said he saw "no prospect of immediate peace in Korea, but that the United Nations was the world's best instrument to combat aggression and maintain amity among nations. The question period was especially lively.

In answer to the question, "What do the dark people in the East think about the treatment of the dark people in the West by the United States? Dr. Bunche said, "they were fully aware of the situation, as were all overseas countries."

Bunche Praises Troops

Says Soldiers Fight To Prevent "Total Atomic" Warfare

FLUSHING MEADOW, N. Y. —(INS)—Dr. Ralph Bunche declared Saturday that UN soldiers in Korea are "the most significant heroes in human history" because they are fighting to prevent a "total atomic war."

The Nobel Peace Prize winner and former Palestine mediator said the sacrifices of UN troops against communist aggression will go down as "the first truly international effort in history to repel aggression by force."

Speaking on a UN broadcast, Bunche also paid tribute to the 500 UN military observers in Palestine and those presently engaged in Korea. Pointing out that a number of them gave their lives for peace, such as Palestine Mediator Count Folke Bernadotte, Bunche said "the UN owes them a great debt of gratitude."

HE HAILED UN forces in Korea, saying:

"They are fighting an agonizing, and for many of them, no doubt, an incomprehensible 'limited' war to save the world from the inexpressible calamity of total atomic war."

Arne Sunde, chief UN delegate from Norway, said later on the UN'S broadcast— "Memo From Lake Success" — that UN forces in Korea "are fully capable of repelling the aggression." He added that the allies always are "prepared to enter into negotiations for a conclusion of the war on honorable terms."

Sunde also told his radio audience that "the fighting (in Korea) should not be allowed to continue one day longer than absolutely necessary to achieve the aims of the campaign."

HE SAID THAT, although UN forces are capable of stopping the aggression, "we cannot known whether the aggressor himself is willing to recognize this situation."

Bunche Reassures GI About War In Korea

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. — Ralph J. Bunche last week explained that effective efforts to mediate the Korea war cannot really begin until "active warfare is halted."

Bunche's statement came in a United Nations radio program that was an answer in part to questions asked of him by a letter-writing soldier now fighting in Korea but who once served on a peace mission for the United Nations in Palestine.

The soldier, whom Bunche declined to identify, could not quite see why he should now be doing war duty for that same United Nations under whom he served as a military observer when Dr. Bunche—who later won the Nobel Peace prize for his work--was trying to work out armistice between the Israelis and the Arabs.

So he wrote Bunche a letter, asking him a few questions, and wanting to know mainly why the United Natons was applying force instead of mediation.

Bunche answered the questions in the radio broadcast, saying there was no real similarity between the wars in Palestine and in Korea because in Palestine the Arabs and Israelis obeyed the orders of the Security council to stop fighting. "In such circumstances and only when active warfare is halted can effective mediation efforts really begin."

Korea was the crucial test for the United Nations he explained, because for the first time the "application of peaceful processes failed." They failed only because the North Koreans and Chinese Communists refused-and continued to refuse-the cease-fire demands of the United Nations Security Council.

"At whatever cost, it is the obligation of the United Nations to take every measure available to it to preserve the peace and to protect the peaceful peoples of the world against military aggression," he added.

"Had the United Nations not come to the rescue of the hard-pressed, virtually defenseless people of South Korea, it would have failed as the League of Nations failed, and the third World War would be a dead certainty."

For the world at large, he said, the Korean war could be the beginning of the final test of man's ability to preserve the freedom and dignity of the individual.

Invite Dr. Bunche To New Assembly

NEW YORK— (ANP) — A significant organization in the future American public opinion was inaugurated in upstate Harriman, N. Y. It is the American Assembly, which was conceived by Gen. Dwight Eisenhower and organized by Columbia University.

Its object is to promote public discussion of major problems confronting the nation by leaders in government, agriculture, business, the professions and labor

Dr. Ralph Bunche, director of the Trusteeship Division of the United Nation was among the 80 delegates. They met in closed panels to discuss specific aspects of the question for consideration.

"Relations of the United and Europe," the subject of the discussion was submitted by Gen. Eisenhower to assist him in his current task as leader of the UN forces in Europe. Friday the assembly was concluded with summarizing of the findings.

For the guadance of the delegates, teams of scholars prepared a 128-page text book. This was accompanied by a working manual giving pertinent facts, charts and maps.

The Columbia Graduate school raised $500,000 for working capital and hopes to raise another million to underwrite the project is 1955. Assemblies will be held three or four times a year

The site of the assembly is the former estate of the late financier and advisor to President Truman, which was presented to Columbia university by his son, W. Averell Harriman. The delegates stayed in the 96 room Arden house in the Ramapo Mountains overlooking the Hudson River

More than 1200 groups, including 750 high schools, have written for pamphlets and transcripts from the assembly. Many are planning "little assemblies" patterned after it.

Should We Bomb Manchuria?

Bunche: NO! . . . MacArthur: YES!

PALO ALTO, Calif.—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, successful UN mediator in the Palestine clashes, does not agree with General Douglass MacArthur on MacArthur's policy of expanding the war in Korea to the extent of bombing Manchuria. An attack on China, Dr. Bunche said here Saturday, would mean spreading the conflict into all Asia and then into Europe.

The Nobel Peace Prize winner said he believes that the UN has a chance to negotiate a satisfactory and honorable peace without appeasement, if the war is confined to Korea.

Dr. Bunche declared that America must adjust itself to the idea of waging apparently fruitless holding battles against communism for some time to come, even though "competent military leaders may not always understand the nature of such affairs." In fact, added Dr. Bunche: "For that matter, political leaders may not understand it either," in saying that "holding action" is somethina new in military affairs.

GENERAL DOUGLASS MacARTHUR

Dr. Bunche, however, made no reference to General MacArthur's proposal that Chinese Nationalists now on Formosa be permitted to undertake an invasion of their own homeland, which in itself would not come under the category of an invasion by UN forces.

The controversy over this very issue resulted in General MacArthur being relieved of all his Far Eastern commands, both UN and American. The statement by Dr. Bunche represents the first public comment by a qualified UN official since the MacArthur incident flared into international focus.

Dr. Bunche has been mentioned in whispers coming from India in recent months, as a possible mediator to seek peace between the Chinese Reds and UN forces now engaged in a see-saw battle up and down Korea. No word has been spoken at the UN on this subject however, although it is a fact that Dr. Bunche's success in bringing an end to the hostilities in Palestine eminently fits him to strive to do a similar job in the Far East.

DR. RALPH J. BUNCHE

Ready to Find Korean Peace

Afro-American

Dr. Bunche Offers Art as Mediator

Bat. 1-6-51

Baltimore Post

PHILADELPHIA

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, 1950 Nobel Peace prize winner, stands willing to try his hand at ending hostilities in Korea. That's what he told a radio audience here Friday night.

The man who ended the war in the Holy Land was in Philadelphia to receive the Gold Cross of Malta and a citation by the Philadelphia Cotillion Society.

All he needs to begin the task of e ding the war in Korea, Dr. Bunche said, was the assignment by the United Nations. "I'm an international civil servant," he said. Dr. Bunche is director of the trusteeship division of the UN.

6,000 Attend Ball

More than 6,000 were seated in Convention Hall, when Marian Anderson presented Dr. Bunche with the Cotillion Society's citation Municipal Judge Herbert E. Millen p sented Dr. Bunche with a gold Cross and the citation was read by U. S. Court of Appeals Judge William H. Hastie.

In his radio talk, which followed the Convention Hall ceremony, Dr. Bunche repeated his determined opposition to imperialism. "We propose to check, contain and repulse aggression wherever it arises," he said.

Germany Seen as Key

Solution of the problem of Germany, he said, is the key to laying a secure foundation for permanent peace. Rumors of possibly another outbreak of war between Jews and Arabs were discounted by the speaker, who admitted that there still were questions to be solved in Palestine.

The Cotillion Society announced that it had rasied $3,000 for Mercy-Douglass Hospital, $2000 for the Home for the Aged and Infirm, $1000 for Fellowship House and $1000 for the Fellowship Commission.

Hannah Dubsky, an Olney High School senior, was presented a $1000 scholarship in Dr. Bunche's name.

paper lantern lighted little streets back of the Ginza. These streets are generally off limits to GI's.

It was late, for Tokyo, where at 11 p.m. all the places close. Ed and I wanted at least one more beer. We found a place that was open and walked in.

"Beer," Ed ordered.

Another Apology Forthcoming

Two MP's came in and asked who the hell we thought we were and told us to let them see our ID cards. We showed our cards. Afro-Amer

The MP's apologized and we all went outside and smoked cigarettes and talked about the bad news from Korea. 1-6-51

I asked one of the MP's why he had stopped us—whether he stopped all civilians at night.

Now I'm Caucasian

"I stopped you because you are Caucasian," he said looking me squarely in the face.

"But you know I'm not Caucasian," I said.

"I don't care Mister," he plied, "over here you a Caucasian and that means I stop you if I see you in an off limits place even though you have a right to be there.'

They were looking for AWOL GI's he said.

The moral of these stories is simple: Passing in Korea and Japan is no good.

Says Allies Not Blind to U.S. Rac Hypocris

(See Pictures on Pa

NEW YORK—Dr. Bunche, 1950 Nobel Prize winner, unleas other blistering attack cial segregation, thi concentrating on "th democratic segregati U. S. troops in Korea.' cannot convert the masses of Asia and Afr a democracy qualified by or," he told 1,400 persons at a testimonial dinner here last Wednesday night.

Dr. Bunche said the armed forces' segregation policy in Korea is "a puzzling manifestation of democracy" to more than just the American Negro himself, but to the soldiers of other nations fighting alongside him under the UN flag, from South Korea, Thailand (Siam), the Philippines and other countries who have heard of United States "democracy." Courier

LET'S PRACTICE IT

The distinguished UN diplomat called upon the United States to practice the democracy which she preaches. Bat. 2-3-51

The dinner, held at the Hotel Commodore, under the auspices of the Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., of the NAACP, brought persons from all parts of the country together to pay tribute to Dr. Bunche on his return from Oslo.

Sponsored by a committee of outstanding Americans of both races, the testimonial was under the chairmanship of Judge Robbert P. Patterson, former Secretary of War, and the vice chairmanship of Hon. William H. Hastie, judge of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, and Ralph E. Samuel, president of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York.

SEEK $250,000

A drive for $250,000 was announced by Judge Patterson, who also reported that $30,000 of this sum had already been contributed. Courier

Deploring the "racial strife and racial barriers to employment" in which "our resources of manpower are squandered," Dr. Bunche ruled out the concept of gradualism in the elimination of discrimination, particularly at this time of national emergency, when "our country needs desperately its maximum strength—its maximum manpower, unity and moral leadership."

Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, told the audience that it is a fatal mistake to assume "that the non-Communist nations of the world are dependent on America's 'moral, political, economic and military' aid . . .

ATTY. THURGOOD MARSHALL
NAACP

COL. DARWIN D. MARTIN, of the Inspector General's office and Thurgood Marshall, right, special counsel for the NAACP, as they left Tokyo where Marshall this week completed his study of conditions leading to the convictions of large number of Negro GIs in army courts martial.

From Bay Area NAACP

Marshall Gets $5,000 Check

(Special to The Courier)

OAKLAND, Calif.—At a mammoth mass meeting Sunday in the Oakland Arena, members of the Bay Area NAACP presented a certified check for over $5,000 to Atty. Thurgood Marshall to defray expenses brought about during his "mission to Japan."

Attorney Marshall, just returned from his tour of U. S. headquarters in Tokyo and Korean warfronts, said: "This magnificent gesture of the Bay Area NAACP is the most gratifying thing about the whole trip.

Mr. Marshall said that "many of the GIs in Korea offered to raise a fund themselves to help finance the trip, but he told them their job was to fight the war and that we at home would take care of finances."

"I am going to send a letter to the boys over there and tell them what the Bay Area citizens did

were convicted. The trials in many instances lasted between forty and sixty minutes, he said.

"It even takes more time in Mississippi to convict a Negro," he added. It was ironical, Marshall stated, that the courts martial dealt with men from the all-Negro Twenty-fourth for this project that was under the direction of Chairman Weilan Potts of Berkeley and the cooperation of Frank H. Williams.

"The Bay Area NAACP GI Assistance Committee did a remarkable job of raising money to finance the trip to aid convicted GIs in the Far East."

Workers who raised over $100 personally were Mrs. Berry Mayfield, Mrs. Dean Smith, Dr. W. L. Anderson, Mrs. Lillian Potts, the Rev. S. G. Luckey, Mrs. Muriel Collier, Pat Taylor, David Sands, Mrs. A. Mayfield, Miss Kathryn Huggins, Mrs. Chirley B. Williams, S. C. Cooper, Mrs. Gwendolyn Green and Mrs. Kate Blake.

Mr. Marshall spoke at a meeting Friday night sponsored by the Los Angeles Branch of the NAACP, whose president is Dr. E. I. Robinson.

Sent by the national body to investigate the wholesale courts martial of Negroe soldiers, the noted attorney said he was access to the files of 200 such cases. This included the case of Lieut. Leon Gilbert.

He said that of the sixty Negroes charged mostly for "misconduct under fire," thirty-two infantry, the unit that scored the first big victory in Korea."

"Negro soldiers are no braver, nor more timid than any others," Mr. Marshall said.

"I've never seen such ramrod justice handed out in all my experiences. The life of a Negro meant nothing to those courts. Some soldiers were convicted for misconduct under fire when they were not even near enemy line."

Complete integration in the Army is a step toward rectifying these injustices, the speaker said.

Marshall also took a solid slap at the Communists: "Lest there be any notion about this being a war between the white and darker races. The Red Koreans and Chinese bayoneted black as well as whites.

"Any left wing or Communist organization saying it represents Lieutenant Gilbert or collects funds for his defense were lying. Those who signed petitions were dupes or dopes," he added.

The speaker was introduced by Atty. Loren Miller.

Alleged Violations of 75th Article Of War in Korea

Disposition	Number by Race Negro	White
Accused	60	8
Charges Withdrawn	23	2
Charges reduced to AWOL	1	0
Acquitted	4	4
Sentenced	32	2
Death	1	0
Life	15	0
50 years	1	0
25 years	2	0
20 years	3	0
15 years	1	0
10 years	7	0
5 years	2	1
3 years	0	1

Marshall Off To Tokyo To Defend Accused GI's

NEW YORK— Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People left the Idlewild Airport here today on the first lap of a 7,000 mile flight to Tokyo where he will undertake the defense of accused GI's of the 24th Infantry.

Scheduled to arrive in Japan on January 14, Mr. Marshall will begin an on the scene investigation of the circumstances surrounding the court martial convictions of 36 Negro enlisted men and officers who have appealed to the NAACP for such assistance. He will also confer with General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, the Inspector General and other officials of the Far East Command.

Mr. Marshall expects to be overseas for about a month, returning to San Francisco on February 14. Upon his return he will begin a cross country tour reporting to local branches of the NAACP on his findings in Japan and Korea.

In a press conference here before leaving, Mr. Marshall told newsmen that "information from courts martial defendants—and other sources indicate that the trials were an attempt at mass disciplinary action during the daily retreats which marked the early days of the Korean conflict and that such discipline was not inflicted upon white troops."

Following receipt of such information and appeals from the convicted men the NAACP decided to send Mr. Marshall to Tokyo to make a first hand investigation. At first his request for an entry permit was denied by General MacArthur. A direct appeal to the General by Walter White, NAACP executive secretary opened the way for Mr. Marshall to make the trip.

To aid Negro GIs

NEW YORK, Jan. 11—(AP)—Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is flying to Tokyo to confer with Gen. MacArthur concerning the court-martial convictions of 36 Negro GIs.

He left this morning from Idlewild Airport in a Northwest Airlines plane and expects to arrive in Tokyo Sunday.

Earl Brown Says--

Thurgood Marshall, counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, left for Tokyo and Korea last week to investigate charges that Negro troops are unfairly court-martialed and otherwise maltreated in the war raging on the Korean Peninsula. In the year 1951, it is indeed regrettable that a citizen of this country should have to go half way round the world to investigate stated injustices against its Negro troops.

The mere fact that Investigator-lawyer Marshall has left for the Korean war front to look into undemocratic practices against the troops of "democracy" is perfect propaganda for the enemy. No doubt, the Peiping press, also Moscow and Seoul, will play up Mr. Marshall's mission. The colored people of Asia will read this propaganda with zest and probably conclude accordingly.

In fact, Mr. Marshall's trip may do in the Far East for the Communists as much as two divisions of crack Red Chinese soldiers. If it does, the United States and its Army have only themselves to blame. For the traditional practices of discrimination and segregation against Negro troops could result in nothing else but low morale and resentment on the part of the Negro soldiers.

An authoritive source, that is, an eye-witness who happened to be white, has revealed to me that it was not unusual since the outbreak of the Korean War last June for both white and Negro soldiers to break ranks and run in face of enemy fire. The situation in this regard was reported to have been particularly bad early in the war when the North Korean army was pushing the United Nations forces back to Pusan in the Southern end of the Peninsula.

My informant, who was present at the trial of Lt. Gilbert, stated that so many American soldiers were "bugging out" (running) that the commanding officer decided he had to make an example of some of them in order to stop it. Although Lt. Gilbert refused to carry out an order, others, too, white as well as black, had also refused to do so.

Lt. Gilbert, however, and other Negro soldiers were court-martialed while many white soldiers, who had committed offenses equally serious as theirs, were not. Excuses were made for many white soldiers, especially the younger ones. When they broke ranks and ran in face of enemy fire, it was stated that they were inexperienced. But when Negro troops did so, the prevailing belief was that they were cowardly.

Naturally, this kind of normal American thinking about Negro soldiers has created much resentment, if not hostility, among many of them. They have felt that they were made the goats because of their color. While this may not be true in every case, if it were true in only one it would seriously lower the morale of the Negro troops.

It is past time for the President, as commander-in-chief of the armed forces, and the top brass of the Army, Navy and Air Corps to enforce the President's Executive Order against racial discrimination and mistreatment of troops. It is also past time for the Army and the other branches of the services to abolish every vista of racial segregation. This country can no longer afford the luxury of either. Nor the shame.

Fortunately, Mr. Marshall is not only a trained investigator and lawyer, he is also completely honest and objective. Let's hope that his mission to the war front will do much to "learn" the Army brass that they're kidding themselves and hurting the country by treating Negro soldiers unfairly. You can't teach them.

Marshall Probing GI's Cases at Front

By MILTON SMITH
NNPA Pool Correspondent
(Copyright 1951. Reproduction Forbidden in While or Part)

TOKYO (By Cable) Jan. 29 — Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, completed talks with the 34 convicted members of the 24th Infantry Regiment who appealed to the NAACP for assistance.

He also talked with Lt. Leon A. Gilbert and to two men involved in the Guam murder cases.

In a statement to the press, he said, "I have completed my preliminary investigation at the stockade in Japan, and with the NNPA man will leave for the 25th Division for firsthand reports at that division headquarters."

Arrangements for the trip to the front were made in Gen. Douglas MacArthur's office. The general asked, "Is everything going all right for you and your work?"

He also sent regards to Walter White (NAACP executive secretary).

Mr. Marshall said further that his investigation had supported his earlier suspicions about the trials of the convicted men.

HEADS ILL. HOUSE GROUP

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (NNPA) Rep. Charles J. Jenkins, Republican of Chicago, last Tuesday was named chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, the first of his race chosen.

MARSHALL IN TOKYO FOR GI'S DEFENSE

NEW YORK—Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, has gone to Tokyo where he will undertake the defense of the accused GIs of the 24th Infantry. He will conduct an on-the-scene investigation of matters surrounding the court-martial convictions of 36 colored enlisted men and officers who have appealed to the NAACP for such assistance. He will also confer with General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, the Inspector General and other officers of the Far East Command.

He expects to be overseas for about a month.

Marshall told newsmen here that "information from courts-martial defendants . . . and other sources indicate that the trials were an attempt at mass disciplinary action during the daily retreats which marked the early days of the Korean conflict and that such discipline was not inflicted upon white troops."

Following receipt of such information and appeals from the convicted men, the NAACP decided to send Atty. Marshall to Tokyo to make a first hand investigation. At first his request for an entry permit was denied by General MacArthur. A direct appeal to the General by Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, opened the way for Marshall to make the trip.

Army Exonerates 4 Given 10 Years Each

24th Infantrymen Court-Martialed, Freed After NAACP Investigation

NEW YORK—Four GIs who had been sentenced to ten years imprisonment by courts martial in Korea have been exonerated, the NAACP was informed Friday by Major General Franklin P. Shaw, Acting Judge Advocate General.

The four 24th Infantrymen — Cpl. Verlon S. White and Pvts. Willie Martin Jr., Hardy E. Sanders and Bernell Gordon — had

been charged with violation of Article of War 75 and convicted of "misconduct before the enemy." They asked the assistance of the NAACP in presenting their appeal to the Judge Advocate General.

Jack Greenberg of the NAACP legal staff represented them in hearings before the Judicial Council of the Judge Advocate General's Office.

The Council, with the concurrence of the Acting Judge Advocate General, rejected the charge of cowardice, found the men guilty of being AWOL, reduced their sentences to one year and "suspended the execution of the entire sentence in each case."

This decision, Mr. Greenberg explains, "means that the men were found guilty of a minor offense for which sentence was suspended and their dishonorable discharge revoked."

The exonerated GIs are among 39 officers and enlisted men who have appealed to the NAACP for assistance following court-martial convictions, and whose case were investigated by Thurgood Marshall, NAACP Special Counsel, in Japan and in Korea.

After the Din of Applause Has Died, Then What.

The tremendous crowds which are turning out to hear Thurgood Marshall tell of his trip to Korea are soul-stirring and heart-warming. They are reminiscent of the crowds of old which used to gather when the Negro's fight for freedom was young. They prove that Negro citizens are still responsive and vocal in a crisis or an emergency.

Call

If only the warmth, spirit and depth of feeling present at such a mass meeting could be captured and distributed later in the week, or month or year when interest wanes with the passing of the dramatic incident!

Tri 3-2-51

Thurgood Marshall, just back from a trip of investigation of injustices to Negro soldiers in Korea, was a speaker with extraordinary audience appeal. People were anxious to see the man who had spent five weeks probing into court martial records in an effort to free soldiers from heavy prison terms. They wanted to see the man who had gone to the war front to interview GI victims of race prejudice and who had conferred with high-ranking Army officials in their behalf.

Kansas City, Mo -

The mass meeting was a huge success. There was a great crowd. It was a great speech, great cheering and applause.

But where do we go from here? After the auditorium is emptied and Thurgood Marshall has gone, what happens? How long will interest in what is happening to the boys in Korea be sustained after the mass meeting? How much follow-up work are we willing to do?

Thurgood Marshall's trip to Korea and his speeches in Kansas City, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Chicago will have been failures if the people do not continue to rally behind Marshall and his organization. It is not enough to go to a mass meeting, hear a good speech, contribute a dollar and go home satisfied that you have done your duty. The Thurgood Marshall mass meetings will be truly effective only if the people who attend and their friends are inspired to take out more memberships than ever before in their local N.A.A.C.P. branches

Marshall was sent to Korea by an organization which is on the brink of financial disaster. The N. A. A. C. P. did not have money enough to send Marshall half way around the world to press for the rights of Negro GIs, but it sent him on faith—faith that the people of America would rally to the N.A.A.C.P. cause and make it strong enough to carry on the battle against segregation which it is well along the way toward winning.

The N.A.A.C.P. is broke, but it will not remain financially embarrassed long if the people who attend the Marshall meetings turn their applause into dollars and moral support.

If the spirit of the Thurgood Marshall meetings can be carried through into our daily activities, there is no doubt that the 1951 N.A.A.C.P. membership drive will be successful all over the country. The association which has successfully defended the rights of Negroes in the United States Supreme Court is asking for memberships from only a half million Negroes. Out of a population of 16 million people, surely there are a half million persons who will pay from $2 up to continue the fight for their civil rights. We can't let Thurgood Marshall and the N.A.A.C.P. down at this point.

★ ★

Teaming Up To Beat Jim Crow

White and Negro citizens of Missouri are teaming up to defeat jim crow in the Show-Me state.

The hearing held at the State Capitol last week gave evidence that the fight against segregation is not a one-sided affair. Negroes are not the only ones vitally interest in freeing Missouri from the shackles of 20th century slavery.

It was most gratifying at the hearing to see white persons of prominence rise and speak courageously about the evils of segregation. They did not speak, as some have done in the past, in condescending tones urging their fellow white citizens to "have pity" and "to help" their Negro brothers. Instead, they asserted that segregation was harmful to the whole population and told how it affects adversely not only the victim, but the perpetrator as well.

The effectiveness of the arguments made by the speakers was seen in the promptness with which the members of the House Education committee acted upon the bill to abolish segregation from Missouri's public school system.

As soon as the hearing had adjourned, the committee met and without the customary delay and evasion, voted 15 to 5 to report the bill favorably to the House as a whole.

The action of the House Education committee is evidence that official Missouri's conscience at long last has been aroused. Our officials finally are seeing segregation in its true light.

We anticipate quick passage of the bill by the House. The big hurdle will come when it reaches the Senate. With the trend as it is, perhaps the Senate, too, will lose no time in putting its approval on the bill. We will be gravely disappointed if the senators lag behind as they did in the case of the University of Missouri bill last year. The House passed this bill by an overwhelming majority, but the senate buried it in committee. Finally, the courts settled the issue by ordering the university to lower its bars.

Surely, the Senate will not want the courts a second time to take over its job. The senators may as well get in step with the times. Passage of house bill 135 will find favor with the taxpayers who are tired of the double burden of carrying a dual system of education.

HONOR GUARD FOR A FALLEN WARRIOR—The body of Sergt. John R. Rice, Winnebago Indian soldier killed in action in Korea, is escorted from a train at Union Station by a funeral party from Fort Myer. With him are his mother, Mrs. Samie Davis, 84, in a wheel chair, and his sister, Mrs. Helen Wolfe. His widow and other family members arrive today. The funeral in Arlington Cemetery will be at 11 a.m. tomorrow. —Star Staff Photo.

Following the refusal of the memorial park to allow Sergt. Rice's burial there, President Truman not only arranged for the Arlington rites, but sent a sharp message to the mayor of Sioux City, which stated that "national appreciation of patriotic sacrifice should not be limited by race, color or creed."

Indian Refused Burial in Iowa Escorted to Arlington for Rites

A hero's funeral will be held in Arlington National Cemetery tomorrow for Sergt. 1/c John R. Rice, the Winnebago Indian who was denied burial in Sioux City, Iowa because of his race.

The soldier's flag-draped casket arrived from Sioux City last night on a train which also carried his mother, Mrs. Samie Davis, 84, of Winnebago, Nebr., and his sister, Mrs. Helen Wolfe. At 5:30 p.m. today the soldier's wife, Mrs. Evelyn Rice, 29, and other members of the family, will arrive at MATS Terminal.

A casualty of the Korean fighting, Sergt. Rice was about to be buried last Wednesday in a lot at Memorial Park, Sioux City, purchased by his wife, when cemetery officials intervened just as the body was about to be lowered into the grave. They said that only "members of the Caucasian race" could be interred there.

On reading of the incident, President Truman offered burial in Arlington, and acted at once to have the Army Department arrange for the rites. Transportation for the aged mother, the wife, and other members of the family is being paid by the Government.

Rites at 11 A.M.

The funeral of Sergt. Rice will be held at 11 a.m. tomorrow. The procession will start at the Fort Myer gate, escorted to graveside by the Army Band. Taking

will be a salute-firing squad
the 3d Infantry Regiment
t Myer and the American
National Guard of Honor
mpany the caisson which
nked by a squad of cas-
s from the 3d Infantry.
in a bronze casket, the
ne from the train at
by six soldiers from
regiment, one of

them, Sergt. 1/c George Osborne a half Cherokee Indian. The others were Staff Sergt. Leland Frampton and Sergts. 1/c Michael Homyak, Kelvin Fisher, Daniel Nolan and Willard Traylor. Under command of 1st Lt. W. H. Dodge, they all had volunteered to be casket-bearers.

The casket, on a station trailer, passed by the soldier's mother, as she sat in a wheel chair on the platform. The aged woman, with Mrs. Wolfe standing alongside, showed no emotion. However, the strain of the journey was evident on her face.

Lt. Edward J. Kirschel, stationed at Omaha, Nebr., escorted her on the trip, and pushed the wheel chair to the north end of the station, where Mrs. Davis was driven in an Army limousine to the Willard Hotel, where she is staying. Nearby was Sergt. John C. Boles of the Oakland (Calif.) Army base, who escorted the body on the train. He carried Mrs. Davis' crutches.

The casket was placed in an Army vehicle at the south end of the station, and taken to Arlington, where it will remain in a vault until the funeral.

Killed in Action.

Sergt. Rice, who was 37, was killed in action September 6 while serving with the 1st Cavalry Division. He also was a World War II veteran.

GI Segregation On Korean Front Being Discarded

Courier 9-4-51

NEW YORK (ANP) — The span between declared and actual practice is usually a wide one. But insofar as jim crow in the armed services is concerned, the gap is closing. For on July 26 the army announced that in accordance with President Truman's Executive Order 9980 banning racial discrimination in the military forces, it is disbanding the last all-Negro 24th Regiment now on duty in Korea. Because was demonstrated that Negro soldiers in combat "serve more effectively in integrated units," the few remaining all-Negro combat and service units under regiment size are also to be broken up and absorbed by organizations originally composed entirely of white troops

It was better than three years ago that the President directed "that there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed services without regard to race, color, religion or national origin." The navy and air force, upon the recommendations of the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed services, long ago abolished its all-Negro units in favor of integration. Only the army resusted.

How effective the methods of resistance to total integration were, is reflected in the recent interview Gen. MacArthur granted the Pittsburgh Courier. Rejecting responsibility for the segregated units fighting in Korea, the dismissed field commander justified his failure to execute the Truman directive because "segregated units had been sent to his commant from Washington." An omission was conspicious. What the General failed to add was that the same Executive order was was meant to be implemented by generals in the field. As supreme field commander of American forces in the Far East, Gen. MasArthur had the authority to eliminate the pattern of military segregation there.

To survive the rigors and chances of combat, the soldier must be properly trained and possess steadfast courage, inexhaustible endurance and no small degree of "luck." These characteristics, plus moral integrity and a dynamic democratic spirit, must stamp the militant fighter of prejudice and discrimination. Despite pious defensive declarations and decades of inexcusable default, the Army and its generals are finally beginning to show that they have "the stuff" of which democratic leaders are made. To eliminate segregation in mind and in practice is a good test.

BOMBS, BRASS and BROTHERHOOD

Air Force, Navy Blaze Integration Trail By Facing Jim Crow Problem

By L. ALEX WILSON
(Recently Returned From Korea)

THE WAY TO ROUT Jim Crow in any branch of the armed services is to face the problem and act— act positively.

That was ably demonstrated by the Navy and the Army Air Force before the outbreak of the Korean con-

flict. And no where in the theatre of war did I find any noteworthy tears of regret from men in the enlisted ranks or top brass.

It took the action of the Navy to pin-point and debunk the Army's allegation that Negro and white cannot work, play, eat, sleep and fight together.

4th OF A SERIES

It took the Air Force to illustrate in practice the type of integration needed in our armed forces — an interracial program that represents the highest calibre of brotherhood in our military establishment.

While in the Far East, I spent a week at sea with Task Force 77, aboard the Philippine Sea, an aircraft carrier. On the flat-top, whose personnel is representative of that of other ships of its class, I found our GIs integrated in jobs from the engine rooms to the flight deck.

Briefly, this is the score on the lifting of barriers in the Navy: An opportunity has been extended to Negro sailors to enter general ship services, where heretofore they were limited to duty in the stewards division.

Competition Stiff

Competition is stiff in the general service field when it comes to winning ratings. Every Negro who chooses to begin climbing from seaman-apprentice or seaman-airman, knows he'll have to compete with a large number of whites clambering for the next rank also. He has to win the hike upward by hard work and study.

Our GIs are doing that in a splendid manner. As a result, through ability and training and well-developed knack of getting along with people, many of the fellows are leading mixed crews.

Integration in the Navy is not, in any sense, perfect. But it is heartening. The Navy has proved this one potent fact: That Negroes and whites can work together without barriers, as a team in the close quarters of a sea-going armed vessel. By so doing it has made ridiculous the bigot's assertion integration will not work in the Army.

This the Army had to learn under the most difficult conditions.

Air Force Brotherhood

Negroes are so well integrated in the Army Air Force it is difficult to find large concentration of them at any one air base. This is particularly true of personnel in the Far East Air Force Command.

In maintenance of an air base, one will find maybe one or several working as mechanics with mixed crews. It is not unusual to find a GI of one race directing the operation. What is true in maintenance is also true in every other activity necessary to keep the planes in the air.

Thus, the GIs are serving in a variety of jobs ranging from control tower operator to crew chief operator of planes. Their ranks scale from private to colonel.

Southerner Speaks

While at Pusan, Korea, with the Seventh Infantry Division I met an officer, who volunteered a typical attitude of the acceptance of the Negro in the Air Force.

He is Capt. Edgar N. Anderson, of 1713 Ferris st., Lawton, Okla. A pilot in the division's air section, he flies light planes called L-5s and L-17s.

His duties include searching for enemy movement and concentration.

"It's true I come from the South," he pointed out, "but I am in favor of integration. It can work, is working and would have worked some time ago.

INTEGRATION TAUGHT THEM PLENTY.— This crew of men are all members of the Headquarters and Service Company, 376th Engineers who say they like the Army's program of integration especially Sgt. Kenneth M. Oakley (second from left) and Sgt. Eugene Albee (extreme right), both white, who say they never had an opportunity to mingle with colored before. Others in the group are Sgt. William Smith, Sgt. Harold Macklin, Sgt. Joseph Graham and Sgt. Clarence Coleman, all of Baltimore, Md. (Story on page 4)

Tells How White GI's Feel About Integrated Army

By RALPH MATTHEWS
(NNPA Correspondent in Korea)

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA — It is an accepted fact that most colored GIs and officers approve the Army's integration program because it removes from them the stigma of second-class citizenship, but how do white soldiers feel about it?

To get the answer I interrogated some of them and got the following reactions:

"I'll tell you frankly," drawled Sgt. Keith M. Oakey of 2109 Crenshaw Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif., "when I was assigned to the 376th Construction Battalion I was disappointed. I felt I had been let down after spending eight years in the Army.

"But, after a while I sat down and talked it over with myself. I knew that when I first left my home in Los Angeles I did not know the meaning of race prejudice. What had happened to me, I asked. Well, I looked back and found I spent a great deal of my Army life at Fort Belvoir in Virginia and had lived in Arlington,

where I had been exposed to a lot of jim crow. Colored people were kept off in a ghetto. They were not permitted in the theatres. They were forced to ride on the back of busses and trains and I supposed unconsciously a lot of that stuff just changed my attitude without my ever noticing what was happening. I just began to accept the belief that colored people were inferior and let it go at that so when I was assigned to an all-colored unit I reacted accordingly. But now I know that all that was superficial. There was nothing wrong with the men. The trouble was with me so I began to make friends and now I consider some of the fellows here my best pals. The company has a lot of good men and I am proud to be associated with them. He is the husband of Mrs. Georgia L. Oakey.'

"That goes for me too," declared M-Sgt. Eugene Albee whose wife is Mrs. Lois Albee, Route 2, Box 33, Burlington, Wis. "I never had an opportunity to associate with colored boys back home, but now I like the battalion fine and I hope they like me."

"I find," said Lt. Mitchelson, "that I have more in common with Richards than I do with most of the men of our unit, that's why we are good pals. In my home in Florida and at the University of Alabama, I never got an opportunity to meet a colored man like him."

Richards is studying engineering and is the son of Mrs. Camily Richards of 473 W. 144th street

Mitchelson is the husband of Mrs. Theodore Mitchelson of Daytona Beach, Fla.

A similar fraternalism existed between Lt. Robert E. Burns of No. 9 High street, Montclair, N. J., a graduate of Rutgers university, and Lt. Edward H. Russ (white) of 427 N. Butler St., Lansing, Michigan.

"I like the integration program fine," declared Lt. Russ, "but I still have a warm spot in my heart for my old company in the 24th Infantry. I was platoon leader of Charlie company and personally I thought we were tops in the whole army. (The 24th was deactivated recently and the officers distributed to other units.'

Lt. Burns is the husband of Mrs. Mable Burns and Lt. Russ is the husband of Mrs. Mary Russ.

This same attitude obtains among the officers, as well, I discovered when I met two officers engrossed in close comradeship and learned that the white chap was from Daytona Beach, Fla., and the colored was from New York. They had been bosom pals since they left training camp in the States at Fort Lawson, Wash.

Both men are university students. Lt. Theodore Mitchelson (white) attended the University of Alabama and Lt. William Richards was a student at the New York university when he was drafted.

Full GI Integration Reported In Korea

WITH THE 8TH ARMY IN KOREA (NNPA)—The color line has disappeared in the foxholes of the American division on the central front of Korea.

White and colored soldiers are fighting shoulder to shoulder and as officers are commanding mixed units.

In the Army in the United States the policy still is not to mix colored and white soldiers in units smaller than a regiment and not to permit colored officers to command white troops. But here in the bitter fighting the integration of white and colored soldiers on an equal footing is an accomplished fact.

"We eat together, sleep together, work together, fight together," said Colonel Edwin J. Messinger of Tacoma, Washington. "I am sold on the idea of integration."

Colonel Messinger was an All-American football end at West Point where he was graduated in 1931.

While integration is taking place in all regiments of the 8th Army in varying degrees, this regiment (security will not permit the designation of a unit smaller than an army) has gone farther than any other and offers the best testing ground.

It came here from Fort Lewis, Washington, last summer with two battalions of white soldiers and one battalion of colored soldiers. Thirty per cent of the colored battalion is now white, while 30 per cent of the other two is now colored.

Colonel Messinger's regimental surgeon, Lieut. Colonel John F. Harris, of Washington, D. C., is colored.

One of the most surprising aspects of all integration is the reaction of southern soldiers. Lieut. Colonel Joseph A. Lerot, of Eugene, Oregon, regimental executive offered one example.

"I assigned a white replacement to one colored battalion," Colonel Lerot said, "telling him it was a colored outfit. The boy cocked an eye at me and said he was from Virginia, but wiuld give it a whirl.

"A week later he came to me on the Q. T. He told me, 'Colonel, no one knows I came here to see you but I want you to know that I have never been treated better by anyone in the Army than I was by my platoon leader and my squad. That squad of mine really takes care of me. I wouldn't leave the outfit.' "

Another supporter of integration was Lieut. Colonel Cesides V. Barberis, of Dover, New Jersey. His men had been holding a 2,000 foot mountain pass while the temperature dropped to 30 or 35 below zero and a bitter wind piled up five foot snow drifts.

"Intergration is the only way," he said. "I'll buy it.

"Some of our better noncoms and platoon leaders have been Negroes and Capt. Forrest Walker has done an outstanding job with one company," Barberis added.

When Barberis' battalion fought its way out from the north, there were only two company commanders. Capt. Walker of Kansas City, Kansas, is one of the new ones, having joined the battalion on December 7.

Walker was not so much interested in talking of this fight as of the intense cold. Using every trick of old soldiers, he managed to bring his outfit out of the subzero cold with only one case of frost bite.

One of Walker's supporters is a young white officer with a deep southern accent, Second Lieut. Robert F. Kessler, of Charleston, South Carolina, a graduate of The Citadel Military Academy, now a forward artillery observer.

A steel muscled colored captain commands an airborne regiment with only 15 per cent colored enlisted personnel. His men say they follow him anywhere.

In all the companies and battalions there is the same mixture of white and colored soldiers.

White and Colored GIs Fight and Die Together In Battle

WITH THE 8TH ARMY IN KOREA. — (NNPA) — The color line has disappeared in the fox-holes of the American division on the central front in Korea.

White and colored soldiers are fighting shoulder to shoulder and as officers are commanding mixed units.

In the Army in the United States the policy still is not to mix colored and white soldiers in units smaller than a regiment and not to permit colored officers to command white troops. But here in the bitter fighting the integration of white and colored soldiers on an equal footing is an accomplished fact.

"We eat together, sleep together, work together, fight together," said Colonel Edwin J. Messinger of Tacoma, Wash. "I am sold on the idea of integration."

Colonel Messinger was an All-American football end at West Point where he was graduated in 1931.

While integration is taking place in all regiments of the 8th Army in varying degrees, this regiment (security will not permit the designation of a unit smaller than an army) has gone farther than any other and offers the best test-ground.

It came here from Fort Lewis, Wash., last summer with two battalions of white soldiers and one battalion of colored soldiers. Thirty per cent of the colored battalion is now white, while 30 per cent of the other two is now colored.

Colonel Messinger's regimental surgeon, Lieut. Colonel John F. Harris, of Washington, D. C., is colored.

One of the most surprising aspects of all integration is the reaction of southern soldiers. Lieut. Colonel Joseph A. Lerot, of Eugene, Oregon, regimental executive officer since the regiment's first fight, offered one example.

"I assigned a white replacement to one colored battalion," Colonel Lerot said, "telling him it was a colored outfit. The boy cocked an eye at me and said he was from Virginia, but would give it a whirl.

"A week later he came to me on the Q.T. He told me, 'Colonel, no one knows I came here to see you, but I want you to know that I have never been treated better by anyone in the Army than I was by my platoon leader and my squad. That squad of mine really takes care of me. I wouldn't leave the outfit'."

Another supporter of integration was Lieut. Colonel Cesides V. Barberis, of Dover, N. J. His men had been holding a 2,000 foot mountain pass while the temperature dropped to 30 or 35 below zero and a bitter wind piled up five foot snow drifts.

"Integration is the only way," he said. "I'll buy it.

"Some of our better noncoms and platoon leaders have been Negroes and Capt. Forrest Walker has done an outstanding job with one company," Barberis added.

When Barberis' battalion fought its way out from the north, there were only two company commanders. Capt. Walker of Kansas City, Kas., is one of the new ones, having joined the battalion on Dec. 7.

Walker was not so much interested in talking of this fight as of the intense cold. Using every trick of old soldiers, he managed to bring his outfit out of the subzero cold with only one case of frost bite.

One of Walker's supporters is a young white officer with a deep southern accent, Second Lieut. Robert F. Kessler, of Charleston, S. C., a graduate of The Citadel Military Academy, now a forward artillery observer.

A steel muscled colored captain commands an airborne regiment with only 15 per cent colored enlisted personnel. His men say they will follow him anywhere.

In all the companies and battalions there is the same mixture of white and colored soldiers.

WAC's in Korea in Mixed Outfit

By MILTON SMITH

IN KOREA—For the first time since I've been over here, I have talked to colored WAC's. They are Cpl. Jacqueline Edwards, 22, of N.J., a clerk-typist in Japan; Sgt. Dorothy Bartlett, same address, and Cpl. Sally Hampton, 56 Rutland Square, Boston.

When I asked Sgt. Hampton why she joined, she replied, "That is a very good question. I used to be a postal clerk in Boston, and I decided to do something different."

Grandma Runs Farm

In the course of the conversation, she said her grandmother was over 100 years old and ran a "small farm."

The WAC company is integrated.

Also met Miss Ernestine Tillman, 630 Lathrop Ave., Savannah, Ga., a civilian employee.

Cpl. Alfred Cole of 7666 Walker Mill Road, S.E., Washington, D.C. says hello to the people in Southeast, Northeast and Northwest. Cpl. Cole is an MP.

Chinese Reds Say These Are Yank Prisoners of War

Post. Wed. 1-31-51

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

PICTURE FROM PEIPING—Captioned as a photograph of American officers and men who surrendered to the Chinese Communists, this picture was received in New York by Eastfoto from the China Photo Service of Peiping, capital of Red China. No names accompanied the caption material. The [illegible] is said the Americans "surrendered" to Chinese People's Volunteers in the area of Jai Chan and Kunu. Kunu is about 45 miles north of Pyongyang, but maps do not locate Jai Chan

Our Army Finds

Integration Paying Off In Korea

30a Korea

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN KOREA—Uncle Sam's Army is finding out that integration pays off in victories as units boasting intermingled white and Negro personnel play a leading role in the current advance in Korea, says George Barrett, New York Times correspondent.

Hard-pressed to use available replacements, the Army has been assigning white personnel to formerly all-Negro outfits and Negro personnel to formerly all-white outfits.

A good example of how this new policy has paid off can be gleaned from the recent achievements of a battalion composed of Negro enlisted men and both white and Negro commissioned officers. Given the assignment of assailing two 1,800-foot heights, the unit came through with flying colors, killing an estimated 250 enemy troops, wounding from two to three times as many, and capturing thirty-two Chinese Communist troops, Mr. Barrett reports.

Voluntarily leaving his rear-echelon outfit to lead a badly ripped platoon, a Negro civil affairs officer was killed in the action. After the heights had been successfully scaled, the battalion retired from the hill for the night, but not until they scoured the area for their wounded. The retirement had been ordered to avoid a possible ambush by Chinese troops.

The Times correspondent says Col. Dennis M. Moore of Clarksville, Tex., regimental CO, said that the Negro unit had done a "good job" despite the fact that they had been given as "nasty" an assignment as any United Nations outfit in Korea.

NOT FULLY ACCEPTED

Lieut. George M. Richardson of Macon, Mo., a self-proclaimed deeply indoctrinated Southerner, said that he had not been conscious of making any special effort to go half way. Mr. Barrett continued, the officer added that although the principle of integration had proved itself many times, he thought that it would be a long time before it was accepted and men who were close in Korea.

Thurgood Marshall in Korea With 24th Regiment

Col. Darwin D. Martin of Inspector General's office and Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the NAACP, leave Tokyo aboard a special plane for 8th Army Headquarters and 24th Regiment in Korea.

Charge Negro GI's Railroaded Thru Courts in Korea

SAN FRANCISCO — (AP) — A special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peope says Negro GIs in Korea have been railroaded through quick courts martial with little or no chance to prove themselves innocent.

Thurgood Marshall, who arrived after a five-week tour of Korea and Japan for the NAACP, asserted Negro GIs were rushed from their foxholes to trial, were not allowed to pick counsel, were not given proper time to prepare defenses, and were given courts martial in which there was "no time or effort for truth."

He said the situation was caused by an Army policy in Japan and Korea of "complete segregation" and an "air of discrimination."

Courts Martial Hasty-Marshall

NAACP Counsel Hits Army Trials in Korea

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the NAACP, reported from Korea Saturday that his investigation of courts martial sentences against tan yanks in Korea makes it evident that these men were convicted in an atmosphere making justice impossible."

By JAMES L. HICKS

Mr. Marshall made the statement in a cable to the NAACP's New York headquarters which was released to the press by Henry Lee Moon public relations officer.

23 Colored, 2 White.....

He reported that his month and a half investigation of the heavy sentences given out against colored soldiers for alleged "misconduct" before the enemy in battle had disclosed that only two white soldiers have thus far been convicted under for "misconduct" whereas 23 colored soldiers have been convicted under the same charges.

The misconduct charges involve running away or leaving one's post of duty in the face of enemy fire.

In the case of the two white soldiers Mr. Marshall stated that one had been given a five year sentence and another a three year sentence.

But in the case of the 23 colored men, one had been given a death sentence and 15 had been sentenced to serve their life at hard labor in an Army stockade for the same offense.

Substantiates Hicks

Mr. Marshall's cable substantiates the charges made by this writer while a war correspondent in Korea, that the conviction of colored men for running in battle was far out of proportion to the conviction of white men who have actually done more runing in the face of the enemy than the colored soldiers.

Prior to his departure for Korea last January Mr. Marshall told a press conference that he was going to Korea as the result of the charges made by this correspondent in the AFRO-AMERICAN that colored GI's were being discriminated against in the handing out of courts martials there.

The cable stated that four of the trials in which tan yanks were given life sentences lasted less than fifty minutes! The cable concluded by stating that once again the Army's policy of segregating colored troops resulted in discrimination against them.

The complete test of Mr. Marshall's cable follows

"Investigation of the courts martial cases show only 2 white soldiers convicted of violation of 75th Article of War Misconduct Before Enemy with five years and three year sentences. Sixty colored soldiers were charged with violation of 75th Article of War of whom 23 were convicted with one death sentence and 15 life sentences.

Investigation here and in Korea, including talks with all concerned makes it evident that these men were convicted in an atmosphere making justice impossible.

Their counsel did not have time to prepare defense for the men who were rushed from the fox holes to trial. Four trials resulting in life sentences lasted less than fifty minutes. These cases demonstrate once again the evil of segregation in Army, with many white officers not wanting to command our troops.

"Despite all this the 24th Infantry is once again doing a great job in the front. Am making report with recommendations to General MacArthur today."

Mr. Marshall's visit to Tokyo and the Korean front has already resulted in the drastic reduction of 21 sentences imposed upon colored GI's. Four men who received a ten year sentence were completely exonerated, one life sentence was reduced to five years and others proportionately reduced.

This correspondent after spending approximately five months in Korea has steadfastly claimed that at times "the entire U.S. Army in Korea was running in face of enemy fire" and that it is absolutely discriminatory to single out colored men and convict them for this reason without convicting an equal or greater number of white men.

NAACP Gets Results

GI Sentences In Korea Cut

NEW YORK—Drastic reductions in the sentences imposed upon twenty-one Negro servicemen court-martialed in Korea have been reported to the NAACP by the U. S. Army's Judge Advocate General's office before which the convicted men were represetned by association attorneys.

TOKYO—Mr. Marshall is scheduled to return to this country about Feb. 22, landing at San Francisco.

They were among thirty-nine who had appealed for NAACP assistance.

Four men, each of whom had received a ten-year sentence, were exonerated.

Six other GIs had their life sentences reduced to twenty years, another to fifteen years, and still another to ten years.

The sentences of two who had each received twenty-five years were reduced to fifteen. Four victims who had been sentenced to twenty years imprisonment each had their sentences reduced by five years, and another by ten.

The ten-year sentence of one convicted private was upheld by the Judge Advocate's General office.

These cases are among those investigated in Japan and Korea by Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, who went to the Far East last month for that purpose.

A recent cable from Atty. Thurgood Marshall in Tokyo, to the New York NAACP office stated:

FEW WHITE CONVICTIONS

"Investigation of these convicted men shows only two white soldiers have been convicted for violation of the Svenenty-fifth Article of War, with one receiving five years and the other three years sentences.

"Sixty Negroes have been charged with violation of the Seventy-fifth, twenty-three of whom have been convicted, with one death sentence and fifteen life sentences.

"After investigations here and in Korea and talks with all concerned. It is evident that these men were convicted in an atmosphere making justice impossible. Defense counsel did not have time to prepare for the defense of the men who were rushed from fox holes to trials.

Four of these trials, resulting in life sentences lasted less than fifteen minutes each.

"These cases demonstrate once again the vileness of segregation in the Army, with many white officers not wanting to command our troops. Despite all this, the Twenty-fourth Regiment is once again doing a great job in the front line.

"Am making report with recommendations to General MacArthur."

OAKLAND, Calif.—Plans for a gigantic mass meeting, at which Thurgood Marshall will present a report on the treatment of Negro GIs in the Korean war, are being made in the San Francisco Bay Area. The meeting is scheduled to be held in the Oakland Auditorium Arena on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 25.

Mr. Marshall is scheduled to address a meeting sponsored by the Los Angeles NAACP branch on Feb. 23 and is to speak for the Kansas City, Mo., branch on Feb. 26 and the Chicago branch on Feb. 27.

4 Court-Martialed GIs Exonerated By Army

NEW YORK—Four Negro GIs who had been sentenced to ten years imprisonment by courts-martial in Kirea have been exonerated, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was informed by Major General Franklin P. Shaw, Acting Judge Advocate General.

The four 24th Infantrymen—Corporal Verlon S. White and Privates Willie Martin, Jr., Hardy E. Sanders and Bernell Gordon—had been charged with violation of Article of War 75 and convicted of "misconduct before the enemy." They asked the assistance of the NAACP in presenting their appeal to the Judge Advocate General.

Jack Greenberg of the NAACP legal staff represented them in hearings before the Judicial Council of the Judge Advocate General's Office.

THE COUNCIL, WITH the concurrence of the Acting Judge Advocate General, rejected the charge of cowardice,, found the men guilty of being AWOL, reduced their sentences to one year and "suspended the execution of the entire sentence in each case."

This decision, Mr. Greenberg explains, "means that the men were found guilty of a minor offense for which sentence was suspended and their dishonorable discharges revoked."

The exonerated GIs are among 39 officers and enlisted men who have appealed to the NAACP for assistance following court-martial convictions, and whose cases were investigated by Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, in Japan and in Korea.

GI Awaits Death; Army Won't Talk

By STANLEY ROBERTS

WASHINGTON—Somewhere in the Far East, either in Korea or Japan, a Negro soldier is awaiting death in a prison stockade, and high Army officials here are shrouding the matter in utmost secrecy.

Twenty-four-year-old John A. Bigger, from Woburn, Mass., has been condemned to death by a courts-martial board in Korea. He was charged with murdering a Korean farmer.

SENTENCE APPROVED

Bigger's death sentence was reviewed and approved on Sept. 7 by Gen. James A. Van Fleet, the commander at Eighth Army Headquarters. The record and transcript of the trial are now at the Pentagon here but officials there refuse to give the Courier details of the alleged crime or permission to read the courts-martial proceedings.

The Judge Advocate General's office will not discuss the Bigger case, a Pentagon official informed this reporter last Friday.

The question of "Why all this secrecy?" was immediately raised by the Courier.

We also inquired as to whether Bigger would be represented by a civilian lawyer when the case comes up for review by the J.A.G. office. We were informed that "his interests" would be in the hands of Army counsel.

An aide in the office of the Secretary of Defense promised the Courier cooperation in securing more facts and the circumstances surrounding Bigger's alleged crime.

The Washington Bureau of the NAACP was also alerted and initiated its own investigation Monday.

Four Court Martialed GI's Exonerated By The Army

NEW YORK—Four Negro GIs who had been sentenced to ten years imprisonment by courts martial in Korea have been exonerated, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was informed this by Major General Franklin P. Shaw, Acting Judge Advocate General.

The four 24th Infantrymen—Corporal Verlon S. White and Privates Willie Martin, Jr., Hardy E. Sanders and Bernell Gordon—had been charged with violation of Article of War 75 and convicted of "misconduct before the enemy." They asked the assistance of the NAACP in presenting their appeal to the Judge Advocate General.

Jack Greenberg of the NAACP legal staff represented them in hearings before the Judicial Council of the Judge Advocate General's Office. The Council, with the concurrence of the Acting Judge Advocate General rejected the charge of cowardice, found the men guilty of being AWOL, reduced their sentences to one year and "suspended the execution of the entire sentence in each case.'

This decision, Mr. Greenberg explains, "means that the men were found guilty of a minor offense for which sentence was suspended and their dishonorable discharges revoked." The exonerated GIs are among 39 officers and enlisted men who have appealed to the NAACP for assistance following court-martial convictions and whose cases were investigated by Thurgood Marshall, NAACP Special Counsel, in Japan and in Korea.

Convicted Men Found Not Guilty

Clearing Of Charges Follows Marshall Trip

NEW YORK. — Four Negro GI's who had been sentenced to ten years imprisonment by courts martial in Korea have been exonerated, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was informed Monday by Major General Franklin P. Shaw, acting judge advocate general.

The four 24th Infantrymen—Corporal Verlon S. White and Privates Willie Martin Jr., Hardy E. Sanders and Bernell Gordon—had been charged with violation of Article of War 75 and convicted of "misconduct before the enemy." They asked the assistance of the NAACP in presenting their appeal to the Judge Advocate General.

Jack Greenberg of the NAACP legal staff represented them in hearings before the Judicial Council of the Judge Advocate General's Office. The Council, with the concurrence of the Acting Judge Advocate General, rejected the charge of cowardice, found the men guilty of being AWOL, reduced their sentences to one year and "suspended the execution of the entire sentence in each case."

This decision, Mr. Greenberg explains, "means that the men were found guilty of a minor offense for which sentence was suspended and their dishonorable discharges revoked." The exonerated GIs are among 39 officers and enlisted men who have appealed to the NAACP for assistance following court-martial convictions, and whose case were investigated by Thurgood Marshall, NAACP Special Counsel, in Japan and in Korea.

Ten Years Sentence Imposed By Army Court Martial On Four Negro GIs In Korea Has Been Revoked And Reduced To One Year By Judge Advocate General

The Exonerated GIs Are Among 39 Officers and Enlisted Men Who Have Appealed to NAACP For Assistance Following Their Court-Martial Convictions

New York, Feb.—Four Negro GIs who had been sentenced to ten years imprisonment by courts martial in Korea have been exonerated, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was informed today by Major General Franklin P. Shaw, Acting Judge Advocate General.

The four 24th Infantrymen, Corporal Verlon S. White and Privates Willie Martin, Jr., Hardy E. Sanders and Bernell Gordon had been charged with violation of Article of War 75 and convicted for "misconduct before the enemy." They asked the assistance of the NAACP in presenting their appeal to the Judge Advocate General.

Jack Greenberg of the NAACP legal staff represented them in hearings before the Judicial Council of the Judge Advocate General's Office. The Council, with the concurrence of the Acting Judge Advocate General, rejected the charge of cowardice, found the men guilty of being AWOL, reduced their sentences to one year and "suspended the execution of the entire sentence in each case."

This decision, Mr. Greenberg explains, "means that the men were found guilty of a minor offense for which sentence was suspended and their dishonorable discharges revoked." The exonerated GIs are among 39 officers and enlisted men who have appealed to the NAACP for assistance following court-martial convictions, and whose case were investigated by Thurgood Marshall, NAACP Special Counsel, in Japan and in Korea.

Lt. Gilbert Appeal Denied

Lt. Leon Gilbert has been denied an appeal for reduction of his sentence of 20 years at hard labor for insubordination. The young Negro officer was the center of a highly controversial court martial which convicted him of refusal to obey an order on the front.

He is now imprisoned at the United States Disciplinary Barracks at Camp Cooke, California. Originally sentenced to death, his sentence was commuted by President Truman. Many organizations and individuals protested the conviction on the grounds of racial inequality in Korean courts marital proceedings.

Army Exonerates 4 Given 10 Years Each

24th Infantrymen Court-Martialed Freed After NAACP Investigation

NEW YORK—Four GIs who had been sentenced to ten years imprisonment by courts martial in Korea have been exonerated, the NAACP was informed Friday by Major General Franklin P. Shaw, Acting Judge Advocate General.

The four 24th Infantrymen — Cpl. Verlon S. White and Pvts. Willie Martin Jr., Hardy E. Sanders and Bernell Gordon — had been charged with violation of Article of War 75 and convicted of "misconduct before the enemy." They asked the assistance of the NAACP in presenting their appea to the Judge Advocate General.

Jack Greenberg of the NAACI legal staff represented them i hearings before the Judicial Coun cil of the Judge Advocate Gen eral's Office.

The Council, with the concur rence of the Acting Judge Advocate General, rejected the charge o cowardice, found the men guilty of being AWOL, reduced their sen tences to one year and "suspendec the execution of the entire sentence in each case."

This decision, Mr. Greenberg ex plains, "means that the men were found guilty of a minor offense for which sentence was suspended and their dishonorable discharge revoked."

The exonerated GIs are among 39 officers and enlisted men who have appealed to the NAACP for assistance following court-martial convictions, and whose case were investigated by Thurgood Marshall, NAACP Special Counsel, in Japan and in Korea.

Appeal Is Turned Down

Gilbert Must Serve 20 Years

Courier
Pitts. 7-14-51

LOS ANGELES—Lieut. Leon A. Gilbert has lost his appeal for reduction of his sentence of twenty years at hard labor, which he is now serving at the U. S. Army Disciplinary Barracks at Camp Cooke, Calif.

Lieutenant Gilbert, a native of York, Pa., was sentenced to death last year for alleged "insubordination" in Korea, where he was an officer in the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment. His case drew nation-wide protests and a subsequent review of his court martial resulted in a change of the death sentence to a twenty-year prison term at hard labor.

ASK FULL PARDON

Various organizations of both races have asked a full pardon for Lieutenant Gilbert, who is married and the father of three children.

However, an Army review board failed to see sufficient merit in his appeal to justify the granting of a reduction in the term he is now serving.

Lieutenant Gilbert was one of thirty-five Negro soldiers court martialed in Korea on charges of dereliction of duty in the front lines in one way or another.

The Civil Rights Congress has interested itself in his case and CRC officials declare they will continue their efforts to secure a reduction or full pardon for the convicted officer, whose case touched a storm of resentment over Army court martial tactics.

Says General Had No Part In Harsh Lt. Gilbert Case

Colored Army Officer, Given 20 Year Sentence, Due To Be Back In Uniform, Says NAACP Attorney; Noted Newsman Also Makes Unbiased Report On Far East Commander's Acts

Washington, D. C.—Louis Lautier, lone representative of the Negro Press who enjoys facilities for getting and publishing news at the Nations Capital on par with the reporters for the daily papers, and Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have been come out in statements completely exonerating Gen. Douglas MacArthur for Army segregation policies and the allegedly discriminatory practices the Army deals out in the courts martial of soldiers.

Lautier in an article published in the Afro-American for the week ending April 28, scoffs at the order given by President Truman for wiping out racial discrimination in the army. He says the order has a prominent loophole in it which affords an opportunity either to abolish segregation or permit it to be continued.

Says Lautier:

"From this review of Army policy, it appears that the failure to eliminate racial segregation in the Army, not only in the Far East but in Europe and the continental United States as well, was due to the lack of any clear-cut order from either the President or the Army Chief of Staff (Gen. Omar Bradley) that it should be done."

There is some integration in the Far East command, says Lutier who acknowledges that not all of it can be credited to Gen. MacArthur, but says Lautier, "since an Army Commander is responsible for everything which happens in his command, MacArthur certainly is entitled to some credit for the integration which has occurred in the Far East.

Lautier praises Gen. MacArthur for the assignments given the famed 24th Infantry which fought under him in his spectacular island-hopping campaign on his way back to re-take the Philippine Islands and also the high responsibility given the 24th when it was assigned to four perfectures in the occupation of Japan after the Japanese surrendered. This assignment, says Lautier, covered a territory of 8,273 square miles and dealt with a population of more than six million Japanese. The 24th, under MacArthur's command, Lautier reports, "received high commendation in 1948 for the maintenance of order in Kobe during the Korean riots; it also was praised for relief work and assistance during the Kukui earthquake disaster in June, 1948."

What Marshall Found Out

Attorney Thurgood Marshall, who went to Tokio, Japan, on behalf of the NAACP last January, has issued a stirring pamphlet dealing with the treatment of colored soldiers in Korea. At the outset in his pamphlet he says with regard to Gen. MacArthur the following:

"I left New York by air on January 11 (New York Time) and arrived in Tokyo the 14th (Japanese time). After settling down, I was called into conference with General MacArthur, Gen. Doyle O. Hickey, chief of staff; Gen. Edwin A. Zundell, the Inspector General of the Far East Command; and Colonel Hickman, Judge Advocate General of the Command.

"In this initial conference, I told them frankly that I thought there was a good probability that the men had been victims of racial bais and unfair trials based on conditions inherent in the Army's segregation policies. General MacArthur insisted that I be given the fullest cooperation from everyone under his command. Carrying out this command to the letter, the personnel of the Inspector General's office—through which I worked—gave me full cooperation."

In a summary of his investigation of racial discrimination in Korea, Mr. Marshall, among other things says the following:

Gen. Mac Not Guilty

"I am convinced that General Mac Arthur had no direct hand in the courts-Martial. These cases were initiated within the regiment and approved by the 25th Division Headquarters, which forwarded them directly to the Judge Advocate General's office in Washington."

With regard to the incident widely published, in which it was reported that Gen. MacArthur had turned down the request of Attorney Thurgood Marshall to be allowed to come to Korea for an investigation of race discrimination in the Army, Mr. Marshall says the following:

"At first my application for entry into Japan was turned down by the General of the Army, Douglas MacArthur. Following this rejection, Walter White, our Executive Secretary, appealed directly to General MacArthur. The General rescinded his former action and granted permission for me to go to the Far East on what became the most important mission thus far of my career."

These statements from Lautier, the noted colored Washington correspondent of the Negro press, and Thurgood Marshall, the brilliant special counsel of the NAACP, are likely to prove disconserting to a number of the critics and smearers of Gen. MacArthur. They certainly fail to confirm any of the newspaper reports that charge Gen. MacArthur with being harsh to Negro troops, nor do they prove that President Truman, the nation's Commander-in-Chief, has exerted himself in behalf of equal justice for Negro soldiers.

Thurgood Marshall shows, that in the Lieutenant Leon A. Gilbert case, in which the colored officer was courts martialed and sentenced to death, Gen. MacArthur was by passed. Subordinates were permitted to send their findings from the field directly to the Judge Advocate General's office in Washington.

Thurgood Marshall says he has Lieutenant Gilbert's complete story "on the basis of which I am hopeful that we can have him returned to uniform."

It will be remembered that under the system by which prejudiced officer, Gilbert disobeyed a reckless Marshall, unfair courts-martial proceedings, Lieut. Gilbert was sentenced to death, but his sentence was commuted to a long term in prison by President Truman. Marshall, as pointed out, shows Gilbert does not deserve to be in prison, that he deserves to be back in uniform. An experienced Army officer, Gilbert disopeyed a reckless command of his superior officer because he was sure that carrying out the command meant sending a number of colored troops to death and destruction.

Army Reduces Sentences Of Negro GIs

THE SENTENCES imposed upon 21 Negro servicemen courtmartialed in Korea have been sharply reduced, the Army Judge Advocate General's Office last week advised the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Lawyers for the association represented the soldiers, who were among 39 who had appealed for assistance.

Four men who had received 10-year sentences were exonerated, the one-year sentence given another was suspended, and the life term imposed upon another was cut to five years and suspended. Six life sentences were reduced to 20 years, another to 15 years and still another to 10 years. Two 25-year sentences were cut to 15 years each. Four men who had received 20-year sentences received reductions to 15 years, and another to 10 years. One 10-year sentence was upheld.

The cases were among those investigated by Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, on a trip to Korea and Japan which ended last week.

NAACP COUNSEL BACK HOME.—Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the N.A.A.C.P., as he arrived via Pan American Airlines at the San Francisco airport from Tokyo, Japan, Thursday morning, Feb. 22. Marshall went to Tokyo and Korea to investigate the treatment of Negro servicemen by Army courts martial boards. Marshall spoke in Los Angeles on Friday, Feb. 23; in Oakland and San Francisco on Sunday, Feb. 25; in Kansas City on Monday night, Feb. 26, and in Chicago on Tuesday night, Feb. 27.

Tells Of Findings In Korea

NAACP Counsel Speaks In Calif., Kansas City

Thurgood Marshall, back in the United States after five weeks of intensive investigation in Japan and at the front in Korea, charged in speeches in San Francisco, Los Angeles and Kansas City, that "there was very serious discrimination in court trials against Negro troops in Korea as against white troops."

Marshall returned to the United States Thursday morning, Feb. 22, via Pan-American Airlines, arriving at San Francisco. He spoke in Los Angeles Friday night, Feb. 23, and addressed 4,000 persons in Oakland, Cal., Sunday afternoon, Feb. 25, 2,000 in San Francisco Sunday night and addressed 2,500 persons at the St. Stephen Baptist church in Kansas City Monday night, Feb. 26. He spoke in Chicago Tuesday night, Feb. 27.

Cancels Texas Talks

Because he remained in Korea a week longer than scheduled, Marshall was forced to cancel other speaking engagements which had been made for him, including several in Texas. From Chicago, he went to the NAACP home office in New York.

In a press conference upon his arrival at San Francisco and in the four speeches which he made enroute to New York, Marshall declared that of 34 soldiers court martialed in October after UN withdrawals in Korea during August and September, 32 were Negroes and two were whites.

"Many of the Negroes, all of whom were troops in the 24th Infantry Regiment in the 25th Division, received life sentences," he said.

Whites Off Easy

Marshall pointed out that the white man given five years and whose sentence was later reduced to one year was relieved of duty in the front lines because of drunkenness and then disappeared. He was picked up days later by MPs behind the lines.

"But Negroes," he stressed, "in my opinion got much stiffer sentences for similar offenses. There was the case of J. P. Morgan, a Negro soldier from Detroit, who was charged with violating the same section of the 75th Article of War after being absent from his outfit.

"Morgan produced an army record to show he was in an Army hospital suffering from frostbite at the time but he was still given a life sentence.

"Later, in Washington, the Judge Advocate General commuted the sentence to five years, suspended the sentence and returned him to duty.

"Also, there were four mess cooks off duty one night and behind the lines during the Pusan perimeter fighting. They took a jeep and went to get a shower, but returned too late to enter the compound. They did return the next day.

"But their commanding officer sent them to the front where they fought with machine guns and mortars for 21 days and nights.

Sentences Reduced

"They were then returned for court martial for taking the jeep. They got 10 years each. But Washington disapproved the sentence and returned them to service.

"The Washington action in reducing sentence, in every case, has followed intervention by the NAACP."

Marshall then released figures on the cases on which the NAACP HAS ACTED BUT SAID THAT A complete report has not yet been compiled.

Sentence review has been secured for 21 Negro servicemen before the Army's review board, he said.

Four of these men, sentenced to 10 years each, were exonerated. They were Cpl. V. G. White and Pvts. Bernell Gordon, Willia Martin Jr., and Hardy E. Sanders.

Life Term Reduced

A life sentence, imposed upon Pvt. Morgan, was reduced to five years and suspended.

A one-year sentence given to Pvt. Mahlon Moore was also suspended.

Six other servicemen had their life sentences reduced to 20 years.

One man had his life sentence reduced to 15 years and still another to 10 years.

The sentences of two soldiers receiving 25 years were reduced to 15.

One 10-year sentence was upheld.

Marshall quoted Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP as saying, "We are not through yet and will continue to work for the exoneration of every man who has been victimized by racial bias."

The NAACP counsel said that the case of Lt. Leon Gilbert, who on Aug. 12, 1950, was sentenced to death for refusal to lead his squad into what he said would be certain death, convinced all others arrested under Article 75 that they "were going to die."

Gilbert's sentence has since been commuted to 20 years by President Truman and Marshall said he thinks there will be further commutation of sentence.

Thought Is No Use

Marshall said that the convicted officers and GIs were "convinced there was no use in presenting their side of the case or attempting to get witnesses or to give facts to the officer attorneys who represented them."

He pointed to one case of a Negro brought up for court martial for refusal to participate in an attack on "Bloody Hill" so called because it had been fought over so many times.

Marshall said that the man had in his pocket at the time a note from his commanding officer saying that he was suffering from battle fatigue and should be sent to the rear.

The soldier was so sure he was going to get death, Marshall said, "that he never even showed the note to the attorney representing him."

In addition to talking to troops in Korea, Marshall also interviewed prisoners at the stockade in Tokyo.

He said that there was one thing which impressed and worried him.

"Every place I went," he said, "and talked to troops who were in action and who had just been in action, the men unanimously said to me, 'What is this all about and why are we over here?' There seemed to be great confusion in their minds."

Upon his return home to Tokyo from Korea, Marshall submitted a detailed account and analysis of his findings, together with his recommendations, to General of the Army Douglas MacArthur.

Marshall said that both in Tokyo and Korea, he was given full cooperation by Army officers in carrying on his investigation.

In Korea, he said, soldiers were called from their posts so that he could meet them and "get an exact picture of what had happened."

He said that Negro casualties in Korea were "very heavy," adding, "There were very few of the original Negro troops from the 24th Regiment who were in action all during August, September and October who were still alive to talk to me."

In charging discrimination, Marshall said that all 24th Regiment officers were white and blamed them for speedy trials in which, he asserted, the defendants were court-martialed "without any opportunity to prepare their defense or to have counsel of their own choosing as provided by law."

Marshall said: "I learned from the men and I have the figures from headquarters that in a number of instances Negro troops, such as mess cooks, truck drivers and rear-guard troops, were sent into the front ranks to fight as punishment for such offenses as stealing a jeep.

"Then they were brought back from the front after fighting as much as 21 days and court-martialed for the offenses charged against them before they were sent to the front lines."

In more serious cases, Marshall charged, "the men would be given life sentences when they had no opportunity to produce witnesses of their own and when the entire trial occupied only 40 to 50 minutes in court."

Marshall reported that unlike the Army situation he found "complete integration" of Negroes and whites at U. S. Navy headquarters in Tokyo and aboard ships.

He said that the air force had the most complete integration, adding, "There seemed to be no discrimination there."

From Bay Area NAACP

Marshall Gets $5,000 Check

Courier Sat. 3-3-51

(Special to The Courier)

OAKLAND, Calif.—At a mammoth mass meeting Sunday in the Oakland Arena, members of the Bay Area NAACP presented a certified check for over $5,000 to Atty. Thurgood Marshall to defray expenses brought about during his "mission to Japan."

Attorney Marshall, just returned from his tour of U. S. headquarters in Tokyo and Korean warfronts, said: "This magnificent gesture of the Bay Area NAACP is the most gratifying thing about the whole trip.

Mr. Marshall said that "many of the GIs in Korea offered to raise a fund themselves to help finance the trip, but he told them their job was to fight the war and that we at home would take care of finances."

"I am going to send a letter to the boys over there and tell them what the Bay Area citizens did **for this project that was under the direction of Chairman Weldon Potts of Berkeley and the cooperation of Frank H. Williams.**

"The Bay Area NAACP GI Assistance Committee did a remarkable job of raising money to finance the trip to aid convicted GIs in the Far East.

Workers who raised over $100 personally were Mrs. Berry Mayfield, Mrs. Dean Smith, Dr. W. L. Anderson, Mrs. Lillian Potts, the Rev. S. G. Luckey, Mrs. Muriel Collier, Pat Taylor, David Sands, Mrs. A. Mayfield, Miss Kathryn Huggins, Mrs. Chirley B. Williams, S. C. Cooper, Mrs. Gwendolyn Green and Mrs. Kate Blake.

Mr. Marshall spoke at a meeting Friday night sponsored by the Los Angeles Branch of the NAACP, whose president is Dr. E. I. Robinson.

Sent by the national body to investigate the wholesale courts martial of Negroe soldiers, the noted attorney said he was access to the files of 200 such cases. This included the case of Lieut. Leon Gilbert.

He said that of the sixty Negroes charged mostly for "misconduct under fire," thirty-two

THURGOOD MARSHALL
... blames MacArthur

were convicted. The trials in many instances lasted between forty and sixty minutes, he said.

"It even takes more time in Mississippi to convict a Negro," he added. It was ironical, Marshall stated, that the courts martial dealt with men from the all-Negro Twenty-fourth Infantry, the unit that scored the first big victory in Korea."

"Negro soldiers are no braver nor more timid than any others," Mr. Marshall said.

"I've never seen such ramrod justice handed out in all my experiences. The life of a Negro meant nothing to those courts. Some soldiers were convicted for misconduct under fire when they were not even near enemy line."

Complete integration in the Army is a step toward rectifying these injustices, the speaker said.

Marshall also took a solid slap at the Communists: "Lest there be any notion about this being a war between the white and darker races. The Red Koreans and Chinese bayoneted black as well as whites.

"Any left wing or Communist organization saying it represents Lieutenant Gilbert or collects funds for his defense were lying. Those who signed petitions were dupes or dopes," he added.

The speaker was introduced by Atty. Loren Miller.

'Raw Deal' Given GI's —Marshall

Cable From Tokyo Reveals Treatment

TOKYO—Declaring that investigations in Korea and Japan indicated that Negro soldiers were convicted in an atmosphere making justice impossible, Thurbood Marshall cabled the first statement of his findings to NAACP headquarters in New York this week.

The eminent attorney arrived in Japan Jan. 14 to begin investigation of circumstances surrounding courts-martial convictions of 36 Negro enlisted men and officers after they made an appeal to the NAACP for help.

Marshall's preliminary facts revealed that only two white G. I.'s have been convicted of misbehavior before the enemy and they were given five and three year sentences.

On the other hand 23 Negro soldiers have been convicted with one death and 15 life sentences. All of these men are reported to have been rushed from foxhole to courts-martial without their counsel having had time to prepare defense for them.

Four of the men sentenced to life had trials that lasted less than 50 minutes each.

Marshall talked with officers and enlisted men in Japan including Lt. Leon Gilbert whose death sentence by courts-martial was commuted to 20 years in prison. He also saw two men who were connected in a case occurring in Guam. He has submitted his findings and recommendations to Gen. MacArthur.

The 24th infantry is reported continuing its "great job" at the front despite courts-martial and unsympathetic white officers.

Alleged Violations of 75th Article Of War in Korea

Courier Sat. 3-3-51

Disposition	Number by Race Negro	White
Accused	60	8
Charges Withdrawn	23	2
Charges reduced to AWOL	1	0
Acquitted	4	4
Sentenced	32	2
Death	1	0
Life	15	0
50 years	1	0
25 years	2	0
20 years	3	0
15 years	1	0
10 years	7	0
5 years	2	1
3 years	0	1

Army Criticized On Negro GI Trials

Courier Telegram

By the Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—A special counsel for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People says Negro GIs in Korea have been railroaded through quick courts-martial with little or no chance to prove themselves innocent. Sun. 2-23-51

Thurgood Marshall, who arrived yesterday after a five-week tour of Korea and Japan for the NAACP, asserted Negro GIs were rushed from their foxholes to trial, were not allowed to pick counsel, were not given proper time to prepare defenses, and were given courts-martial in which there was "no time or effort for truth." New York

He said the situation was caused by an Army policy in Japan and Korea of "complete segregation" and an "air of discrimination."

He said he was assured by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters that "steps were being taken" to integrate Negro and white soldiers in nonsegregated units.

Army Takes Short Time To Sentence Three Soldiers

Lenley Hundred week, Jan. 31-51

BY MILTON A. SMITH

Japan Stockade: It took an Army Court Martial less than 50 minutes of actual argument and testimony to sentence three colored soldiers to jail for the rest of their natural lives. The cases of twenty seven other colored soldiers were equally hasty and the sentences equally severe; twenty years for a few, life for many.

Most of the trials concerned the alleged violation of Article of War No. 75 misconduct in the presence of the enemy and refusal to obey orders.

After reviewing the court martial records and talking to the convicted men Thurgood Marshall, Special for the NAACP charged that there "is complete justification for our suspicious of the unfairness of these trials. I arrived at this conclusion after a week's study of the records and interviews with the men and other investigations."

Mr. Marshall was sent here after the majority of the 30 men involved had written the NAACP in New York asking for their intervention. His first request for entry was refused. After an Afro representative talked to military authorities here it was learned that the refusal was the "result of confusion in Washington. Mr. Marshall was then admitted.

All 30 of the cases seem to follow a pattern. First, all the offenses allegedly took place between mid-August and mid September of last year—shortly after the 24th Regiment was praised for its first battlefront victories. All the cases were tried at Division Headquarters, no case lasted more than a few hours and all the sentences were stiff.

A typical trial, including recesses, lasted a total of 77 minutes. Twenty five minutes were spent in deliberating the evidence. Many of the 77 minutes of trial time were spent in introducing witnesses, reading charges and the disposition of routine court procedure. One trial of three men lasted exactly 49 minutes. Into these few minutes all the evidence and testimony, questioning and cross questioning were squeezed. The accused got life.

Under Army regulations an accused soldier may, if he wish, take the stand as a sworn witness, say anything "excusing, explaining any of the acts charged against" him or he may remain silent.

Civilian lawyers, residents of Tokyo, after reading some of the cases said the men must have been either unadvised, or poorly advised on these proceedings or they did not fully understand them.

A summary of three trial records selected at random follows: Pvt.s B. and C. Tried Sept. 9 and 10, 1950 at Masan, Korea, for an offense allegedly committed on Aug. 26, 1950. The prosecution presented four witnesses, the defense, none. One of the witnesses was almost unable to speak any English on the first day of the trial but overnight his command of the language improved considerably.

The charge, violation of the 64th Article of War (threatening an officer with a weapon), according to the court record Pvts. B. and C. on or about the 23 of Aug. "told 1st Lt. James E. Dwyer: "I won't get into that jeep and I won't give up my weapon and I'll kill any—— who tries to stop me."

The witnesses: Lt. Dwyer and two other MP's both sergeants and one Korean whose knowledge of English was subject to quick changes.

The story: On a hot day in August Pvts. B. and C were standing in Masan waiting for a jeep to pick them up and return them to their positions up front. Lt. Dwyer stopped the men, questioned them and told them to surrender their weapons and get into his jeep. The men refused. All the participants in this incident were armed and all accused each other of drawing weapons. The two colored privates said they did not know the Lieutenant was an MP officer. (From personal experience I know I have never seen an MP I could not immediately identify. Even at front lines you can spot an MP although an officer may not be so easily determined.)

They finally got into the jeep and ended up in jail.

On the first day of the trial, which, although it stretched over two days actually took less than three hours. Mr. Song Chang Wha who was with Lt. Dwyer was called to the stand. The first question put to him was: "What is your religion?' The court record shows there was "No audible answer." Three times this question was asked and three times there was "no audible answer." Next day Mr. Wha was able to answer many questions through an interpreter who spoke Japanese, Korean and English. Mr. Wha was queried in Japanese.

Lt. Dwyer's charges were proven in a matter of minutes and Pvts. B. and C. sentenced "to be confined at hard labor, for twenty (20) years." They have 19 years and some months to go.

In the case of Sgt. J. Cpl. C. and Pfc. C (Case JPC) the charges were violation of the 75th Article of War in that the three "did run away from their battery and did not return until the engagement was over." All three pleaded "not guilty."

On the basis of the court martial record it appeared that on or about September 1, 1950, the date of the alleged offense, there was considerable confusion concerning orders given during a brief withdrawal. The three men, one of whom said he was looking for clothing in the middle of the night, were found guilty in short order and sentenced to jail for 20 years.

In the third case, involving Pfc. M. and Pfc. L. it was shown that these men were in a village some distance behind the lines during a battle. Both men were sentenced to life.

The entire trial took under four hours starting on Sept. 24 and after an interruption being concluded on Oct. 2.

Three Convict 27 Others In Japan

Marshall Says Courts Martial Trials Unfair

By MILTON A. SMITH

JAPAN STOCKADE. — It took an Army Court Martial less than 50 minutes of actual argument and testimony to sentence three colored soldiers to jail for the rest of their natural lives. The cases of 27 other colored soldiers were equally hasty and the sentences equally severe: 20 years for a few, life for many.

Most of the trails concerned the alleged violation of Article of War No. 57 — misconduct in the presence of the enemy and refusal to obey orders.

After reviewing the court-martial records and talking to the convicted men Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the NAACP, charged that there "is complete justification for our suspicions of the unfairness of these trials. I arrived at this conclusion after a week's study of the records and interviews with the men and other investigations."

30 MEN ASK AID

Mr. Marhall was sent here after the majority of the 30 men involved had written the NAACP in New York asking for their intervention. His first request for entry was refused. After an NNPA representative talked to military authorities here it was learned that the refusal was the "result of confusion" in Washington. Mr. Marshall was then admitted.

All 30 of the cases seem to follow a pattern. First, all the offenses allegedly took place between mid-August and mid-September of last year — shortly after the 24th Regiment was praised for its first battlefront victories. All the cases were tried at Division Headquarters, no case lasted more than a few hours and all the sentences were stiff.

TRIED IN 77 MINUTES

A typical trial, including recesses, lasted a total of 77 minutes. Twenty-five minutes were spent in deliberating the evidence. Many of the 77 minutes of trial time were spent in introducing witnesses, reading charges and the disposition of routine court procedure. One trial of three men lasted exactly 49 minutes. Into these few minutes all the evidence and testimony, questioning and cross questioning were squeezed. The accused got life.

Under Army regulations an accused soldier may, if he wish, take the stand as a sworn witness, say anything "excusing, explaining any of the acts charged against" him or he may remain silent.

Civilian lawyers, residents of Tokyo, after reading some of the cases said the men must have been either unadvised, or poorly advised on these proceedings or they did not fully understand them.

SUMMARY OF TRIALS

A summary of three trial records selected at random follows: Pvts. B. and C. tried Sept. 9 and 10, 1950 at Masan, Korea, for an offense allegedly committed on Aug. 26, 1950. The prosecution presented four witnesses, the defense, none. One of the witnesses was almost unable to speak any English on the first day of the trial but overnight his command of the language improved considerably.

The charge, violation of the 64th Article of War (threatening an officer with a weapon), according to the court record Pvts. B. and C. on or about the 23 of Aug. "told 1st Lt. James E. Dwyer:" I won't get into that jeep and I won't give up my weapon and I'll kill any ..... who tries to stop me."

The witnesses: Lt. Dwyer and two other MP's, both sergeants and one Korean whose knowledge of English was subject to quick changes.

The story: On a hot day in August Pvts. B and C were standing in Masan waiting for a jeep to pick them up and return them to their positions up front. Lt. Dwyer stopped the men, questioned them and told them to surrender their weapons and get into his jeep. The men refused. All the participants in this incident were armed and all accused each other of drawing weapons. The two colored privates said they did not know the Lieutenant was an MP officer. (From personal experience I know I have never seen an MP I could not immediately identify. Even at front lines you can spot an MP although an officer may not be so easily determined.)

They finally got into the jeep and ended up in jail.

On the first day of the trial, which, although it stretched over two days actually took less than three hours. Mr. Song Chang Wha who was with Lt. Dwyer was called to the stand. The first question put to him was: "What is your religion?" The court record shows there was "No audible answer." Three times this question was asked and three times there was "no audible answer." Next day Mr. Wha was able to answer many questions through an interpreter who spoke Japanese, Korean

and English. Mr. Wha was queried in Japanese.

Lt. Dwyer's charges were proven in a matter of minutes and Pvts. B. and C. sentenced "to be confined at hard labor...for twenty (20) years .." They have 19 years and some months to go.

In the case of Sgt. J, Cpl C and Pfc. C (Case JPC) the charges were violation of the 75th Article of War in that the three "did run away from their battery and did not return until the engagement was over." All three pleaded "not guilty."

On the basis of the court-martial record it appeared that on or about September 1, 1950, the date of the alleged offense, there was considerable confusion concerning orders given during a brief withdrawal. The three men, one of whom said he was looking for clothing in the middle of the night were found guilty in short order and sentenced to jail for 20 years.

In the third case, involving Pfc M. and Pfc. L, it was shown that these men were in a village some distance behind the lines during a battle. Both men were sentenced to life.

The entire trial took under four hours starting on Sept. 24 and after an interruption being concluded on Oct. 2.

Cite Chaplain for Service to Airmen

LACKLAND AIR FORCE BASE Texas (NNPA) — The many hundreds of airmen who have sat across the desk from Chaplain (Captain) Druce C. Ford have found a link with home as well as encouragement for the future they have in the Air Force. The work he is doing at Lackland has won him the Commendation Ribbon, presented by Major General Charles W. Lawrence, for meritorious counseling service.

Chaplain Ford adds this to his two Bronze Stars and Asiatic-Pacific Robbon he received while serving with the 10th Air Force in the Chica-Burma-India theatre. InWash ington, the Senate Armed Services subcommittee, which investigated facilities, conditions and practices affecting the trainees, commended Chaplain Ford.

Lighting Incident

In its report, the committee said: "Committee investigators were particularly impressed with one incident of resourcefulness displayed by Chaplain Ford. "Captain Ford noted that because of the lack of lighting in tents enlistees were unable to write letters home. To remedy this, he kept his chapel lighted each night until 10 o'clock.

"Usually the chapel is filled with 100 to 200 men writing letters until "lights out."

"Captain Ford's initiative and imagination deserves special commendation, his action was valuable and thoughtful."

Double Major

A native of Dallas, Texas, Chaplain Ford received his degree from Texas College at Tyler, Texas, and completed his seminary studies at Paul Quinn. A double major in religion and mathematics fitted him for his positions as math instructor in a Dallas school and as pastor of Good Street Baptist Church, Dallas.

Chaplain Ford received his commission in June, 1944. upon graduation from the Chaplain School at Harvard University. He has been stationad at Camp Davis, N.C., Elser Field, La., and for the past five years at Lackland. He has taken special interest in character guidance.

Religious News

By NORA HOLT

Air Force Negro Chaplain In Korea Receives Award

Chaplain (Captain) Frank L. White, serving with the 822nd Engineer Aviation Battalion in Korea, has been awarded the Commendation Ribbon for outstanding and meritorious service, and is one of 15 Negro Chaplains of the U. S. Air Force who are ministering to both white and Negro USAF personnel in this country, Alaska, and with the Far East Air Forces.

Major General Charles L. Carpenter, Chief of USAF Chaplains, upon learing of Chaplain White's commendation, forwarded his personal congratulations in these words: "The feeling of pride that must come to you through this award is also shared by myself personally as well as by all of our Air Force Chaplains." The text of the citation said in part that Chaplain White was awarded the Commendation Ribbon "for outstanding performance of duty and meritorious service . . . in the betterment and advancement of the moral and spiritual values of all personnel assigned this command between July 16, 1950 and October 25, 1950. Often under the most trying circumstances and regardless of personal consideration, his devotion to duty, outstanding leadership ability and his sincere and capable performance of all assigned tasks contributed immeasurably towards the success of his battalion's Character Guidance Program and the completion of the batallion's assigned missions."

Chaplain White was born in 1903 and his wife, Mrs. Georgie Lee White, lives at 34 O Street, S. W., Washington, D. C. He served in the Pacific Theatre during World War II and was ordered back to active duty with the US Air Force in Aug. 1948. Other Negro chaplains of the Air Force include one lieutenant colonel, six majors and seven captains among whom are: **Chaplain (Lt. Col.) James C. Griffin,** Regular Air Force officer stationed on Okinawa; **Chaplain (Capt.) William M. Perkins** who has as his "preaching circuit" all Air Force installations in the Aleutian chain of islands; **Chaplain (Major) Drue C. Ford** on the staff at Lackland AFB, San Antonio, Texas, who was recently commended by a Congressional committee for "initiative and thoughtful action in assisting USAF trainees at the Indoctrination Centere there."

Another Chaplain **(Major) George G. Bowser** was killed in an automobile accident Feb. 2, 1949. The son of a Methodist minister, he held a private pilot's license and was known to his mixed congregation as the "Flying Captain." During World War II he was awarded the Purple Heart for injuries sustained in the Po Valley Campaign in Italy and also awarded a Bronze Star for meritorious service in combat.

The 85th annual session of the Virginia Baptist State Convention will convene in Roanoke, Va., at High Street Baptist Church for three days beginning May 9. **Dr. E. C. Smith,** president and pastor of Metropolitan Baptist Church in Washington, will preside. Simultaneously, the Women's Educational and Missionary Convention will hold its annual sessions, **Mrs. C. E. Jones,** president, presiding. **Dr. W. H. Frye,** corresponding secretary is urging a substantial contribution to Virginia Theological Seminary and College at Lynchburg, Va.

Father John J. Loughlin, Catholic priest-director of St. Benedict center in Hartford, Conn., has charged that racial discrimination was used by Local 35, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in the case of **Silas J. Hill,** Negro of that city. He told an examining panel of the State Interracial commission that he suspected collusion between Local 35 and the Bauer Electrical Company which had changed Hill's employment from electrical work to janitor's duties. The panel is also considering charges that Local 35 had refused membership to two other Negroes.

Of 59 seminarians and student priests from all parts of the African continent studying in Rome, Italy, as candidates for the priesthood, 47 are Negroes.

Home Economics Week, celebrated at Virginia State College and sponsored by the Division of Home Economics, **Mrs. E. V. Hunter,** director, was held Apr. 25-27, featuring the 19th annual **marriage and family relations conference.** Some of the topics discussed were, "Some Eugenic Aspects of Marriage" by **Dr. J. L. Lockett;** "Relation of Marriage to Effective Living," **Dr. J. M. Hunter;** "The Problem of Divorces in the American Way of Life," **Dr. T. N. Baker;** and "Spiritual Values in Home and Family Life" by **Mrs. Robt. P. Daniel. Dr. W. B. Chivers,** head of Dep't of Sociology at Morehouse College, gave the main address on "One Impact of World Crises Upon Family Life of Negroes in America."

Dr. Channing H. Tobias this week announced that more than $2,600 will be turned over to Dr. Howard Thurman by the New York Committee for the support of Fellowship Church in San Francisco, of which Dr. Thurman is the minister. The money was raised in a campaign which culminated in a dinner at Riverside Church, New York City, April 17, attended by some 300 guests. Dr. Tobias, the committee chairman said concerning the worthy contribution, "We asked sophisticated New Yorkers to give funds and subscribe to the dinner here in support of a church in San Francisco, and they were wonderful."

More than 1,400 students and teachers have been assigned space on the student ships sailing to Europe this Summer under the auspices of the Council on Student Travel, 53 Broadway, N. Y. Organizations which have reserved space are, Amer. Friends Service Comm., (70); Boston Univ. School of Educ., with credits toward graduate work; Experiment in International Living (10); Amer. Field Service Internat'l Scholarships; and Scandinavian Traveling Seminar.

45 Army Officers Promoted in Last Six Months of 1950

WASHINGTON

During the last six months of 1950, three Army officers were promoted from lieutenant colonel to colonels; seven from major to lieutenant colonel and 35 from captain to major. In this same period about 50 officers were promoted to captain.

Those top promotions brought to 91 the total number of colored field grade officers now on active duty. This figure is a sharp contrast to the one colored field grade officer of a decade ago.

Advances in service are now made on the basis of uniform criteria without regard to race.

Those promoted are:

Lieutenant Colonel to Colonel

De Maurice Moses (ORC), Marcus H. Ray (ORC), James H. Robinson (RA);

Major To Lieutenant Colonel

Bennett G. Gray Jr. (ORC), John F. Harris (RA), Edward C. Johnson (RA), David A. Lane Jr. (ORC), Melvin W. Ormes (RA), Orion N. Page (ORC), Henry D. Sandridge ORC);

Captain To Major

Matthew D. Branch (RA), Frank M. Christmas (ORC), Major Clark (ORC), Frederick E. Davison (RA) Raymond A. Diggs (ORC), Lewis M. Durden (RA). James A. Edden (ORC), Arthur W. Ferguson (ORC) Harry I. Fernandes (RA) Charles Fisher (ORC), Leo W. Gibbons (ORC). William E. Gott (RA);

John C. Harlan (ORC), Robert M. Hendrick Jr (ORC), Reuben L. Horner (ORC), William J. Jackson (ORC), Elliott M. Johnson (ORC), Harold E. Johnson (ORC), Conway B. Jones (ORC), Crawford H. Lydle Jr. RA), William Maize (ORC), Lester B. McCants (ORC), Irvin McHenry (ORC), Raymond A. Montgomery (ORC);

Henry P. Morgan (ORC), Charles R. Penrose (ORC), Luther M. Pursley, (ORC), John R. Reaves (ORC), Willard C. Steward (RA), James T. Toilver, (ORC), Edward P. Waddy (ORC), Robbin E. L. Washington (ORC), Richard W. Williams, Jr. (RA) Jacob Woods (ORC), Thomas H. Wright (ORC).

EX-LEGISLATOR DIES

PITTSBURGH (ANP) — Walter E. Tucker, first colored member of the Pennsylvania State legislature from this city, died in Los Angeles last week following a long illness. He served two terms after his election in 1930.

Chaplain James H. Edden Promoted To Rank Of Major

WITH THE 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION IN KOREA-- Chaplain Captain James H. Edden, 3415 Allen Street, New Orleans, Louisiana was recently promoted to the rank of Major for meritorious service while in Korea. He is a member of the 24th Infantry Regiment, which is part of the 25th Infantry (Tropic Lightening) Division, which has been in action on the Korean front, under the leadership of Major General William B. Kean, since early July 1951.

Major Edden, a graduate of Bishop Payne Divinity School and Diocesan Western School, entered the Army in July 1953, After completing a course at the Chaplain's School, Harvard University, he was assigned to the 366th Infantry Regiment. He served with the regiment in North Africa and Italy from April 1944 until May 1947 when he returned to the States.

After a two month course at the Chaplain's School, Carlisle Barracks, Major Edden was assigned to Camp Leroy Johnson and the New Orleans Port of Embarkation as assistant Post and Port Chaplain. He ramained there until the late part of 1950.

He joined the 24th Infantry Regiment "Eagles" in December, 1950 and was assigned regimental chaplain. Prior to entering the service in 1943, Major Edden was pastor for St. Athanasius Episcopal church Brunswick, Ga. His Decorations include World War II Victory Medal, American Theater Ribbon, the European Theater Ribbon and the Occupation Ribbon.

INFANTRY HERO SAYS "GOOD TO BE HOME"

By DALE WRIGHT

"It's good to be home," smiled Capt. Benjamin Benton, leaning back in the easiest chair of his comfortable living room at 35 W. 110th St.

"After the cold and dirt and

CAPT. BENJAMIN BENTON

9th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Division, Capt. Benton led 150 men on a spearhead near the strategic air strip. While the main forces were withdrawing, Benton's company was caught without support from the rear and ambushed.

He said, "The Chinese moved in on us in hordes. It was like a whole flood tide of shouting, shooting yellow faces. They had no regard for their own lives, and as we mowed them down with machine guns they scrambled over the bodies of their comrades and surged forward."

He said dead Communists stacked up in the snow and dirt like cordwood waiting to be burned. By skillful maneuvering and making the most of a bad situation the captain was able to lead most of his men to safety. He said about 30 of his men were lost—12 or 15 permanently.

"I thought we had drawn to the rear far enough to be out of immediate danger," he said, "but the very next day I was captured by a couple of Red soldiers."

He said he was taken a few miles from his own lines and marched toward the Manchurian border.

A stroke of good luck made it possible for Capt. Benton to escape, and he struggled eight miles back to his company.

"My captors stopped for a rest," he said, "and as one of them walked up the road a few rods I saw my chance. I got to my feet as though to stretch. I turned quickly and jumped the guy. He was surprised and I was able to grab his carbine. I was afraid to shoot because it would have brought his partner down on me. So I just banged him over the head with his own weapon and took off for home."

Capt. Benton said the Reds had "liberated" his winter clothing, leaving him a thin fatigue suit and cap. He said it took him about 18 hours to scamper over a 25-foot cliff and back to his own lines in 10 below zero weather. He was held captive for three days without food.

"When you're in a spot like that food is the last of your thoughts," he grinned. "My biggest concern was keeping warm and finding a way to escape."

The Army veteran who has been a soldier 14 years said it was easy to find his own lines. "You can tell the difference between our guns and the Reds' . . . the explosions are distinctive. Besides, you can chart a course by the direction of shellfire."

Returning to his command post Capt. Benton was evacuated in a few days and flown to a hospital in Japan. He said his back was sprained from the 25-foot jump over the cliff.

Capt. Benton was in one of the early contingents sent to the Korean war. He arrived in July, 1950, and stayed until early December. He had been stationed near Pohang in 1946-48 with an engineer occupation corps.

"I learned to speak the language," he observed, "but I can't say I ever fell in love with Korea.". He was awarded the Purple Heart for injuries in action twice, and has spent several months in adozen different army hospitals.

Capt. Benton has the highest praise for the Army's integration policy, especially in his own regiment. "Since integration began morale has been higher in my outfit than ever before," he said.

He cited Col. Charles O. Sloane and Lt. Col. D. M. McMains as the men most responsible for promoting interracial companies in the 9th Infantry.

"In my company alone it is a 50-50 ratio. At one time I had five white lieutenants, one of whom was an officer fresh out of West Point. It worked very fine for us," he assured a reporter.

Capt. Benton, who has served in most major theatres during two wars, said the Chinese technique of throwing dozens of thousands of troops at their opponents is the most troublesome thing about fighting them.

"They think nothing of a human life. We became conditioned to fighting off an enemy which outnumbered us 100-1. They don't stop to care for the wounded or dead. People at home would call it fantastic if we said 3,000-5,000 Communist troops were killed in one engagement," he explained.

The captain, who speaks with a noticeable taste for Army life, says he'll stay in for the full 30-year hitch.

"After all, I know what it is, I know what it is, I know what it is

Determination Finally Pays Off for Korea Combat Hero

Courier Sat. 12-15-51

FORT DIX, N. J.—The reward of toil and sweat paid off recently in a pre-Christmas gift to a determined soldier here. Maj. William J. Jackson of New York City achieved a milestone in life with his appointment as Third Battalion Commander, Sixtieth Infantry Regiment, on Nov. 10. The results of arugged climb from the enlisted ranks, the Korea combat veteran was formerly executive office of this battalion.

A hard-hitting commander and strict disciplinarian by rules from his own training, Major Jackson slugged his way from doughboy rifleman with the 372nd Infantry Regiment, a New Jersey National Guard unit, in 1936 to his present position. He saw extensive combat service as a company commander with the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment during the hectic Pusan perimeter days.

BACK TO STATES

In March, 1951, he returned to the States under the rotation system and was reassigned to this post. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Presently, the major is attending Rutgers University, studying economics with an eye toward further developing himself. He is a graduate of the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Ga., and is married to Mrs. Katherine H. Jackson. They have three children, Lillian, 11; Sandra, 7, and Marilyn, 2.

Major Jackson set out early in his fourteen years of military service to force himself to the front. He was called to active duty with the 372nd in 1941 here at Fort Dix.

Foreseeing the need for a large officer corps in the swelling wartime Army, Major Jackson enrolled for the Army Extension Course which offered commissions to men who qualified. Through this endeavor he received his second lieutenancy in Infantry. The 372nd was then en service in the now famed Ninety-second Infantry Division.

TO HAWAII

In the spring of 1944, Major Jacksons' regiment was shifted to Hawaii where it set up a defense for the islands. There the unit performed valuable service throughout the war years sending trained replacements to battle-line units while carrying out its primary mission. He returned to the States and was separated from active duty in October, 1945 with the rank of captain.

He answered an immediate postwar recall for company grade officers needed for occupation armies. In July, 1946, Major Jackson was assigned to the old Twenty-fifth Regimental Combat Team at Fort Benning, Ga., and remained there until December, 1947. Early the following year he proceeded to Japan where he helped wield the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment into a formidable fighting machine until it was dispatched to Korea to help repell Communist aggression.

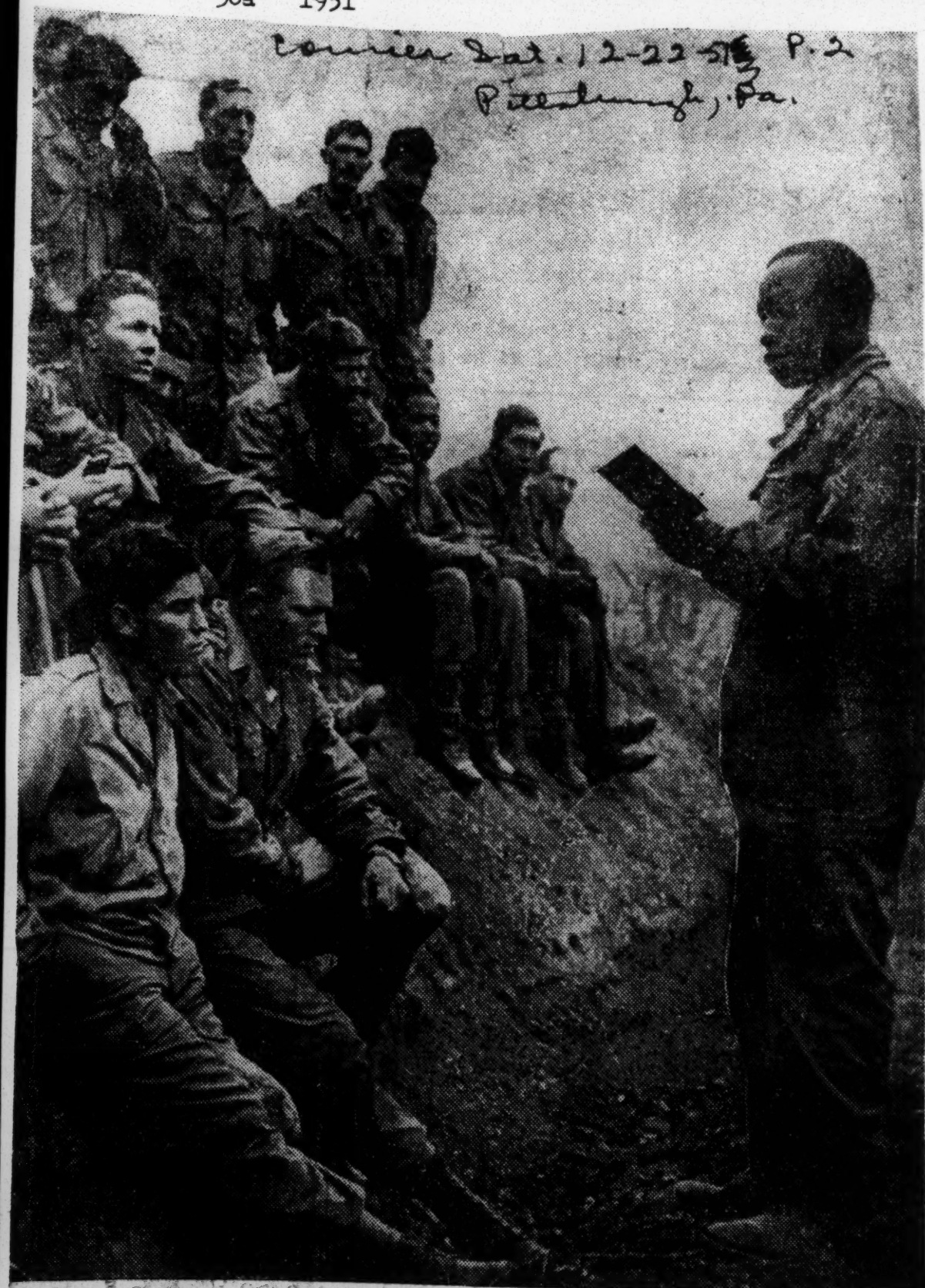
His tunic displays numerous awards and decorations among which are the Combat Infantry Badge, Silver Star and Purple Heart with one oak leaf cluster.

MAJ. WILLIAM J. JACKSON
. . . hero of Korea

Officer Fro.., Korea Home With Family

Major Dudley M. Watson, a regular Air Force officer of the 18th Fighter Bomber Wing who has been flying against the enemy in Korea since last October is shown here in a happy reunion with his family at their home, 2017 S. Eighth St., Camden, N.J. He is on a 15-day leave after which he will be assigned to Presque Isle Air Force Base in Maine and fly the F-86 sabre jet plane. Left to right are Dudley Jr., the major, Mrs. Dudley and their daughter, Melane.

Courier Sat. 12-22-51 P. 2
Pittsburgh, Pa.



Frontline Minister—"The Rev." Sgt. Albert S. Thompson, 3723 Haverford Avenue, Philadelphia, reads from the Bible to his comrades in Company E, Ninth Infantry Regiment, during a lull in the fighting on the central Korean front. Sergeant Thomas, a medical aid man in "Easy" Company, won the respect and devotion of the entire regiment because of his great religious faith and courage on the battlefield.—U. S. Army Photo.

KOREAN WAR OFFICERS

Sergeant From Philly Slew 'Reds'; Won Hero's Medals in Korea

Combat 'Medic' Did Double Duty Up Front as Preacher

WITH THE 2ND INF. DIV. IN KOREA—Sgt. Albert S. Thompson, a combat me in Company E of the Ninth Infantry Regiment, came to Korea with two resolutions: do everything in his power to help his comrades physically and spiritually, and nev to take a life except in defense of wounded UN soldiers.

Thompson, who lives at 3723 Haverford Avenue, Philadelphia, has carried out these resolutions. And in doing so he has become an inspiration to his buddies and a legend throughout his regiment.

PRAYER MEETINGS

Every evening when "Easy" Company is not in attack, "the Reverend," as Thompson has come to be known, holds a prayer meeting. Soldiers of all faiths, longtime believers as well as those who got religion in the foxholes, gather to hear his expressions of faith and prayers for the safety of all.

Most men on patrol speak to Thompson for a few moments before they move out. "If 'Rev' is late, the men call up to ask where he is," said First Lieut. Hampton Alvey of Catharpin, Va. "It seems that no matter what a man's faith is it makes him feel good to hear 'Rev' in his quiet, low voice, assure us that we're fighting for something worthwhile and that there's somebody above us all who understands our fears and is with us."

'BLOODY RIDGE'

Although Thompson would carry a tired soldier's weapon any time, he never fired one in combat until the bitter battle for "Bloody Ridge." He had moved through a withering enemy crossfire to warn a supporting platoon that it was walking into an enemy trap. He then stayed to provide covering fire so wounded men could be evacuated. For this feat he won the Silver Star Medal, the nation's third highest combat award.

Later in the same battle "Rev" saw two wounded soldiers lying exposed to enemy fire. Again he dashed through enemy mortar and machine gun fire to drag them to cover. As he was giving the men first aid, five North Koreans charged him.

KILLED 3 'REDS'

For the second time, Thompson fired at the enemy. He grabbed one of the wounded men's M-1 and let go. "Rev" killed three of the attackers and the other two fled.

One of the wounded doughboys laughed. "What happened, 'Rev' he asked. "Lose your religion

"Nope," replied Thompson. just remembered that the c prophets combined the physic with the spiritual needs of men. figured that those Reds needed little of the physical right now.'

Thompson is going home t Philadelphia soon where he is a lay preacher at the Garden o Prayer Church, Twenty-ninth an Susquehanna Avenue. But in the uncertainty of war, one thing is sure: the doughboys of the Ninth Infantry Regiment will remember him. There are few men who fought on Bloody Ridge or Heartbreak Ridge that didn't see "Rev" and weren't darned glad he was there.

Korean War

OFFICERS
Sgt. 1/c Arthur Charles Dudley

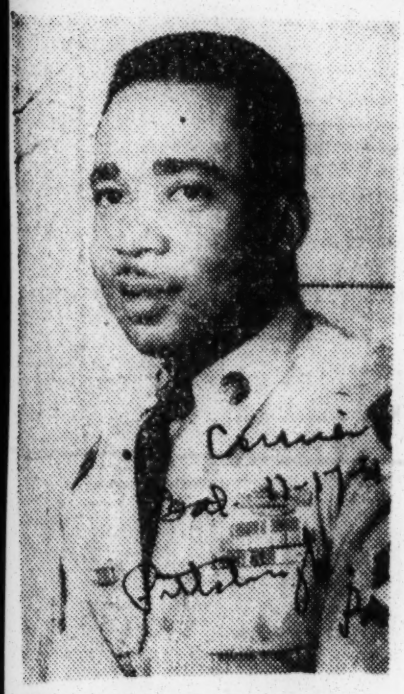
Modest Hero Eliminated 52 Reds in Battle

Courier Sat - 12 - 29 - 51

Personally Accounted for Number With Deadly Gunfire While Heading Battle-Weary Patrol on Korean Front

FORT JACKSON, S. C.—"It was my job. I did it. That's all."

In these words, Sgt. 1/c Arthur Charles Dudley, with a shrug of his broad shoulders and the formation of a modest smile, described his accomplishments with the United States Army on the front lines of Korea.



SFC. ARTHUR C. DUDLEY

The 29-year-old Negro's "job" was leading a squad of the Nineteenth Infantry Regiment, devoted men with names like Sparks, Duk, Jennings, Pyong, Smith, Myung and Miller.

WOUNDED TWICE

He "did his job," all right. He led that battle-weary, patrol-happy squad without losing a single man. He killed fifty-two North Korean Reds in a single three-day engagement. He was twice wounded. Officers watching him in action called him "the best damn squad leader in Korea."

And "that wasn't all," either. Sergeant Dudley received the Distinguished Service Cross, the nation's second highest military award, for extraordinary heroism during action at Ch'angnyong.

The action took place over a five-day period, Aug. 2-7, 1950. Dudley joined his unit, Baker Company, Nineteenth Infantry, during the heat of battle on the third. In the next three days, during the fighting on the Naktong River, he personally eliminated fifty-two enemy riflemen, often exposing himself to draw fire.

His deadly marksmanship, which he developed by striking matches with a .22 rifle as a sharpshooter of 11, was proven as fellow soldiers spotted advancing Reds with binoculars and Dudley obligingly picked them off, up to unbelievable ranges of 1,300 yards (according to the Army, the M1 rifle is accurate up to 1,200 yards).

UNJAMMED HOT MG

The recommendation also included his conduct in unjamming a machine gun for a harried gunner, again under heavy enemy fire, on Aug. 7. Later the same day, he was evacuated, unwillingly, with mortar fragments in his leg.

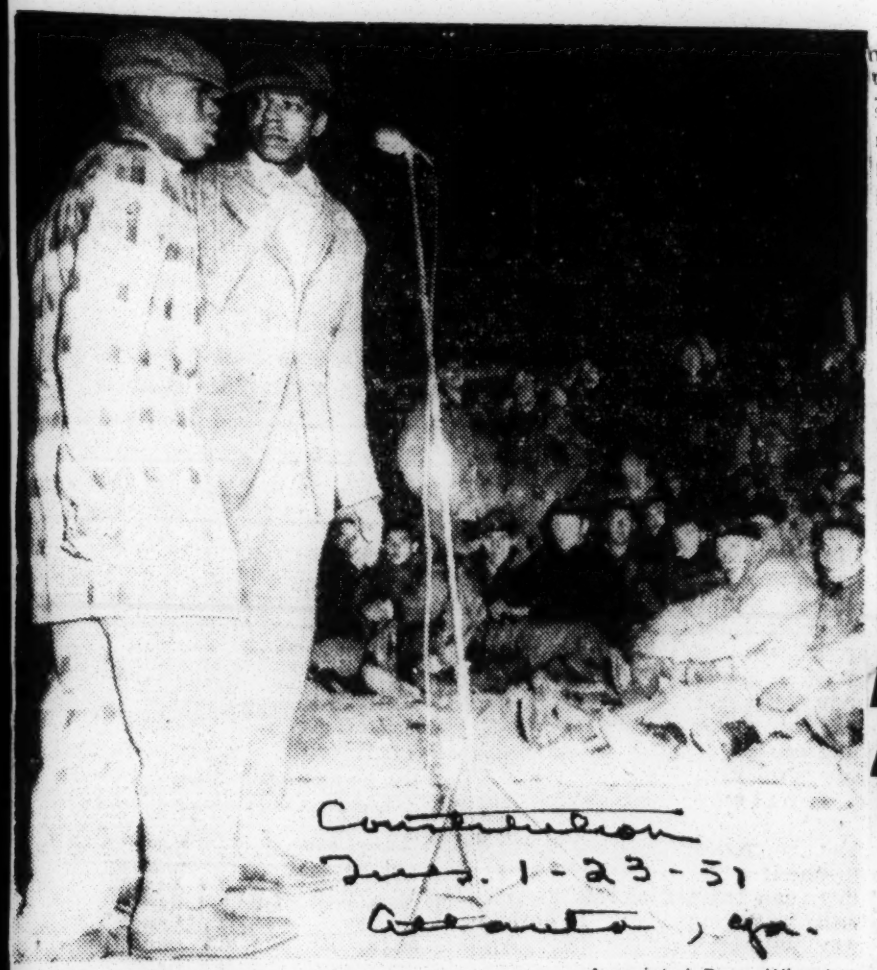
After twelve days of hospitalization, Dudley returned to his squad which he led until February when he was reassigned as assistant platoon sergeant. He was made platoon sergeant in May but was soon sent behind the lines to instruct replacements who had proven themselves potential combat leaders in their initial engagement with the enemy.

The sergeant returned to the States on July 6 of this year, lacking one day in being a full year since he had sailed from Seattle. Following a well-earned thirty days with his wife and two daughters at their home in Warrington, Fla., he reported to Fort Jackson, one of the largest infantry training centers in the country and home of the Eighth Division.

TEACHING DOUGHBOYS

He is presently assigned as a tactics instructor at "Little Benning," the Eighth Division's infantry school which offers "instruction for instructors" to commissioned and non-commissioned officers who, in turn, pass on their training to recruits in their own companies. Dudley is, then, directly benefiting thousands of Eighth Division trainees with his practical tactical experience.

Sergeant Dudley, his leadership and the respect he won from the members of his squad are subjects of a three-page, lead article in the Jan. 13 issue of Collier's magazine. Entitled "Fourth Squad, Third Platoon," it is a tribute to a man who achieved notable success in a very tough profession—Sfc. Arthur C. Dudley, combat infantryman and squad leader.



Associated Press Wirephoto

ATLANTA GI ENTERTAINS—Pfc. Grover Allen, right, Atlanta, and Pfc. Ben McCann, who temporarily discarded their military uniforms for zoot suits, entertain troops of the Princess Pat's Canadian light infantry regiment in training somewhere in Korea.

Mixed Choir Puts On A Special Xmas Show

Four Chicago Negroes were among the Korean Airlift airmen who made a Christmas radio broadcast back to the United States from their base in Japan.

The Yule air show was made by the 437th combined Catholic and Protestant choirs and was formed to furnish good music for the Wing church services, many of which are held in a tent chapel. The four Chicagoans are Sgt. Junius V. Draper, 712 E. 51st st.; M-Sgt. Jesse W. Johnson, 6721 S. Champlain ave.; Pfc. James M. Handy, 253 N. Francisco ave., and Sgt. Robert L. Houser, 4845 Michigan ave.

Predominately in the Chicago area, the men in the 437th were asked by the Air Force to prepare a last minute radio broadcast for folks back home. The broadcast included eight minutes of Christmas carols by the combined choir, greetings by the commander and the two chaplains and remarks by men representing each of the major units in the Wing.

Commander of the 437th Troop Carrier Wing is Brig. Gen. John P. (Jock) Henebry, 32, of Kenilworth, Ill., also a former reserv-ist.

Sgt. Junius V. Draper is the son of Mrs. Augusta B. Draper of 712 E. 51st st., and is a commissary man with the 437th Supply Squadron. During World War II, he served for 22 months as an ammunition technician in the ground forces, with 15 months war service, including ground combat at Iwo Jima. He attended the University of Illinois.

M-Sgt. Jesse W. Johnson lives at 6721 Champlain ave., Chicago. He is a service stock supervisor with the 437th Suppy Squadron.

Pfc. James M. Handy is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Triv V. Handy, of 253 N. Francisco ave., Chicago. He is a transportatior clerk with the 437th Supply Squadron. He graduated from John Marshall high school in 1950.

Sgt. Robert L. Houser lives with his wife the former Pearl E. Troupe at 4845 S. Michigan ave. Chicago.

Army May Bar 'Beulah' Show

Men in Pacific Protesting Program

By MILTON A. SMITH
NNPA Pool Correspondent

(Copyright 1951. Reproduction Forbidden in Whole or Part)

TOKYO — The "Beulah" radio program may be barred from the Army's Oriental radio network and in America as a result of protests by GI's and civilians.

The GI's and civilians asked the AFRO "to see what could be done about the program." The AFRO representative, who officially handed the protest to Major J. W. N. Tarrance, at Radio Tokyo, AFRS (Armed Forces Radio Service) said: "I was wondering when some person would officially call that damned program to our attention. It's a bad show."

Violates Amity Code

The program is heard daily here at 1 p.m. Stripped of its commercials, it is recorded and mailed to Tokyo as a "contribution to the AFRS." It is aired here about five days after the original broadcast.

In a letter to Major Tarrance, the AFRO charged that the Hattie McDaniel show violated both the spirit and the letter of the AFRS code, which specifically prohibits the broadcast of material insulting to any racial or religious group in the world.

In nearly all instances the AFRS strictly adheres to this code.

In its programs, which originate in the Orient, AFRS-Tokyo never identifies persons in its newscasts by race "unless," an AFRS spokesman said, "it is something outstanding and good."

Texan Rides Herd Well

Words like "sepian" and its variations, "darky," "brownskinned" and other similar appelations are never used, Major Tarrance said, because the AFRS in Los Angeles has issued orders forbidding the use of such terms. Major Tarrance of Texas eagerly carries out the rule here.

Newscasters' scripts are read and re-read to purge them of any "inflammatory or derogatory" racial remarks applicable to Jews, U.S. colored people, Japanese, Koreans and other darker persons or racial minorities.

Paragraph "H" in the code forbids the broadcast of any "disparaging remarks about races, religions and social beliefs."

Other paragraphs in the code frown on the use of dialect and "any material insulting to racial or religious groups." The AFRO's protest was based on these codes.

Several Songs Banned

Under what is abbreviated as "SOP"—(Standing Operating Procedure) a general phrase known in Army circles by its shortened form—several songs have been banned from the air.

Among them are "Sleepy Time Down South," "Carry Me Back to Ole Virginny," "Darktown Strutters Ball," "Memphis Blues," and "Floatin' Down to Cotton Town."

The rule governing the broadcast of anything which may have an unpleasant racial taint is "WHEN IN DOUBT, TAKE IT OUT." This legend appears in a prominent position on all AFRS memos and directives.

The AFRO was told that its protest would be forwarded to Los Angeles, where the programs originate and that "action against the program should be forthcoming within a week."

Army Drops 'Beulah' Show

Taken Off Air After Fighters Complain

By MILTON A. SMITH
NNPA Pool Correspondent

(Copyright 1951. Reproduction in Whole or Part)

TOKYO—As a result of protests by this newspaper, Hattie McDaniel's "Beulah" radio show has been dropped from the Far East Network of the Armed Forces Radio Service.

AFRS is beamed to all places in the Far East, where American troops are stationed. It rebroadcasts many programs which originate in America and also sponsors its own news and other broadcasts.

Colored GI's serving in Korea and other parts of the Far East had told NNPA that the program was "humiliating and offensive" to them.

An NNPA representative here reported this fact to the directors of AFRS

Against AFRS Code

"After consideration I took the show off our schedule," Major William N. Tarrance, director of AFRS, told the NNPA.

In its original letter which supplemented an interview with Major Tarrance, the NNPA pointed out that the code of the AFRS prohibited the broadcasting of any material offensive to any racial or religious minority.

In most instances AFRS had strictly adhered to the code.

No Complaints About Dropping

A spokesman for AFRS said, "I wondered when somebody would protest that damned program."

It was pointed out that since the principal performer in the radio skit is a colored woman, it was felt that the show was not offensive and for that reason it was broadcast.

No listeners have complained about the dropping of the show.

NO CHANGE

Most people back from vacation can't feel any change.

Armed Forces Network Drops 'Beulah' Show

Journal and Guide

By MILTON A. SMITH
NNPA War Correspondent

TOKYO—As a result of protests by this correspondent, Hattie McDaniel's "Beulah" radio show has been dropped from the Far East network of the Armed Forces Radio Service.

The network re-broadcasts man programs which originate is America to all places in the Far East where American troops are stationed. It also sponsors its own news and other broadcasts.

Colored GI. serving in Korea and other parts of the Far East had complained that the program was "humiliating and offensive" to them.

Dat. 2-17-51

"AFTER CONSIDERATION I took the show off our schedule," Major William N. Tarrance, director of AFRS, told the corresposdent. In an original letter which supplemented an interview with Major Tarance, this correspondent pointed out that the code of the AFRS prohibited the broadcasting of any material offensive to any racial or religious minority. In most instances AFRS had strictly adhered to the code.

Norfolk Va

A spokesman for AFRS said, "I wondered when somebody would protest that damned program."

Those defending the show pointed out that since the principal performer in the radio skit is a colored woman, it was felt that the show was not offensive and for that reason it was broadcast. No listeners have complained about the dropping of the show.

ACCOLADE FOR COURAGEOUS BOB SMITH AND PIANIST HAZEL SCOTT

At the left, Jimmy Wilson, 26, is shown visiting Pfc. Robert L. Smith, 20, of Middleburg, Pa., in Walter Reed Hospital yesterday. Both are quadruple amputees, Jimmy in the Second World War, and Bob in Korea. Smiling Jimmy can now use "hands and feet," and equally cheerful Bob knows he'll do as well. Bob is the beneficiary of a concert given in the Academy of Music last night, starring Hazel Scott, noted pianist (right).

Hazel Scott Piano Rocks Staid Academy for GI

Artist Stirs Crowd At Amputee's Benefit

Hazel Scott, at her scintillating best, rocked the staid old Academy of Music last night with her inimitable brand of "boogie-woogie" and swinging of the classics, stirred it with a patriotic suite of her own composition, and soothed it with little Chopin delicacies.

It was all in honor of a 20-year-old lad who couldn't be there—Pfc. Robert L. Smith, Middleburg, Pa., soldier who lost his hands and legs in the Korean war.

Jimmy Wilson Visits Korean War Victim

All proceeds of the concert, to which the famous pianist gave her services and which was sponsored by The Inquirer, went to the plucky GI now at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., learning how to use the artificial limbs Uncle Sam is equipping him with.

While the concert was all for the benefit of Bob Smith, there was

Inquirer Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Pfc. Robert L. Smith, first quadruple amputee of the Korean war, had a visitor today—a cheerful young man who walked into Smith's hospital ward looking the picture of health and contentment.

"You seem to have handled yourself very well," said Smith to Jimmy Wilson, who lost all four limbs in the Second World War.

"It wasn't bad at all," Wilson told him.

READERS GAVE $100,000

The 26-year-old Wilson, who began carving a career in the security of the $100,000 fund raised for him by readers of The Inquirer, is now a law student at the University of Colorado. He came with his wife Dorothy, 23, whom he married after many another wounded service man who benefited in the pleasure of hearing Miss Scott, who interrupted a nation-wide tour to come here for the concert.

Guests of The Inquirer, and of generous Philadelphians who had bought tickets for them, they were brought to the Academy in buses from military installations and hospitals in the area.

The program was divided into two parts—the first classical and semi-classical, and the second mostly boogie-woogie, in Miss Scott's inimitable style.

The noted pianist appeared in a white satin, off-shoulder gown, with a green sash, studded with sequins.

BAT SOARS OUT

During the first part of the program a bat appeared from the wings and soared over the audience. At intermission, Miss Scott spoke up, and said:

"What about that bird? It's the wildest thing I ever saw."

An usher told her, "Don't mind it; it lives here."

The program began with Miss Scott's "Freedom Suite," a descriptive composition in three parts, which are entitled "Struggle," "Survival," and finally, "Hope."

CHOPIN FOLLOWS

Following this came the group of Chopin numbers, starting off with a Nocturne in C Minor and continuing with Impromptu in F Sharp Major Opus 36, Etude in E Major and Valse in E Minor. She ended the first half of the concert with the interesting and difficult Busoni version of the Bach Organ Toccata and Fugue in D Minor.

The second section of the evening began with a number of selections taken from motion pictures.

'SWINGS THE CLASSICS'

Then came the part of the entertainment for which Miss Scott is hailed by millions throughout the world—"swinging the classics."

First to feel the impression of the Scott stamp was the familiar Fantasie Impromptu, by Chopin. Dvorak's Humoresque then got the Scott treatment. For a wind-up, the famous pianist ran through a series of modern jazz numbers, including blues, boogie-woogie, and what she called "new sounds."

The biggest hit of the lighter portion of the program was Miss Scott's own boogie-woogie composition, "Chicago Fire." Another hit was the only song she sang, a French number, "La Vie en Rose." Then she offered selections from the musical comedy, "Guys and Dolls."

Miss Scott said later that she was going to write a piece called "Birds—What Next?" and dedicate it to the Academy bat.

Harlemite Entertains Servicemen In Korea

WITH THE JAPAN LOGISTICAL COMMAND—Mrs. Derniece Harris Jones, wife of SFC. Theodore Jones of Camp Gifu, Japan, recently returned from Korea where she entertained military personnel . . . Mrs. Jones, or "Melody" as she is known throughout the Far East Command, is one of the few military dependents who is authorized to entertain troops in Korea.

Meet "Melody" Jones

Before her tour of Korea, "Melody" was a well-known entertainer who made many appearances in military hospitals throughout Japan. She originally volunteered her services to the Yokohama Command in 1948 and in the 5th Air Force areas is affectionately known as "Available" Jones because of her selflessness in volunteering her services.

Before her arrival in Japan in September, 1948 as a military dependent, "Melody" was a highly regarded entertainment figure in the eastern United States. She began her career as organist at the old Alhambra Theater in New York City. In addition to being an organist and pianist she is also a noted mistress of ceremonies, comedienne, vocalist and broadcasting star.

Mrs. Jones is under contract as a recording artist with the Nippon Columbia Recording Company in Tokyo.

During World War II "Melody" resigned her job as USO Director in Norfolk, Virginia, to join the USO Camp Shows. During her four year stay with this organization she entertained troops in both Europe and the Pacific plus island hopping from the Philippines to New Guinea and the Dutch East Indies.

"Melody" also has the distinction of appearing in the first "Jazz Concert" presented at the famous Hibya Hall in Tokyo and has appeared before Prince Takamatsu, the younger brother of Emperor Hirohito at his residence in Tokyo.

When in the United States, Sergeant and Mrs. Theodore Jones reside at 281 Edgecombe Ave., New York City.

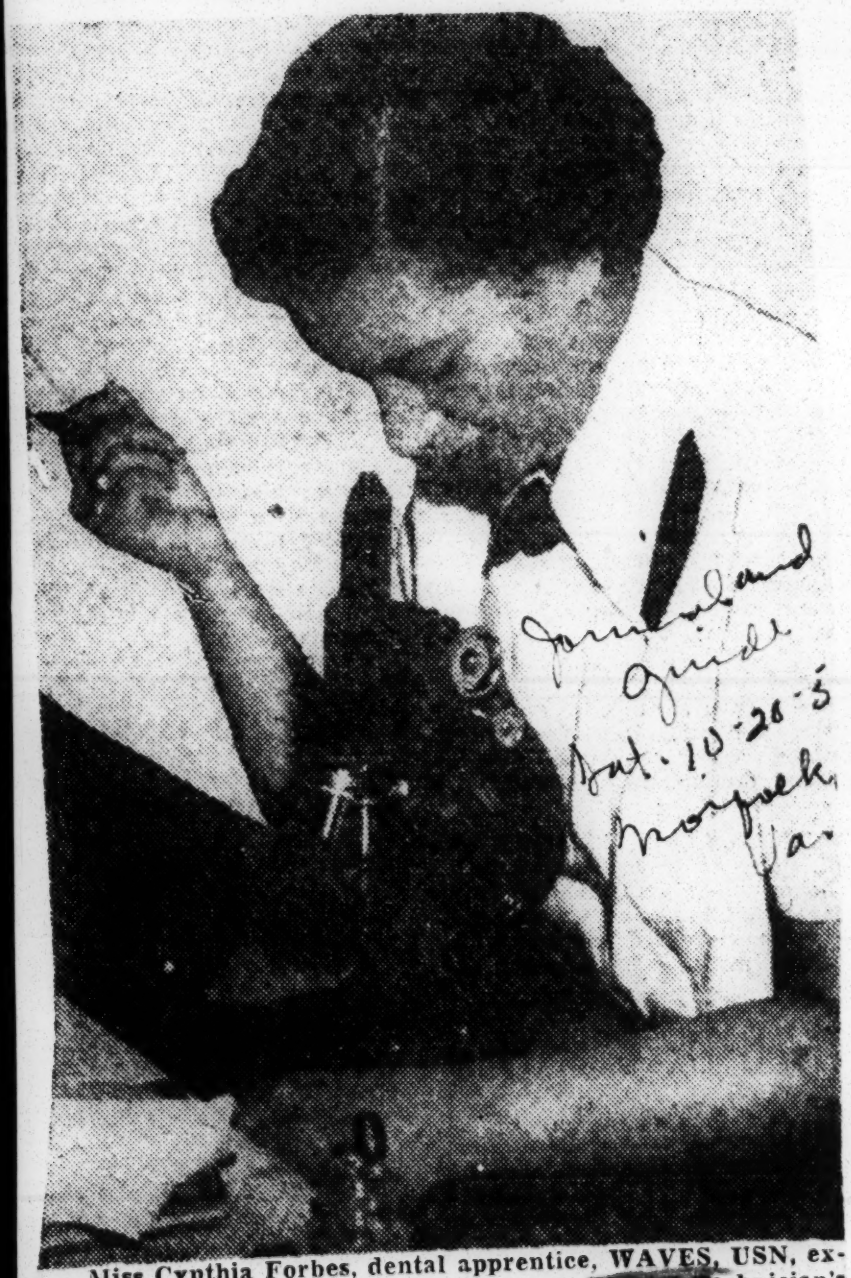
DERNIECE "MELODY" JONES, popular entertainer shown entertaining GIs some where in the Far East Command. Mrs. Jones resides at 281 Edgecombe Avenue, here in Harlem, but is at present with the Japan Logistical Command.

Departing Today for Europe to Entertain G. I.s

James Kavallines

Some of the forty-five young women who will embark for Europe today, at the Henry Hudson Hotel yesterday at a press conference

Forty-five uniformed recreational directors of the Army's Special Services Division will sail today on the United States Naval Ship George Goethals from Pier 10, Staten Island, for service in Army posts in Western Europe. Their duties will consist of planning and directing recreational programs for service men and women. All are college graduates and have had special training for their jobs. At a press conference yesterday at the Hotel Henry Hudson they displayed their summer uniforms—blue and white striped seersucker with a rectangular shoulder patch with the initials A. S. S. Their formal uniform is a slate blue wool suit. The A. S. S. young women are not members of the WAC, but they are the only civilian branch of the military service entitled to wear uniforms.

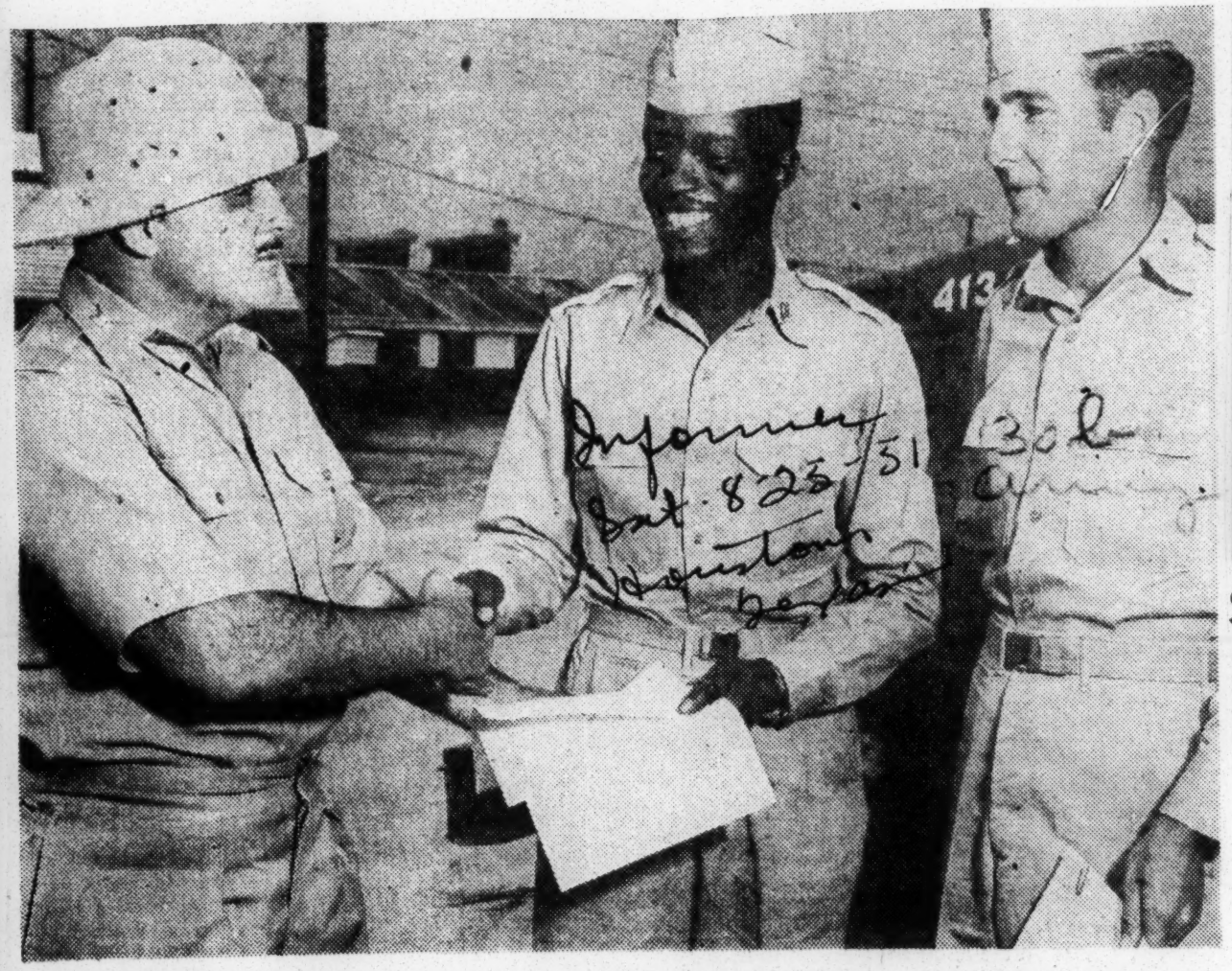


Miss Cynthia Forbes, dental apprentice, WAVES, USN, examines a slide under the microscope at the Dental Technician's School, Naval Training Center; Great Lakes, Ill. The Wave, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Forbes of 569 Webster avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y., studied bacteriology as a part of the course she completed Oct. 1. Miss Forbes was the first Negro Wave to win the coveted American Spirit Award, presented to the outstanding WAVE of each recruit graduating class at the center.

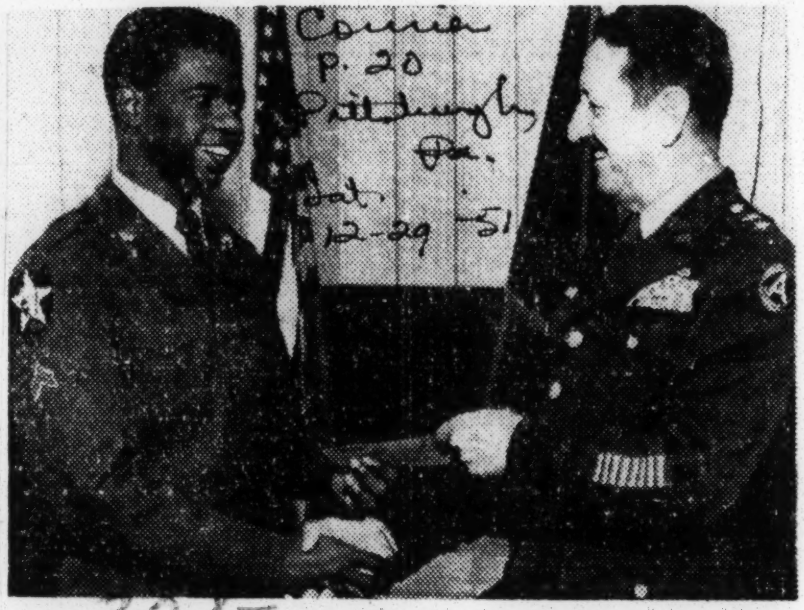
30b 1951

American Spirit of Honor Medal

VISITS ALMA MATER—Upon completion of recruit training at Great Lakes, Ill., where she received the American Spirit of Honor Medal, highest award granted a graduating recruit, Miss Audrey Dantley of Atlanta visits her alma mater, Fort Valley State college, Fort Valley, Ga. Seaman Dantley is now stationed in San Diego, Calif., in the communications technician radioman school. With her in photo is W. E. Blanchet, dean of the Georgia college.



PFC. HARRY L. CARR of Houston is congratulated by Colonel Loren A. Ayers, Co 8108th Army Unit as he is presented with a certificate as "Driver of the Month." Pfc Calvin R. Chism (right) Memphis, Tennessee, who has also been awarded a certificate looks on. Both men are members of the 8108th Army Unit, Okinawa, and were awarded the certificates for their proficiency as drivers of two and one half ton vehicles. U. S. Army Photo by Sgt. Byron Ray.



Safety Winner—Winner of Camp Rucker's (Ala.) "safety idea" contest, held recently, was Corp. James Currington Jr. of the 3461st Area Service Unit. Currington, whose prize-winning slogan won the $15 first prize, is congratulated by Maj. Gen. Crump Garvin, post commanding general. He is the son of Mrs. Naomi Currington, St. Petersburg, Fla.—U. S. Army Photo.

St. Louis Woman Receives Army Award

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Mrs. Celestine A. Ransom, a civil service employe for seven years, was given the Army's Meritorious Civilian Service Award last week at a ceremony at the St. Louis Administration Center. The award was given in recognition of sustained performance of duties in an exceptional and outstanding manner.

Mrs. Ransom, the former Celestine Smith of Omaha, Neb., is the daughter of John A. Smith of Omaha, and Mrs. Ada Hill Burroughs of Atlanta, Georgia, and St. Louis. She is a graduate of Omaha Central High School and attended the University of Nebraska.

She was first employed as a clerk with the Government in 1948 in Omaha, with the Discontinued Projects Branch. She transferred to St. Louis with that branch when the small arms plant was converted to the St. Louis Administration Center.

When interviewed, Mrs Ransom said: "I consider this quite an honor and am deeply grateful and proud to be a part of such a democracy as the United States. I hope that this will be an incentive to other members of my race and will serve as proof that perseverance and determination will bear fruit regardless of race, color or creed."

MRS. CELESTINE A. RANSOM
. . . honored by Army

World War II Exploit of Sergeant Recalled; He Gets Bronze Star

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. Ala. — The mills of the gods ground slowly in the case of Sgt. 1st Class Edward L. Horne, stationed with the ROTC here; but they ground exceedingly fine, and last Wednesday that noncom was highly honored by the nation he served with heroism in World War II.

He was awarded the Bronze Star medal for exemplary conduct in ground combat against an armed enemy while assigned as technical sergeant to the 371st Infantry Regiment on or about Oct. 4, 1944, in the Mediterranean Theatre of Operations.

The award was made at an infantry review held in the quadrangle in front of Logan Hall by Lt. Col. H. S. Skeese, executive officer of the Alabama Military District, in a special ceremony witnessed by the ROTC, students, faculty and Horne's wife and three children.

30b 1951

Awards

Sgt. First Class Edward L. Horne
Receives Bronze Star

Sgt. First Class Edward L. Horne, Infantry R.O.T.C, received the Bronze Star medal for exemplary conduct in ground combat against an armed enemy while assigned as technical sergeant to the 371st Infantry Regiment on or about October 4, 1944, in the Mediterranean Theatre of Operations.

The award was made at an infantry review held in the quadrangle in front of Logan Hall by Lt. Colonel H.S. Skeese.

Campus Chats
November 1, 1951
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

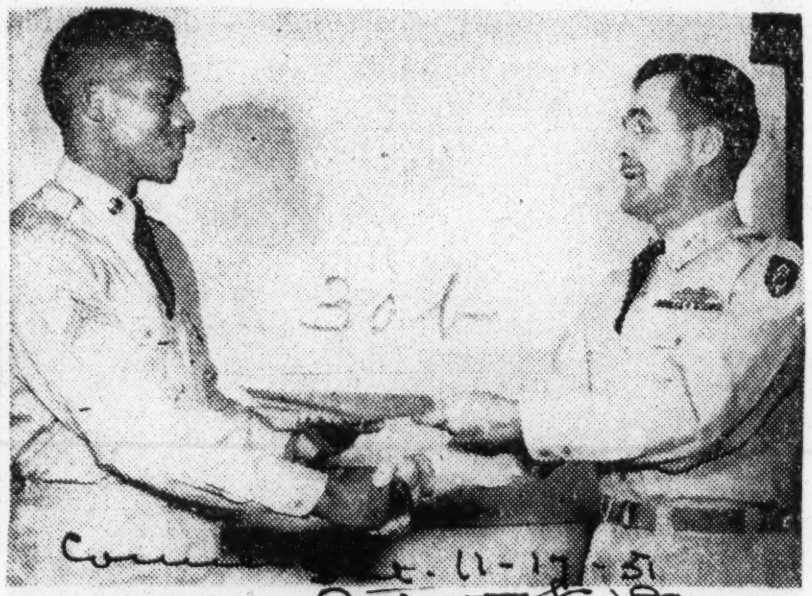
Tuskegee Institute, Ala. Sgt. First Class Edward L. Horne, now stationed with the R. O. T. C. at Tuskegee Institute, was awarded the Bronze Star Medal for exemplary conduct in ground combat against the armed-enemy white assigned as Technical Sergeant, 371st Infantry Regiment, on or about October 4, 1944 in the Mediterranean theatre of operations.

The award was made at the Infantry Review held in the Quadrangle in front of Logan hall four o'clock Wednesday afternoon, by Lt. Col. Hugh S. Skeese, executive officer, Alabama Military district, who came to the Institute to participate in this special ceremony which was witnessed by the R. O. T. C., staff, the Air R. O. T. C., and staff, Institute officials students and faculty, town and community residents.

DeVeaux Wins Army Citation

WASHINGTON — "Exceptionally meritorious service" has brought Chaplain (Lt. Col.) John A. Deveaux, an AME clergyman, the Legion of Merit, according to announcement last week by Major Gen. Roy H. Parker, chief of chaplains.

Chaplain DeVeaux, who has pastored in Jamestown, Ohio; Clarksburg, W. Va.; Wheeling, W. Va., and Williamsport, Pa., is a graduate of Wilberforce university's Payne Theological seminary.



HONOR AWARD — Col. Carl E. Lundquist, Coordinator of Post and Training Activities at Fort Jackson, S. C., congratulates Corp. George Clenton Smith (left) as the colonel presents the American Spirit of Honor Medal Award to Smith. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Nimrod Smith of Route 1, Box 43, Garland, Ark., the soldier is a former student at Wayne University in Detroit, Mich., and was graduated from Tucson High School in Tucson, Ariz.—U. S. Army Photo.

30b 1951
HERE'S THE RECORD:

AWARDS

CIVIL WAR
INDIAN WAR
SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

Complete List of Medal Winners

Here is a complete list of colored men who have won the country's highest military award, the Medal of Honor. The list shows 21 heroes of the Civil War, 14 of the Indian War and 6 of the Spanish-American War, have received this honor or a total of 41. Pfc. William Thompson, New York soldier who gave his life in Korea, becomes the 42nd holder of this award. The list follows:

CIVIL WAR

LANDSMAN AARON ANDERSON, March, 1865, USS Wynndank, Mattox Creek, Va.
PVT. WILLIAM H. BARNES, September, 1864, Chapins Farm, Va.
SGT. POWHATAN BEATY, September, 1864, Chapins Farm, Va.
Contraband Escaped Slave ROBERT BLAKE, December, 1863, USS Marblehead, Legarville, Stone River
SGT. JAMES H. BRONSON, September, 1864, Chapins Farm, Va.
SGT. WILLIAM H. CARNEY, July, 1863, Ft. Wagner, S.C.—"The old flag never touched the ground"
SEAMA NCLEMENT DEES, 1864, Cape Fear River, N.C.
SGT. DECATUR DORSEY, July, 1864, Petersburg, Va.
SGT. MAJ. CHRISTIAN A. FLEETWOOD, September, 1864, Chapins Farm, Va.
PVT. JAMES A. GARDINER, September, 1864, Chapins Farm, Va.
SGT. JAMES H. HARRIS, September, 1864, New Market Heights, Va.
SGT. MAJ. THOMAS R. HAWKINS, July, 1864, Deep Bottom, Va.
SGT. ALFRED HILTON, September, 1864, Chapins Farm, Va.
SGT. MAJ. MILTON M. HOLLAND, September, 1864, Chapins Farm, Va.
1ST. SGT. ALEXANDER KELLY, September, 1864, Chapins Farm, Va.
LANDSMAN JOHN H. LAWSON, August, 1864, Mobile, Ala., USS Hartford, Ft. Morgan
CPL. JAMES MILES, September, 1864, Chapins Farm, Va.
SEAMAN JOACHIN PEASE, June, 1864, USS Kearsarge, Cherbourg, France.
1ST. SGT. ROBERT A. PINN, September, 1864, Chapins Farm, Va.
1ST SGT. EDWARD RATCLIFF, September, 1864, Chapins Farm, Va.
PVT. CHARLES VEAL, September, 1864, Chapins Farm, Va.

INDIAN WAR

SGT. THOMAS BOYNE, May, 1879, Cuchillo Negro, New Mexico
SGT. BENJAMIN BROWN, May, 1889, Fight with Robbers, Arizona
SGT. JOHN DENNY, September, 1879, Los Animas Canyon, New Mexico
CPL. CLINTON GREAVES, June, 1877, Florida Mountains, New Mexico
SGT. GEORGE JORDAN, May, 1880, Carrizo Canyon, New Mexico
CPL. ISAIAH MAYS, May, 1889, Fight with Robbers, Arizona
SGT. WILLIAM MC BRYAR, March, 1890, Arizona
SEAMAN JOSEPH B. NOIL, December, 1872, USS Powhattan
SGT. THOMAS SHAW, August, 1881, Carrizo Canyon, New Mexico
SGT. EMANUEL STANCE, May, 1870, Kickapoo Springs, Texas
PVT. AUGUSTUS WALLEY, August, 1881, Chucillo Negro, New Mexico
1ST SGT. MOSES WILLIAMS, August, 1881, Cuchillo Negro, New Mexico
SGT. BRENT WOODS, August, 1881, Los Animas Canyon, New Mexico

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

SHIP'S COOK DANIEL ATKINS, February, 1898, Torpedo Boat, Cushing
PVT. DENNIS BELL, June, 1898, Tayabacoa, Cuba (Now living at 1713 6th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.)
PVT. FITZ LEE, June, 1898, Tayabacoa, Cuba
SEAMAN ROBERT PENN, December, 1898, USS IOWA
PVT. WILLIAM H. THOMPKINS, June, 1898, Tayabacoa, Cuba
PVT. GEORGE H. WANTON, June, 1898, Tayabacoa, Cuba

30b 1951

AWARDS
SUBMARINE COMBAT PIN

UNDERWATER ACE—William H. Davis, steward 3/c (right) son of Mr. and Mrs. Will Davis of Route 2, Box 129, Wellston, Okla., is presented the submarine combat pin by Commander Paul R. Schratz, USN, commanding officer of the submarine USS Pickeral, operating in the Far Eastern area. Davis was awarded the pin for his service in combat areas aboard the USS Pickeral.

30b 1951

Congressional Medal of Honor

Proud Mother

Mrs. Nellie Red Cloud receives from Gen. Omar Bradley the Congressional Medal of Honor, awarded posthumously to her son, American Indian Cpl. Mitchell Red Cloud Jr., of Friendship, Wis., who was killed in action in Korea. The hero's brother. Merlin Red Cloud, looks on.

Acme Telephoto.

Background Of 43rd Negro To Win Congressional Medal

BY LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(NNPA)— Just what prompted Private First Class William Thompson, 22, to set up his machine gun in the path of attacking Communist forces in Korea and fire into their charging ranks until he was mortaally wounded by a hand grenade?

His valor won him posthumously the Congresisonal Medal of Honor, the nation's highest military award, which was presented last Friday to his mother, Mrs. Mary Henderson, of Brooklyn.

The presentation was made by General of the Army Omar N. Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, at a ceremony in the Pentagon at which Medals of Honor were presented by him to the families of ten other Army heroes of the Korean war.

Presentation of the eleven awards brought to twenty-three the number of Army officers and enlisted men who have received the Medal of Honor for heroism above and beyond the call of duty in action in Korea.

No known fact of Thompson's life disclose any inheritance from his parents or any influence from his environment which would account for his heroism.

Thompson apparently was a waif, who sought refuge in the Army. At the time of his enlistment, he gave as his home address 462 East 158th Street, the Bronx, New York—the Home for Homeless Boys.

Evidently he did not know the whereabouts of his mother at the time of his enlistment. He listed her as his sole beneficiary and gave her address the same as his.

Thompson was born in New York City August 16, 1927. He had nine years of elementary and intermediate schooling. He quit school in 1941 and in 1944 worked for a short period as a semi-skilled fabric cutter at $30 a week.

His mother apparently deserted him in his early childhood, causing him to have lived for a period in the Home for Homeless Boys. She spent a period in Bedford Hills Reformatory in New York for following the world's oldest profession.

Thompson never made any mention of the name of his father, whom he evidently did not now.

As the result probably of an unstable childhood, he suffered some mental illnesses which caused him to be observed for neuropsychiatric symptons while in the Army.

He had no known home, no known ties to any living person, and named his mother as his beneficiary probably out of a desire to establish a bond with the only parent he had known.

His mother, in a letter to the Army, stated that she did not know where he was living at the time of his entry into the Army. This statement was contained in a letter in which she applied for insurance.

Thompson at the age of 18 was inducted into the Army in New York City in October, 1945, and was discharged in 1947. He re-enlisted in New York City in 1948 and was killed in action near Haman, Korea last August 6.

During his military career Thompson was twice court-martialed for minor offenses, such as excess articles of clothing. He never contracted a venereal disease while in the Army and was never absent without leave.

Such is the background out of which came the forty-third colored person to win the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Thompson was a member of Company M, 24th Infantry Regiment, 25th Infantry Division, when the enemy launched a surprise night attac against his unit. He set up his machine gun directly in the path of the attacking force, laying down such intense fire that the enemy was temporarily forced to cover.

His citation said: "Although hit repeatedly by grenade fragments and small arms fire, he resisted all efforts of his comrades to induce him to withdraw, steadfastly remained at his machine gun and continued to deliver deadly, accurate fire until mortally wounded by an enemy grenade."

Lieut. Colonel Melvin R. Blair, who investigated the recommendations for the award to Thompson and questioned the officers and men who were present at the time Thompson performed his heroic deed, said:

"It is my personal belief, as a result of my investigation, that Pfc. Thompson realized that he was mortally wounded and, therefore, in the heat of battle, amid the noise and confusion of fighting, made the decision, voluntarily, to stay with his machine gun and fight until he was finally killed."

In an eyewitness account of Thompson's action, his platoon leader, Second Lieut. Herbert H. Wilson, of New York City, said:

"When the order was given to withdraw, I ordered Pfc. Thompson to withdraw with the rest. At this time I saw he had been wounded in several places and was bleeding profusely.

Pfc. Thompson said that he had been hit and was not going to move back, but would cover the movement of the rest of the men. Then, if he could not get out, he would 'take a lot of the enemy' with him.

"The squad leader, Corporal Washington, and another man tried to pull Thompson away from the gun, but he fought them and succeeded in getting back to the gun and began firing again. When I left the area Thompson was still firing, and the enemy, who by then were very close, were throwing grenades at him."

Corporal Reginald Washington, the squad leader, gave this account:

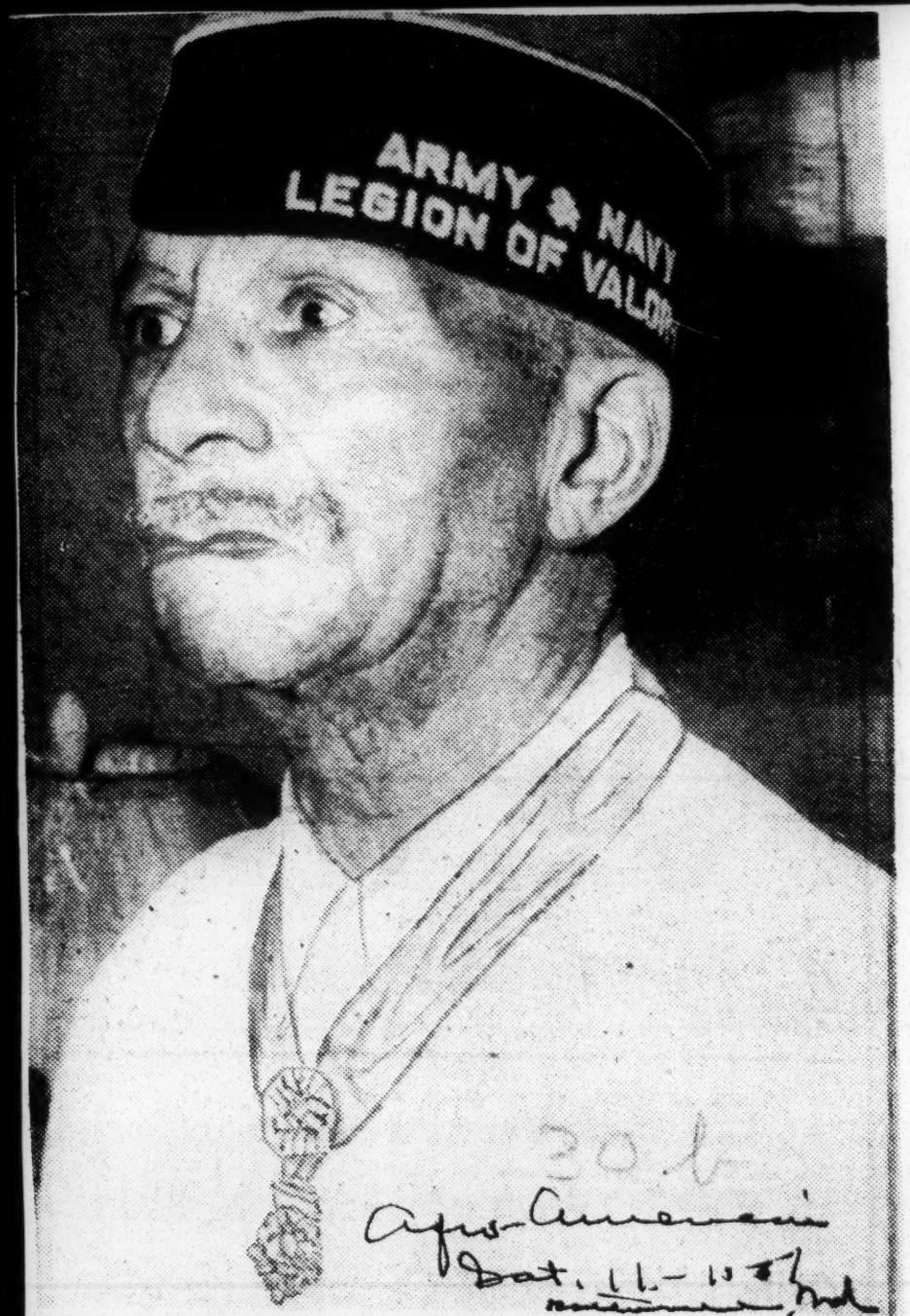
"That night when I got hit I told Thompson and the rest of my squad to move out because the enemy were overrunning us. All the men moved out and Thompson stayed with me on the gun and I told him to leave and he said he would leave with me when everyone else had gotten out.

"He jumped on the machine gun and started cutting them down until he was hit and even at that he kept firing the gun until he could not move.

"If it wasn't for his gallant action hardly anyone would have gotten out. The grenade exploded and you know what happened to both of us after that. It probably cost him his life but I guess Thompson knew the chances of us getting out, but he wasn't thinking of himself but of the other men on the patrol.

"I guess God was with me that night, but it cost Thompson a lot."

Memoriam to Hero—Mrs. Mary E. Henderson, mother of the late Pfc. William Thompson of Brooklyn, N. Y., places a wreath upon her son's grave at Armistice Day ceremonies at U. S. National Cemetery, Farmingdale, Long Island, N. Y. Thompson was the first Negro since 1898 to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor.



Dennis Bell, Washington, the oldest living veteran to wear the Congressional Medal of Honor would probably have a lot to say about the slogan, "Lest We Forget." Now 84, he has lived through the wars which our boys have helped to fight, and he can't forget the treatment they received while in service as well as on the home front.

"Your Son Was a Good Soldier"—Hero's Mother Told

Colonel Melvin Russel Blair, commanding officer of the third battalion, in which Pfc. William Thompson, 22, served at the time he was killed after a display of heroism in Korea, congratulates Mrs. Mary Henderson, mother of the hero. Colonel Blair submitted the name of Pfc. Thompson for the Congressional Medal of Honor three times before it was finally processed for a citation. Recently returned from the Korean front, Colonel Blair made a special trip to the Pentagon ceremonies Thursday to meet the motherof the young war hero. (Kay-Dee photo

HIGHEST HONOR:

Nominated GN for Award 3 Times—CO

Afro-American Oct. 6-30

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—Among 250 persons witnessing presentation of the Congressional Medal of Honor posthumously to Pfc. William Thompson, 22, was his commanding officer, Col. Melvin R. Blair, who told reporters he had to submit the hereo's name for the medal three times because Gen. Headquarters return it after each invstigation.

tegration of colored soldiers with whites is accomplished," adding that he has made that observation to the War Department several times.

The Medal of Honor, the nation's highest military award, was presented on Friday to his mother, Mrs. Mary Henderson of Brooklyn, by General of the Army Omar N. Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chifs of Staff, at a ceremony in the Pentagon, at which Medals of Honor were presented by him to the families of ten other Army heroes of the Korean war.

No known facts of Thompson's life disclose any inheritance from his parents or any influcnce from his environment which would account for his heroism. Apparently, he was a waif, who sought refuge in the Army. At the time of his enlistment, he gave as his home address 462 E. 158th St., the Bronx, New York—the Home for Homeless Boys.

Evidently he did not know the whereabouts of his mother at the time of his enlistment. He listed her as his sole beneficiary and gave her address the same as his. The youth had nine years of elementary and intermediate schooling. He quit school in 1941 and in 1944 worked for a short period as a semi-skilled fabric cutter at $30 a week.

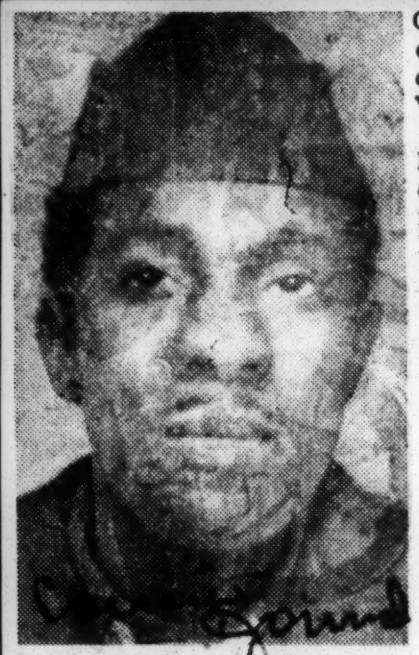
The Rev. M. Eva, superintendent the home and Presbyterian minister, told the AFRO that Thompson was quick to learn, cheerful, with a delightful personality and a singing voice that earned him place as soloist in the chapel choir.

Member 25th Division

Company M, 24th Infantry Regiment, 25th Division, when the enemy launched a surprise night attack against his unit. He set up his machine gun directly in the path of the attacking force, laying down such intense fire that the enemy was temporarily forced to take cover.

His citation said: "Although hit repeatedly by grenade fragments and small arms fire, he resisted all efforts of his comrades to induce him to withdraw, steadfastly remained at his machine gun and continued to deliver deadly, accurate fire until mortally wounded by an enemy grenade."

Also present at the deremonies was Thompson's stepfather, Harry Henderson. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson were guests of the Army on their visit to Washington and were quartered at the Willard Hotel.



Associated Press Wirephotos

Pfc. William Thompson, 22-year-old Negro from New York City, was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for fighting a delaying action in Korea last August. He was killed after disobeying an order to retreat. Instead, he held back the enemy while his comrades retreated to safety.

Negro Wave Wins American Spirit Medal of Honor

GREAT LAKES, Ill.—(ANP)—The first Negro Wave to win the American Spirit Honor medal was awarded the decoration Saturday at the Naval Training center here.

Cynthia Teresa Forbes, seaman recruit, of the Bronx, N. Y., won the medal as she finished training at Great Lakes. It was presented by Capt. Jesse R. Wallace, commandant of the Ninth Naval district, during a military review.

The American Spirit Honor medal, designed to mark achievement in basic military training, was the idea of the Citizens' committee for the army, navy, and air force. Each week one recruit in each of the armed forces is awarded the medal.

Miss Forbes was selected from her 73-member company by a special committee of officers from Great Lakes Recruit Training command, which is the Navy's only activity for training enlisted Waves.

She and four other members of her company were chosen as candidates by their Wave leaders and instructors. Miss Forbes was selected after the committee interviewed each of the five candidates.

Selection was based on the qualities of honor, loyalty, initiative, leadership, academic achievement and military aptitude.

A 1948 graduate of Falton high school in the Bronx, Miss Forbes is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Forbes of Los Angeles. Her parents moved there from the Bronx while she was in training.

At Great Lakes she is athletic representative for her company and an apprentice third class petty officer.

Before entering the Navy, Miss Forbes worked as a dental assistant at Kingsbridge Veterans hospital in the Bronx. She is scheduled to attend the Navy's Dental Technician school at Great Lakes after returning from a 14-day recruit leave in the Bronx, where she will stay with her sister, Mrs. Dorothy Mullings.

Congressional Medal

We join the rest of the nation in the feeling of pride that for the first time in modern history the Congressional Medal of Honor has been conferred upon a member of our group, Willie Thompson, a 22-year-old New Yorker, for bravery above and beyond the call of duty.

Thompson, an orphan, whose only residence up to the time he entered the Army was the Home for Homeless Boys, was a member of Company M of the 24th Infantry Regiment.

Young Thompson was honored posthumously because he heroically gave his life in Korea while holding back the enemy with machine gunfire until his comrades could make good their escape.

Coming as it does after so much publicity has been given to the cases of Lt. Leon Gilbert and other men of the 24th convicted on highly suspicious evidence, it is well that the Government has seen fit to give credit where it is due and reward those who help prove that our boys are no more cowardly than any other group.

Every soldier who goes forth to battle is not a hero because, like young Thompson, most heroes never live to give a full account of their exploits under fire.

Any youth who is yanked from a peaceful home, where he has been surrounded with kind neighbors and pleasant surroundings and finds himself suddenly thrown into a situation where he must either kill or be killed, an experience contrary to his whole nature, is a hero of sorts.

But a youth from such an environment at least knows what human and social values he is fighting to preserve. Young Thompson, picked up a homeless waif on a park bench and given shelter in an orphanage had not even these meagre blessings of society upon which to base his modus operandi.

Being also a member of a minority group, he had also experienced little of the democracy which he was supposed to defend. Therefore Thompson's bravery can be attributed to something even more basic than mere appreciation of any social or political values. He was driven by a pure sense of duty to his fellowmen.

If this be true, we believe Willie Thompson would not have been satisfied with a mere Congressional Medal of Honor (the highest the nation can bestow) just for himself alone.

Having given his life to save his comrades, it is reasonable to suppose that any personal recognition would be disdained if it did not bring with it more of the blessings of freedom and justice to the millions of darker youths who, like himself, have no chance to enjoy life.

Uncle Sam can best do this by eradicating segregation in the armed forces, opening more doors of opportunity in civilian life and abolishing jim crow in all of its ugly forms against the returning comrades of Willie Thompson.

Until this is done the decoration will be an empty gesture and a desecration instead of an honor bestowed upon the heroic dead.

Pfc. Thompson Medal of Honor Winner, Buried

Brooklyn Service Held for First Negro So Cited Since Spanish-American War

A funeral service for Pfc. William Thompson, twenty-two, first Negro since the Spanish-American War to win the Medal of Honor—the nation's highest award for heroism—was held yesterday with military honors in the Mt. Lebanon Baptist Church, Decatur St. and Lewis Ave., Brooklyn.

Pfc. Thompson was killed Aug. 6 while firing his machine gun into an overpowering horde of Chinese Communists near Haman, Korea. His gallantry is legend, alone, after he had been wounded many times by rifle fire and grenade fragments, enabled his platoon in the 25th Infantry Division to withdraw safely to a new position. On June 21, General of the Army Omar N. Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, presented the Medal of Honor to Pfc. Thompson's mother, Mrs. Mary Henderson, of 202 Decatur St., Brooklyn.

Pfc. Thompson was brought back from Korea last week. Yesterday his flag-draped coffin, escorted by eight soldiers—four from the Brooklyn Army Base and four from Fort Jay, Governors Island—was taken from the Woodward Funeral Home, 18 Schenectady Ave., Brooklyn, to the church.

After the church service, attended by fifty persons, four civilian cars and an army vehicle escorted Pfc. Thompson to Pinelawn Cemetery, Pinelawn, L. I., where sixteen more soldiers from Fort Jay were waiting. The soldiers fire three volleys and a bugler blew "Taps" as Pfc. Thompson was buried. Among the mourners were his mother and stepfather, Harry Henderson.

The Rev. Dr. Claude L. Franklin, pastor of the Mt. Lebanon Baptist Church, in his eulogy, said that Pfc. Thompson's sincerity could serve as an example to the world in its efforts toward peace.

"He didn't have a West Point behind him, he didn't have college training, nor did he have fame or fortune," Dr. Franklin said. "Despite his handicap, he heard the cry of his country and he gave all. He gave what he could. He was a sincere soldier and that's what the world needs today. We need sincerity. If we had that we could have world peac . I think that every living American should give his best talents—as this boy did—to his country, regardless of race, color or creed. We should resolve that in order to gain world peace we must have world brotherhood and love."

30b 1951

Distinguished Military Graduate Award

TOP GRAD—Winner of the Wilberforce university Distinguished Military Graduate award is Thomas Ray Sanchez of Detroit. Because of his outstanding record, he has been recommended for a commission in the regular army of the U. S. rather than the reserve corps.

Whole Regiment in Civil War Once Received Medal of Honor to Stay on Duty

By Elton C. Fay
Associated Press Staff Writer

The Medal of Honor, in various forms and for varying degrees of valor, has been awarded about 2,100 times through almost 90 years and five major wars.

But only in the three latest conflicts—World War I and II and Korea—has it always been conferred for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity "above and beyond the call of duty."

Indeed, in 1917 the Government struck 911 names from the roll of the medal's winners. A board decided their deeds did not qualify them for the decoration. The majority of them had won the medal in the Civil War and these included the only woman ever awarded the Medal of Honor. She was Dr. Mary Walker, a nurse who attended wounded under fire on the battlefield.

Awards Tabulated.

Since the medal was authorized on December 21, 1862, the Nation's highest military decoration has been awarded as follows:

By the Army to soldiers and, in recent wars, to airmen: Civil War, approximately 1,200 times; Indian campaigns, 416; Spanish-American War, 30; Philippine Insurrection, 70; Boxer Rebellion, four; Mexican campaign of 1911, one; World War I, 95; World War II, 292; awards through special acts of Congress to the four unknown soldiers from among whom one was chosen for the Arlington tomb, to Charles A. Lindbergh, and to Maj. Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, who served in the Army from the outset of the Civil War to 1906; Korea, 28.

By the Navy, to Navy, Marine and Coast Guard personnel: Civil War, 327; Korean campaign of 1871, 15; Spanish-American War, 81; Philippine Insurrection, 17; China Relief Expedition (Boxer), 56; Philippine "action against outlaws" of 1911, five; Vera Cruz operation in Mexico, 1914, 55; Haitian Campaign, 1915, six; Dominican campaign, three; World War 1, 28; Haitian campaign of 1919-20, two; second Nicaraguan campaign of 1925, two; World War II, 137; Korea, seven, six of them to Marines, one to a Navy man.

By the Air Force (since it became separate from the Army): One in Korea.

Bribed Whole Regiment.

Although the medal always has been intended for individual, conspicuous bravery it has not always been issued entirely for that reason. Army historians say that an entire regiment during the Civil War, whose tour of Federal duty was about to expire, was persuaded from packing up and going home only when medals were issued to the whole regiment. On the other hand, most of the Civil War medals appear to have been awarded for true acts of valor.

Beginning with World War I, the measure of courage and heroism and the system of recommendations and reviews by boards that preceded awards became strict.

The regulations now used provide that:

"The deed performed must have been one of personal bravery or self-sacrifice above and beyond the call of duty, so conspicuous as to clearly distinguish the individual for gallantry and intrepedity above his or her comrades and must have involved risk of life or performance of more than ordinarily hazardous service, the omission of which would not justly subject the person to censure for shortcoming or failure in the performance of duty. Incontestable proof of the performance of the service will be exacted and each recommendation for the award of this decoration will be considered on the standard of extraordinary merit." P, A, 37

Any Rank Can Initiate.

Any person in the military service who has knowledge of an act of valor he believes merits the Medal of Honor may initiate a recommendation for award. It must be accompanied by at least two eyewitness accounts, together with other supporting information.

This proposal then goes into what the military calls the "chain of command"—to the commander of a unit or ship, to a field or theater commander and on up until it reaches the Army, Navy or Air Force Adjutant General in Washington.

A decorations board of the service then decides, using all the recommendations and eyewitness reports, whether the valorous action is worthy of the Medal of Honor. If the board approves, the recommendation then must be approved by the Chief of Staff or Chief of Naval Operations and then by the service secretary.

Two Medals of Honor.

It is awarded by the President in the name of Congress, which has led to frequent references to it as the "Congressional Medal of Honor."

There are two Medals of Honor —the Army-Air Force Medal and the Navy Medal.

The appearances of both have undergone several changes since 1862, although the figure of Minerva, goddess of the arts including the art of war has remained on most of the designs.

The Army has made only one substantial alteration in the design of its medal, shifting in 1904 from the basic original design of 1862 to a design virtually the same as that now used.

The Navy adhered to the original 1862 design (with minor changes in ribbons, clasps and other features) until medals were issued for World War I. Then it turned from the five-pointed star to a cross design of gold. But after that war, the Navy decided the cross design was too similar in appearance to some of its other medals of lower rank and to medals of the late enemy, Germany. So the Navy reverted to the original 1862 design.

"Figure of Discord."

Curiously, that 1862 design is symbolic, not of wars between the United States and foreign powers but of the Nation's great war with itself.

The official Navy book on its Medal of Honor describes Minerva as driving off the serpents held by the "crouching figure of Discord." It quotes from a letter written by the director of the Mint, which produced the first medal, as saying that discord was the "foul spirit of secession and rebellion."

When the Army changed in 1904 from the medal with the symbolic picture of Civil War strife to a new design it used only the head of Minerva in the circle of the five-pointed star, the star within a laurel wreath suspended from a bar bearing the single and significantly simple word "valor." (The spelling of the word eventually changed from the older, English "valour" to the American "valor.")

Ens. Brown's Widow, Pal To Be Cited

Lt. Thomas J. Hudner, Navy pilot and Congressional Medal of Honor winner, will share the spotlight with Mrs. Daisy Pearl Brown, widow of the Navy's first

MRS. DAISY PEARL BROWN

Negro flyer whose life he tried to save, when the Robert S. Abbott Award is made in Chicago May 5.

This year's Abbott Award for the "most significant contribution to democracy" will go to the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Forces, appointed by President Truman in 1948 to help eliminate discrimination in the armed forces.

The Abbott Award was established in 1947 in honor of the founder of The Chicago Defender.

Honorary certificates of merit for outstanding service to America and the advancement of democracy will be presented to Lt. Hudner and Ensign Brown's widow, who will receive her husband's posthumous citation.

John H. Sengstacke, publisher and editor of the Defender, described Hudner's heroism as a "shining example of the sacrifice, unity and brotherhood being established today among the nation's military forces, as a result of the vital work of the President's committee."

Call Fri. 6-29-51 Kansas City, Mo

TRIPLE DISTINCTION.—Frederick L. Hairston, seaman recruit, USN, had a triple distinction recently. Not only was he presented with the honor certificate and engraved bracelet for being honorman of his graduating company, but Harold "Red" Grange presented it to him. Another football great, Johnny Lujack looked on. Hairston is the son of Mrs. Nellie B. Hairston of Rand, W. Va.

—Official U. S. Navy Photo.

WAVE Recruit Wins Award At Great Lakes

GREAT LAKES, Ill.—(ANP)—Miss Audrey D. Dantley, 24, recruit trainee at Great Lakes Naval Training Center, Friday, was announced as the winner of the American Spirit Honor Medal. This is the highest award a recruit can win.

ENSIGN JESSE L. BROWN
LT. THOMAS J. HUDNER

THE PRESIDENT AFTER DECORATING NAVAL HERO

Mr. Truman with Lieut. Thomas J. Hudner and Mrs. Jesse L. Brown. The lieutenant received the Navy's first Medal of Honor for the Korean fighting. He crash-landed his plane in enemy territory in a vain effort to save Ensign Brown, whose aircraft had crash-landed and was afire.

The New York Times (Washington Bureau)

Truman Presents Top Medal to Navy Flier Who Landed in Enemy Area in Rescue Try

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, April 13—President Truman presented the Medal of Honor today to Lieut. (j. g.) Thomas J. Hudner Jr., a Navy fighter pilot who deliberately had crash-landed his plane deep in North Korea in a vain effort to save the life of Ensign Jesse Leroy Brown, the first Negro flier in the history of the United States Navy.

While Ensign Brown's widow sobbed quietly in the background in the rose garden of the White House, Mr. Truman recited the stirring details of Lieutenant Hudner's "conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty" in trying to rescue her husband from his burning crashed aircraft near the Changjin Reservoir in Korea last Dec. 4. Ensign Brown also was the first Negro officer of the Navy to be killed in action.

Lieutenant Hudner, 27 years old, from Fall River, Mass., stood at attention while the President read the citation and presented the medal. He is the first naval officer to win the highest decoration in Korea.

The Massachusetts flier was appointed to the United States Naval Academy in 1943 by Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr., of Massachusetts, the Minority Leader. Ensign Brown, who lived in Hattiesburg, Miss., was appointed a naval aviation cadet in April, 1947.

Coincident with the White House ceremonies, it was announced at Quonset, R. I., that shipmates of both Lieutenant Hudner and Ensign Brown had raised a $2,700 scholarship fund for Pamela Brown, 2-year-old daughter of the dead flier.

Lieutenant Hudner's heroism occurred at the peak of the Chinese Communist effort to destroy the Tenth Corps after General of the Army Douglas MacArthur's "end the war" offensive had failed in late November.

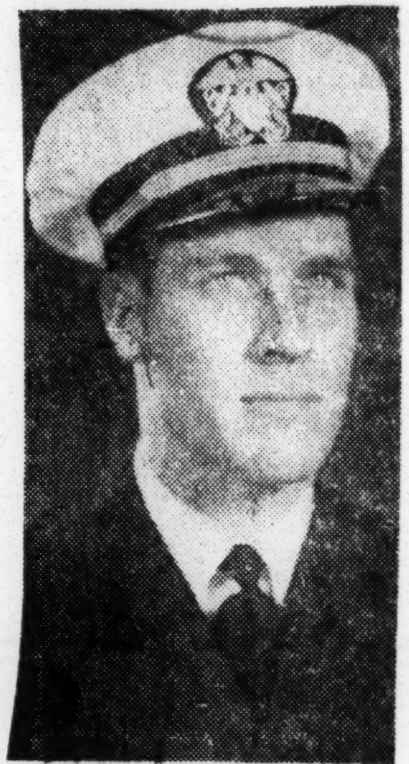
From the flight deck of the U. S. S. Leyte, Ensign Brown and Lieutenant Hudner were flying close support missions in an effort to slow the Chinese Communists attempting to trap the First Marine Division.

Ensign Brown's plane went down about five miles from the nearest friendly forces. Lieutenant Hudner circled over the crashed aircraft to keep the enemy away. When the plane on the ground started to burn, the citation said, Lieutenant Hudner "put his plane down skillfully in a deliberate wheels-up landing in the presence of enemy troops."

"With his bare hands he packed the fuselage (of Ensign Brown's aircraft) to keep the flames away from the pilot and struggled to pull him free," the citation read by Mr. Truman continued.

"Unsuccessful in this, he returned to his crashed aircraft and radioed other airborne planes, requesting that a helicopter be dispatched with an axe and fire extinguisher. He then remained on the spot despite the continuing danger from enemy action and, with the assistance of the rescue pilot, renewed a desperate but unavailing battle against time, cold and flames."

The helicopter pilot, Lieut. Charles Ward of Troy, Ala., flew Lieutenant Hudner back to safety after Ensign Brown had died from his injuries.



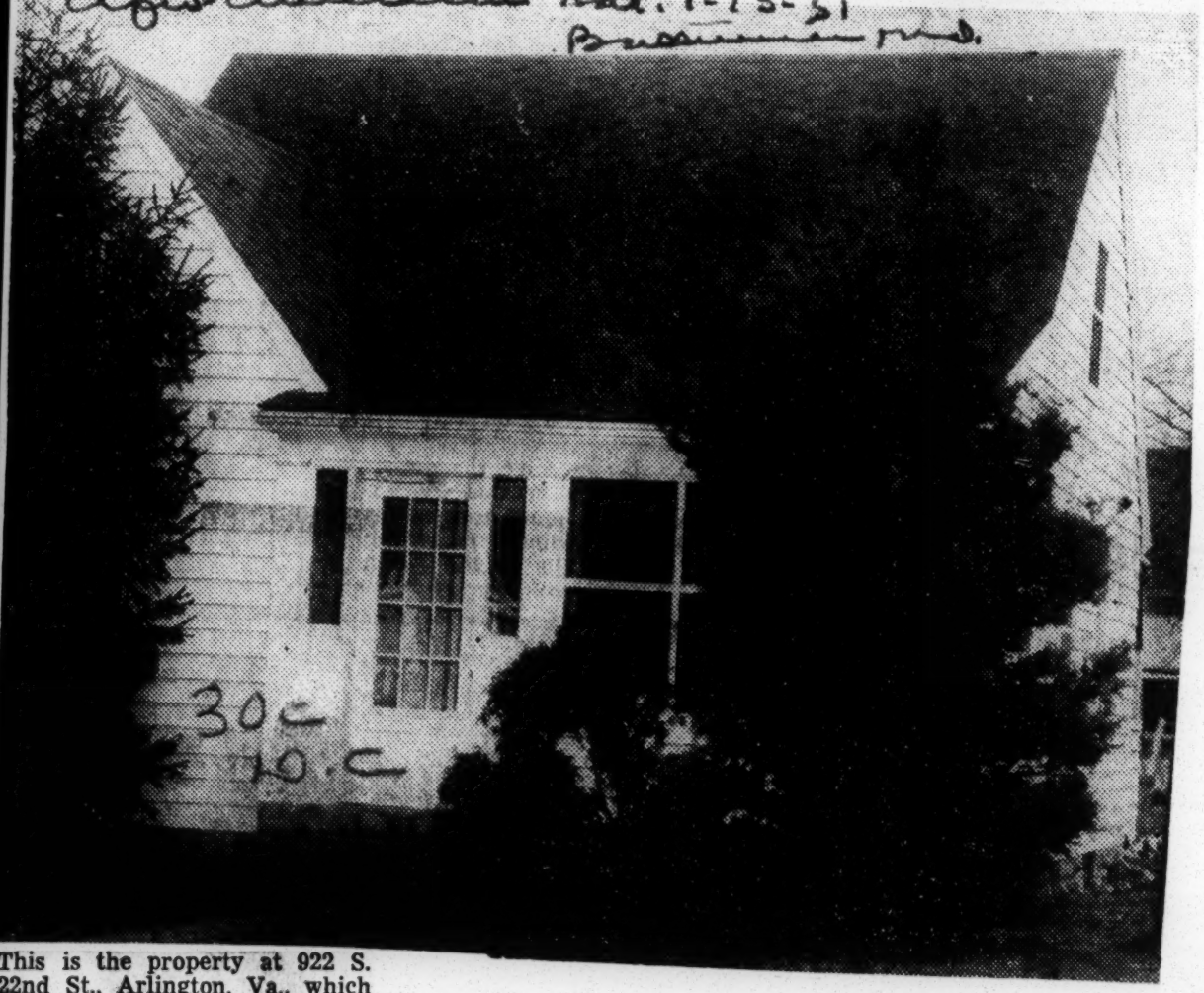
HONORED.—Lt. Thomas J. Hudner of the U. S. Navy, will receive the nation's highest decoration, the Congressional Medal of Honor, in a ceremony at the White House on Friday, April 13. Lt. Hudner risked his life in an attempt to rescue a fellow airman, Ensign Jesse Leroy Brown, who was the first Negro naval officer to lose his life in any United States war, also was the first Negro naval aviator in United States history. Lt. Hudner is the first winner of the Congressional Medal for action in Korea. He was recommended for this honor by Captain Thomas U. Sisson, commanding officer of the U.S.S. Leyte.

30c 1951

D.C.

Deeded to Uncle Sam as 'Memorial to Equality'

Afro-American Wash. 1-13-51
Baltimore Md.



This is the property at 922 S. 22nd St., Arlington, Va., which Miss Margaret E. Gruver, 51-year-old white woman, deeded to the U.S. Government "for the privilege of being a citizen of the United States and for the purpose of creating a living memorial to racial equality." She mailed the deed to Sen. Edwin Johnson (D., Colo.) and stipulated that a colored person, preferably a "disabled Government employee or the widow of a disabled veteran," be permitted to live in the house located in a so-called all - white community. (Kay-Dee Photo)

30d 1951

Refused by 2 Hospitals, Veteran Dies at Home

PHILADELPHIA — Mrs. Eva Miller, mother of Willie Conner, 35, of 1812 W. Jefferson St., said last week that the Naval Hospital and the Philadelphia General Hospital had both refused to accept her son as a patient notwithstanding the fact that he was suffering from continuous hemorrhages.

When her son was refused by the hospital, Mrs. Miller returned him to his home where he died the next day.

Officials at both hospitals admitted that Conner had asked for treatment on last Tuesday. The Naval Hospital explained that it did not take tubercular patients, while the Philadelphia General said its tubercular ward was crowded to capacity.

Was on City List

The Philadelphia General also said that an examination of Conner gave no indication that his condition was serious, and he was advised to gain admittance through the City Health Department — a process which takes several days.

Health Department officials said that Conner's name was on the waiting list but his admittance had been held up because of the long list. Conner was a Navy veteran.

Jim Crow Sign Down At Soldiers' Home

WASHINGTON — A sign restricting colored veterans in the Soldiers Home at Gleddughtan, Va. to a separate entrance to the mess hall was removed this week following protests from the Washington Bureau of the NAACP.

30d 1951

Booker Washington Birthplace, Virginia

House Kills Bill To Set Up Jim Crow Vet Hospital

30d

BY LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(NNPA) —Following a denunciation of the Booker T. Washington Memorial Association and its president, Dr. S. J. Phillips, the House last Wednesday killed the bill to establish a Jim Crow veterans hospital at the birthplace of the late Booker T. Washington in Franklin County, Virginia.

This action was taken on the motion of Representative Adam C. Powell, Democrat, of New York, to strike out the enacting clause.

Powell made his motion while the House was sitting in the Committee of the Whole House for the consideration of the bill. The effect of the motion, which twice carried in the committee of the whole, a purely parliamentary device, was to have the committee to rise and recommend to the House the striking out of the enacting clause.

On a roll-call vote, the House voted, 222 to [illegible] to strike out the enacting clause.

This action was a decisive defeat for Representative John E. Rankin, Dixiecrat, of Mississippi, who has been sponsoring Jim Crow legislation for veterans. It was the first time one of his separate hospital bills had been defeated in the House.

In offering the motion to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, Mr. Powell told the House he was compelled to do that which he wished to avoid. He charged that the Booker T. Washington Memorial Association, which sought enactment of the bill, was a "phoney" organization and demanded a Congressional investigation to determine the ownership of the land on which the proposed hospital was to be erected.

Mr. Powell also charged that 90 per cent of the profits derived from the sale of the Booker T. Washington Memorial half-dollar, the coinage of which at United States Mints, was authorized by Congress, had been used to pay salaries and that only 10 per cent had been used for the stated purpose of building an educational institution at Dr. Washington's birthplace.

Miss Portia Washington, whom Rankin named as one of the sponsors of the bill, is on the payroll of the memorial foundation, Mr Powell also charged.

In previous years, there has been very little opposition to Rankin's Jim Crow veterans hospital bills They have usually passed the House without objection only to run into opposition in the Senate or their construction blocked by President Truman.

Opposition to this bill broke out as soon as Representative William M. Colmer, Democrat, of Mississippi, reported a rule for its consideration from the House Rules Committee.

Representative Leo E. Allen, of Illinois, a Republican member of the rules group, said he had to be convinced of the necessity for the expenditure of $5,00,000 to build the proposed hospital. Rankin promised to convince him during a debate on the merits of the bill.

Representative Edith Nourse Rogers, of Massachusetts, ranking Republican member of the House Veterans Affairs Committee, of which Rankin is chairman, also supported the bill.

Both Rankin and Mrs. Rogers were subjected to questioning, which indicated that there was considerable opposition to the bill.

Near the close of the one hour of general debate, Representative William L. Dawson, Democrat, of Illinois, took the floor. He said the Illinois, took the floor. He said he was opposed to the bill first because it was class legislation.

Dawson said there was no more reason to build an all-colored hospital for colored veterans than there was to build one for Italians, or Japanese, or any other segment of the population.

The bill would have authorized an appropriation of $5,000,000 to enable the Administrator of Veterans Affairs to acquire a suitable site at the birthplace of Dr. Washington and to contract for the erection on it of a hospital for colored veterans.

During the debate on the bill Representative J. Percy Priest, Democrat, of Tennessee, asked Rankin whether he would object to the location of the proposed hospital in Nashville, with the facility retaining the name of Dr Washington. Rankin said he would

The present policy of the Veterans Administration is to locate veterans hospitals near medical centers where the veterans can have the best possible medical care

Carl R. Gray, Jr., Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, was opposed to the bill. He informed the House Veterans' Affairs Committee last March 8 that when the present hospital construction program is completed, the VA will have approximately 131,000 beds in its hospitals, which is about 23,500 more than the number of operating beds it had as of December 31, last.

He also reported that the Budget Bureau had advised that the enactment of the proposed bill would not be in accord with President Truman's program.

30d 1951

Lockbourne Air Force Base (Columbus, Ohio)

Negro Officer In Charge Of Air Force Hospital

COLUMBUS, Ohio — (ANP) — Lockbourne Air Force Base last week opened a new modern 100-bed hospital here to serve all military personnel in this area.

Commanding officer of this hospital is Lt. Col. Vance H. Marchbank, Jr., a Negro officer and veteran of the Korean conflict. Serving under Col. Marchbank are nine physicians, five dentists, four medical technicians, seven nurses, a veterinary officer, 75 airmen and 29 civilian officers.

Only two of his staff members are colored.

Equipment in the hospital include two new Air Force blue Cadillac ambulances, minor and major operating rooms, a $16,000 X-ray machine, laboratory facilities, and a complete dental unit.

The hospital not only will serve military personnel in this area, but it will also act as part of the Air Force's evacuation system. Patients will be flown to the hospital, picked up there, and flown there for short stopover.

An obstetrics department will be added to the hospital in July. It also gives service to the wives and children of men stationed at Lockbourne.

Of his new command, Col. Marchbank declared:

"We're all set to go except you might pass the word around we're still looking for a couple of laboratory technicians."

Col. Marchbank is now at March Field, Calif., where he went to pick up his wife and two children and bring them to Lockbourne.

During the Korean conflict, the commander flew three missions as surgeon on combat flights against Pyongyang, Hamhung and Wonsan. He served with the 22nd Bombardment Group.

Before going to Korea, he served as base surgeon at Lockbourne from 1946 to 1949. He returned to Lockbourne January 29 where he began the work of organizing and setting up the newly furnished hospital.

LOCKBOURNE Air Force Base last week opened a new modern 100-bed hospital in Columbus, Ohio, to serve all military personnel in the area.

Commanding officer of this hospital is Lt. Col. Vance H. Marchbank, Jr., a Negro officer and veteran of the Korean conflict.

The hospital will not only serve military personnel, but it will also act as part of the Air Force's air evacuation system.

Korean Veteran In Charge of 100-Bed Unit

COLUMBUS, Ohio. — (ANP) — Lockburne Air Force Base last week opened a new modern 100-bed hospital here to serve all military personnel in this area.

Commanding officer of this hospital is Lt. Col. Vance H. Marchbank Jr., a Negro officer and veteran of the Korean conflict. Serving under Col. Marchbank are nine physicians, five dentists, four medical technicians, seven nurses, a veterinary officer, 75 airmen, and 29 civilian officers.

Only two of his staff members are colored.

Equipment in the hospital includes two new Air Force blue Cadillac ambulances, minor and major operating rooms, a $16,000 X-ray machine, laboratory facilities, and a complete dental unit.

The hospital not only will serve military personnel in this area, but it will also act as part of the Air Force's air evacuation system. Patients will be flown to the hospital, picked up there, and flown there for short stopover.

An obstetrics department will be added to the hospital in July. It also gives service to the wives and children of men stationed at Lockbourne.

Of his new command, Col. Marchbank declared:

"We're all set to go except you might pass the word around that we're still looking for a couple of laboratory technicians."

Col. Marchbank is now at March Field, Calif., where he went to pick up his wife and two children and bring them to Lockbourne.

During the Korean conflict, the commander flew three missions as surgeon on combat flights against Pyongyang, Hamhung and Wonsan. He served with the 22nd Bombardment Group.

Before going to Korea, he served as base surgeon at Lockburne from 1946 to 1949. He returned to Lockburne Jan. 29, where he began the work of organizing and setting up the newly furnished hospital.

Lockbourne Opens Modern Hospital

COLUMBUS, Ohio—(ANP)—Lockbourne Air Force Base last week opened a new modern 100-bed hospital here to serve all military personnel in this area. Commanding officer of this hospital is Lieut. Col. Vance H. Marchbank Jr., a Negro officer and veteran of the Korean conflict. Only two of his staff members are colored.

Negro Officer In Charge Of Air Force Hospital

COLUMBUS, Ohio — (ANP) — Lockbourne Air Force Base last week opened a new modern 100 bed hospital here to serve all military personnel in this area.

Commanding officer of this hospital is Lt. Col. Vance H. Marchbank., Jr., a Negro officer and veteran of the Korean conflict. Serving under Col. Marchbank are nine physicians, five dentists, four medical technicians, seven nurses, a veterinary officer, 75 airmen and 29 civilian officers.

Only two of his staff members are colored.

Equipment in the hospital include two new Air Force blue Cadillac ambulances, minor and major operating rooms a $16,000 X-ray machine, laboratory facilities, and a complete dental unit.

The hospital not only will serve military personnel in this area, but it will also act as part of the Air Force's evacuation system. Patients will be flown to the hospital, picked up there, and flown there for short stopover.

An obstetrics department will be added to the hospital in July. It also gives service to the wives and children of men stationed at Lockbourne.

Weds Phillyite at Tuskegee

Mrs. Harold Allen Young, the former Miss Margaret H. Davis, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Harvey F. Davis of Tuskegee who was married in the Tuskegee Institute Chapel recently by Dr. Edgar C. Young, of the Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, father of the bridegroom. The bridegroom is an Episcopal divinity student in Philadelphia.

Tuskegee VA Facility Lauded

'Performs Its Function Well,' Inspector Says

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (ANP) — High praise was heaped on operation of the Tuskegee Veterans Administration Hospital by Dr. Paul B. Magnuson, chief medical director of the VA, following a tour of the institution.

"The only purpose of a hospital is to make sick people well and to stimulate them so that they can take their proper place in their community and the Tuskegee Hospital is performing this function in an ideal manner," Dr. Magnuson said.

Dr. Magnuson visited the hospital with R. A. Kevan, his assistant executive officer; and Dr. Frank B. Brewer of Atlanta, VA Area medical director.

Works With White Colleges

The Tuskegee VA Hospital, the largest institution of its kind in this section of the country, has 15 of its full-time staff members as members of American specialty boards.

There is a close working arrangement with the staffs of the Emory University Medical School and the University of Alabama Medical College, in that staff members take courses at each of the two schools and members of the faculties visit each week for lectures and ward rounds.

Dr. T. T. Tildon is manager of the Tuskegee VA Hospital; and Dr. G. C. Branche is chief of professional services.

GETS TOP HOSPITAL JOB

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Dr. William Quinland, for 25 years a professor at Meharry Medical School, Nashville, Tenn., was promoted to the post of pathologist and chief of laboratory service at Tuskegee Veterans Hospital here. The position pays in excess of $11,000.

Tuskegee technician honored—Mrs. Jessie S. Scott, a psychiatric aid at the Tuskegee Veterans Hospital, has been cited by the National Mental Hygiene Association for her work in helping improve the care of the mentally ill. She is shown (second from the right) receiving the award from Dr. T. T. Tildon, manager of the VA Hospital. Others are (left to right): Mrs. J. B. Alexander, assistant chief nurse; Dr. Tildon, Miss J. R. Crawford, acting chief nurse; Dr. G. C. Branche, chief of professional services; Mrs. Scott and Lonnie W. Martin, supervisor of psychiatric aids.

New Tuskegee VA Hospital Dedicated To Noted Doctors

TUSKEGEE, April 10 (AP)—White and Negro medical experts today dedicated a new hospital here to the memory of leading doctors of both races.

The $1,500,000 addition to the Tuskegee Veterans Hospital for Negroes was formally opened in the memory of the late Dr. Roy Kracke, former dean of the University of Alabama medical school, and Dr. Charles R. Drew, noted Negro physician who became famous for his work with blood plasma during World War II.

Both doctors, along with other private physicians, were active in the hospital's training program.

Dr. Edwin J. Rose, assistant director of the Veterans Administration Hospital Operations Service, was main speaker at the dedicatory ceremony.

He expressed the VA's appreciation for the help given by the American, medical, dental and nursing professions and said the program would have been "difficult, if not impossible" without their efforts.

The VA, Dr. Rose continued, is "determined to provide for the veterans the best medical care at government expense.

Dedication of the 100-bed addition to the hospital was part of the program for the 39th annual meeting of the John A. Andrew clinic. The clinic is composed of a group of Negro doctors working with white physicians in the interests of better medical conditions for the Negro and the nation.

The 500 doctors attending the clinic also participated in panel discussions on various medical subjects.

Among the speakers were Dr. Irving D. London, Montgomery; Dr. Lyndon M. Hill, Harlem Hospital, New York City; Dr. Donald Keeler, Howard University School of Medicine, Washington; Dr. Donald A. Covalt, New York University Bellevue Medical Center and consultant to the Veterans Administration, and Dr. Reuben Kahn, University of Michigan, who developed the Kahn blood test.

Interracial Rites Mark Dedication

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (ATLAS) — Another milestone in unity was made this week when a Negro Protestant pastor, Rev. E. Simpson James, and a white Catholic priest, the Rev. John S. O'Connell, of Tuskegee, participated in the dedication of the new $1,500,000 wing to the Tuskegee Veterans' Hospital.

Five hundred white and Negro doctors and dentists attending the John A. Andrew Clinic here this week witnessed a new phase in brotherhood among all men, when Dr. Edwin J. Rose, assistant director of the Veterans Administration Hospital Operations Service, praise the Negro GI as citizens with a great responsibility, who have never stalked up for effort to die for America.

The program was opened and closed by the Protestant minister, and the Catholic priest.

Tuskegee VA Unit Dedicated

$1.5 Million Addition Is In Memory Of White, Negro Doctors

By GEOFFREY BIRT
Alabama Journal Staff Writer

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 10—A 100-bed wing to the Veterans Administration Hospital for Negroes was dedicated here Tuesday at sun-lit ceremonies that highlighted the John A. Andrew Clinic meeting.

The $1,500,000 wing contains the most modern equipment and was dedicated to the memory of a white and Negro doctor: the late Dr. Roy Kracke, former dean of the University of Alabama Medical College, and Dr. Charles R. Drew, former head of the department of surgery at Howard University and examiner for the American Board of Surgery.

The dedication address was given by Dr. Edwin A. Rose, assistant director of hospital operations, VA, Washington.

Dr. Covalt Speaks

Earlier, delegates heard Dr. Donald A. Covalt, New York, describe the latest techniques he has developed for rehabilitating adults suffering from hemiplegia, a form of partial paralysis.

Tuskegee has had a team of Negro medical experts engaged in this work for the past 12 months.

A Negro polio expert, Dr. J. W. Chennault, Tuskegee, said that polio seems to be increasing and that he believes there have been changes in the types of virus connected with this disease.

"Polio is striking adults more frequently now. It seems to be more and more affecting the older age groups," he said.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, addressed the delegates.

In his dedicatory speech Dr. Rose expressed the VA's appreciation for the help given by the American medical, dental and nursing professions and said the program would have been "difficult, if not impossible," without their efforts.

Renews VA Pledge

Dr. Rose also renewed the VA pledge to see that eligible veterans continue to receive "the present high quality" of medical treatment.

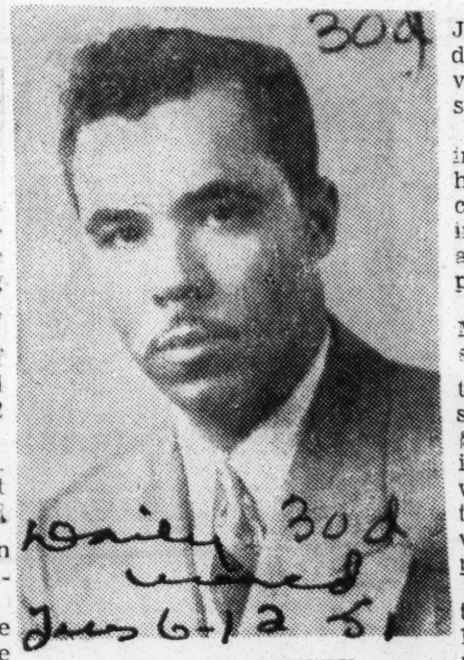
"And in any decision between quality and quantity," he said, "quality must and shall be mandatory."

The VA, Dr. Rose continued, is "determined to provide for the veterans the best medical care at government expense.

"We are interested in seeing to it that veteran with physical or mental handicaps insurred as the result of their service in war, are given every opportunity to replace lost occupational skills with new ones, so that they may take their rightful places in our economic life, and earn an independent livelihood."

The 500 doctors attending the clinic also participated in panel discussions on various medical subjects.

Among the speakers were Dr. Irving D. London, Montgomery, Ala.; Dr. Lyndon M. Hill, Harlem Hospital, New York City; Dr. Donald Keeler, Howard University School of Medicine, Washington, and Dr. Reuben Kahn, University of Michigan, who developed the Kahn blood test.



DR. ASA YANCEY

Dr. Asa G. Yancey, M. D., Chief, Surgical Service, Veterans Administration Hospital, Consultant in Surgery, John A. Andrew Hospital, Tuskegee, Alabama, is scheduled to speak at 10:40 A. M. Friday, June 13 to delegates to the Alabama State Medical Association.

Veterans Hospital 88 Suggested For Negroes

A proposed plan to convert the present Veterans Hospital No 88 at 1025 Lamar into a hospital for Negro citizens is being considered in Washington by Representative Davis on a request by Mayor Overton.

For more than a year, plans have been inaugurated for the building of a proposed 125 bed hospital at Dunlap and Jefferson, which would be connected to Collins Chapel, of which Dr. W. S. Martin is superintendent.

Veterans Hospital has 300 beds with accommodations for 80 nurses. According to Mayor Overton this hospital could be converted and opened on the same plan as the new proposed one.

The plan would include shifting 300 veterans being treated at No. 88 for tuberculosis to Kennedy, which has surplus bed space

In a statement from Dr A. L. Johnson, president, Bluff City Medical Association, "The plan is a very good one if it is continued and successfully accomplished."

Mayor Overton stated that he intends working until there is a hospital in Memphis which will accommodate enough patients, where interns and nurses can be trained; and where modern equipment and proper facilities will be available.

According to Mayor Overton, Memphis has made progress in the school system: when he took office, there was only one Negro high school, and now there are five; and although health conditions have improved, the greatest advancement will be a hospital for Negro doctors and nurses to train; and where Negro doctors can take their patients.

Representative Davis, in Washington has made plans to discuss the Mayor' plan with the Veteran's Administration.

'Skegee Hospital Gets New Program

TUSKEGEE—Dr. T. T. Tildon, manager of the Veterans Administration Hospital, here, has recently announced the approval of a residency training program in ophthamology for that institution. This is the sixth specialized training course approved for Tuskegee.

Tuskegee Physician Maintains Emotional Ills Are Prevalent

WASHINGTON

Every practicing physician is plagued by patients who complain of many symptoms which appear to have no basis that can be revealed by physical examination. The November issue of the Journal of the National Medical Association indicates that at least 50 per cent of all patients fall into this category at one time or another.

Dr. Alan P. Smith, chief of the Acute-Intensive Treatment Service at Tuskegee Veterans' Hospital, writing in an article entitled, "Emotogenic Disorders in the Practice of Medicine," states that patients rarely die from disorders brought on by emotional origins but their lives may be long and miserable unless they are relieved.

Emotogenic disease is a process in the total personality of a patient, merely manifesting itself in "symptoms." It is like a mythological many-headed monster that grows a new head each time one is cut off.

Goes Beyond Treatment

If the physician does not go back beyond the mere treatment of the symptoms he finds himself in the position of merely cutting off one head after another with no results.

Tuskegee VA Hospital Honors Worker

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (ANP) — Mrs. Corinne M. Morse, transportation clerk at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Tuskegee, was officially honored August 15 by her fellow workers, patients and friends in ceremonies in the Recreation Building on the hospital grounds.

Not only did the occasion mark her retirement as a Government employee after 27 years of faithful service, but it was her birthday.

The ceremonies began at 10 A. M. with the spacious auditorium almost filled to capacity. Following an organ prelude by James T. Williams, Chief, Special Services, and Invocation and remarks by the Rev. Charles W. Kelly, Chaplain, tributes were paid to Mrs. Morse by E. J. Davis, assistant manager.

Having known Mrs. Morse since her appointment at this hospital, April 7, 1924, as Secretary to the Clinical Director, Dr. Eugene H. Dibblo, Jr., Medical Director of John A. Andrew Memorial hospital, Tuskegee Institute, spoke of her valuable contribution to the expansion of the hospital program.

Dr. T. T. Tildon, Manager of the hospital, spoke on behalf of present and former patients and employees, the Veterans Administration, and the federal government. Miss J. Hortense Wood was chairman of the program and mistress of ceremonies for the occasion.

Vet Hospital Wing Dedicated At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(ANP)— The new wing of the Tuskegee Veterans' hospital was dedicated Tuesday with every indication that veterans may rest assured of continually receiving the present high quality" of medical care.

More than 500 white and Negro doctors heard Dr. Edwin J. Rose, assistant director of the veterans' administration hospital operations service, deliver the dedicatory address. Doctors from the John A. Andrew clinic were also in attendance.

The 100-bed wing was constructed at a cost of $1,500,000, and easily highlighted the 39th annual clinic and the 33rd meeting of the John A. Andrew society.

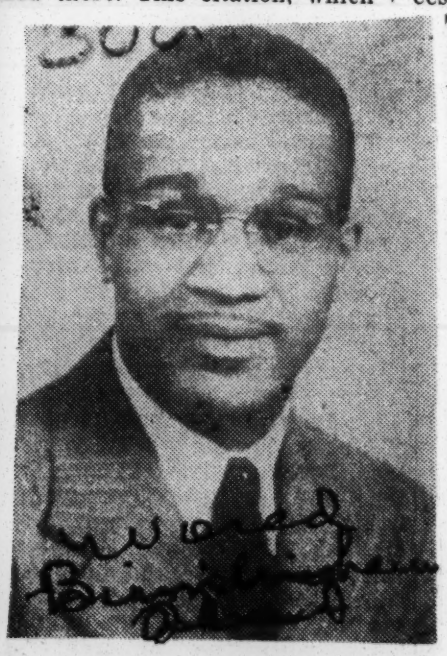
The meetings which attracted physicians and dentists from all over America, were held in honor of three founders of the society, Dr. Roy Kracke, former dean of the University of Alabama medical school, and two Negroes, Dr John Andrew Kenney and the late Dr. Charles Ricard Drew.

Panel discussions were first held on Monday morning, at the Andrew Memorial hospital on the Tuskegee Institute campus. Surgical clinics were held in the main operating room at the hospital.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION holds its annual convention in Chicago's Edgewater Beach Hotel and more than 2,500 delegates from across the country attended. Snapped by cameraman during the meeting were (photo at left) Dr. Sadie P. Delaney, chief librarian, U. S. VA hospital at Tuskegee, Ala. Dr. Delaney has been cited by Look magazine, the Hospital Librarians' Guild of London, and the American Foundation for the Blind. In addition, she was selected by the editorial board of Who's Who in America for their anniversary number in 1951, and is included in the 1951 edition of Who's Who in Negro America. In photo (top right) are, left to right: Mrs. Pauline Love, ALA headquarters staff, Chicago; Dr. Delaney, Dr. Virginia Lacy Jones, director, Atlanta U. School of Library Science, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Frank Cheney, professor, Library School, George Peabody college, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. Sammie Harris, assistant librarian, Stowe Teachers college, St. Louis, Mo. In lower photo, left to right: Mrs. Vivian D. Hewitt, librarian, School of Library Science, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.; Miss Lois Daniel, librarian, Tennessee State A. and I college, Nashville; Mrs. Dorothy Deininger, Library Service branch, Bureau of Naval Personnel, U. S. Navy; Miss Frances V. Smith, librarian, Texas college, Tyler, Texas; Mrs. Gladys Anderson, school librarian, Tallahassee, Fla.; Miss Jean Yeakley, American Library Association headquarters staff, Chicago.

American Legion Cites Tuskegee VA Employees

The Department of Alabama American Legion recently gave an inspiring citation to the employees of the Tuskegee Va. Hospital for their outstanding work for the 2200 veterans hospitalized there. This citation, which also mentioned the employees extreme devotion to duty, was awarded to the hospital by Roger E. McDonald, Past Tenth District Commander, in an appropriate ceremony for the employees. Participating in the program were, left to right James D. Ross, commander of the Britton McKenzie Post No. 150, Tuskegee; Roger E. McDonald, Dr. George C. Branche, chief, professional services; Ernest J. Davis, assistant manager and Dr. T. T. Tildon, hospital manager.



DR. D. J. THOMPSON

Dr. D. J. Thompson, M. D. of the Medical Service, Veterans Administration Hospital, Tuskegee, Alabama, is slated to discuss "The General Practitioner and the Gastro-Duo-Denal Problem" at 11:30 A. M. Thursday, June 14.

His speech will be one of the high lights of the three-day convention of the Alabama State Medical Association convening Wednesday, Thursday and Friday in the auditorium of Jefferson-Hillman Hospital.

Tuskegee VA Unit Dedicated

$1.5 Million Addition Is In Memory Of White, Negro Doctors

By GEOFFREY BIRT
Alabama Journal Staff Writer

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 10—A 100-bed wing to the Veterans Administration Hospital for Negroes was dedicated here Tuesday at sun-lit ceremonies that highlighted the John A. Andrew Clinic meeting.

The $1,500,000 wing contains the most modern equipment and was dedicated to the memory of a white and Negro doctor: the late Dr. Roy Kracke, former dean of the University of Alabama Medical College, and Dr. Charles R. Drew, former head of the department of surgery at Howard University and examiner for the American Board of Surgery.

The dedication address was given by Dr. Edwin J. Rose, assistant director of hospital operations, VA, Washington.

Dr. Covalt Speaks

Earlier, delegates heard Dr. Donald A. Covalt, New York, describe the latest techniques he has developed for rehabilitating adults suffering from hemiplegia, a form of partial paralysis.

Tuskegee has had a team of Negro medical experts engaged in this work for the past 12 months.

A Negro polio expert, Dr. J. W. Chennault, Tuskegee, said that polio seems to be increasing and that he believes there have been changes in the types of virus connected with this disease.

"Polio is striking adults more frequently now. It seems to be more and more affecting the older age groups," he said.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, addressed the delegates.

In his dedicatory speech Dr. Rose expressed the VA's appreciation for the help given by the American medical, dental and nursing professions and said the program would have been "difficult, if not impossible," without their effort.

Renews VA Pledge

Dr. Rose also renewed the VA pledge to see that eligible veterans continue to receive "the present high quality" of medical treatment.

"And in any decision between quality and quantity," he said, "quality must and shall be mandatory."

The VA, Dr. Rose continued, is "determined to provide for the veterans the best medical care at government expense.

"We are interested in seeing to it that veteran with physical or mental handicaps insurred as the result of their service in war, are given every opportunity to replace lost occupational skills with new ones, so that they may take their rightful places in our economic life, and earn an independent livelihood."

The 500 doctors attending the clinic also participated in panel discussions on various medical subjects.

Among the speakers were Dr. Irving D. London, Montgomery, Ala.; Dr. Lyndon M. Hill, Harlem Hospital, New York City; Dr. Donald Keeler, Howard University School of Medicine, Washington, and Dr. Reuben Kahn, University of Michigan, who developed the Kahn blood test.

Tuskegee VA Hospital Honors Worker

TUSKEKEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (ANP) — Mrs. Corinne M. Morse, transportation clerk at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Tuskegee, was officially honored August 15 by her fellow workers, patients and friends in ceremonies in the Recreation Building on the hospital grounds.

Not only did the occasion mark her retirement as a Government employee after 27 years of faithful service, but it was her birthday.

The ceremonies began at 10 A. M. with the spacious auditorium almost filled to capacity. Following an organ prelude by James T. Williams, Chief, Special Services, and Invocation and remarks by the Rev. Charles W. Kelly, Chaplain, tributes were paid to Mrs. Morse by E. J. Davis, assistant manager.

Having known Mrs. Morse since her appointment at this hospital, April 7, 1924, as Secretary to the Clinical Director, Dr. Eugene H. Dibblo, Jr., Medical Director of John A. Andrew Memorial hospital, Tuskegee Institute, spoke of her valuable contribution to the expansion of the hospital program.

Dr. T. T. Tildon, Manager of the hospital, spoke on behalf of present and former patients and employees, the Veterans Administration, and the federal government. Miss J. Hortense Wood was chairman of the program and mistress of ceremonies for the occasion.

Jessie Scott Receives Psychiatric Aid Award

TUSKEGEE — (ANP) — For the second straight year the Tuskegee VA Hospital's psychiatric aide of the year received the meritorious achievement award from the National Association for Mental Health. Dr. T. T. Tildon, hospital manager, announced that Mrs. Jessie S. Scott, this year's candidate, will receive her award from NAMH in appropriate ceremonies on Friday, May 4. The Patients' Recreation Council will be in charge of the program at the hospital.

The National Association for Mental Health will present annual awards for outstanding service to psychiatric attendants from mental hospitals in 31 States during Mental Health Week, May 2-8, following a nationwide competition among 27,500 hospital aides. Oren Root, president of the Association, announced the awards, stating that they will be presented "to honor the work being done by high caliber mental hospital personnel who are going far toward removing the 'snake pit' stigma from our mental institutions."

The first place winner, Mrs. Forrest Adams of Greystone Park State Hospital. New Jersey, has been named "Psychiatric Aide of the Year" for 1950 by a national panel of judges. A citation and a $500 award will be presented to Mrs. Adams by Olivia de Havilland, star of "The Snake Pit," in a public ceremony in New York City. During the award ceremony at the Tuskegee VA Hospital, Mrs. Scott will receive an Eversharp pen and pencil set.

Five additional aides will receive cash awards for "distinguished performance" and 84 will be awarded for "meritorious achievement" in local ceremonies in their communities. All awards were contributed by the Catherwood-Kirkbride Fund for Research in Psychiatry, located in Philadelphia.

Tuskegee VA opens nursery for visitors

TUSKEGEE, Ala., May 7—A special nursery to handle the children of visiting relatives and friends was opened here today at the Tuskegee Veterans Administration Hospital.

James T. Williams, chairman of the hospital's Voluntary Services Advisory Committee, said the nursery was opened because regulations prevent children under the age of 15 from visiting wards of the hospital.

"Until now," he said, "these children either had to be left unattended in cars or in the hospital loby or with a member of the family who had to sacrifice a portion of his visiting period to care for the child."

New Specialty At Tuskegee Hospital

Dr. Horace Dwiggins Placed in Charge

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (ANP) — Dr. T. T. Tildon, manager of the Veterans Administration hospital, here has recently announced the approval of a residency training program in ophthamology for that institution. This is the sixth specialized training course approved for Tuskegee. The programs in Surgery and Internal Medicine have been in operation for two years and the programs in Psychiatry, Radiology and Dentistry have been only recently approved.

It was also announced that the present eye, ear, nose and throat service would be divided into two services, the Ophthamology ervice and the Otolaryngology Service. Dr. Horace G. Dwiggins will head the Ophthomology Service and newly assigned Dr. Julian W. Giles will head the Otolaryngology Service.

The three-year course in Ophhamology is designed to qualify he physician for membership in he American Board of Ophthamology and will accommodate three residents. The trainees will be given a controlled course of study utilizing the excellent facilities of both the Tuskegee VA hospital, and Tuskegee Institute's John A. Andrew Memorial hospital. These institutions have long been recognized for outstanding work in eye surgery and treatment of ocular disorders.

The program will be under the rdiection of Dr. Dwiggins, a native of Kansas City, Kansas and a graduate of Lincoln university (Pa.) and Meharry Medical college. He has done post-graduate work at the VA Post Graduate school, Bronx, New York and the University of Illinois School of Ophthamology. He also completed a period of externship at the Billings hospital, University of Chicago and completed residency training at the Providence hospital in Chicago.

Dr. Dwiggins is a fellow in Ophthamology with the Provident Medical Associates, fellow of the American Academy of Ophthamology and Otolaryngology, a member of the American Association for Research in Ophthamology, a Diplomate of the American Board of Ophthamology and National Board of Medical Examiners and a Fellow-Elect of the American college of Surgeons. He has served on the staff of the Tuskegee VA hospital for 13 years as chief of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Service.

Dr. Giles, who will head the Otolaryngology Service is a graduate of Howard university. He completed both internship and residency at the Homer G. Phillips hospital and did post graduate work at Washington university, St. Louis. He holds the necessary qualifications for certification by the American Board of Otolaryngology and expects to complete examinations in the very near future.

Tuskegee specialist writes of emotional ills doctors encounter

WASHINGTON—Practicing physicians are concerned with patients who complain of symptoms which appear to have no basis that can be revealed by physical examination, according to the November issue of the Journal of the National Medical Association which said that at least 50 percent of all patients fall into this category at one time or anoher.

Dr. Alan P. Smith, chief of the Acute-Intensive Treatment Service at Tuskegee Veterans' Hospital, writing an article in the Journal entitled, "Emotogenic Disorders in the Practice of Medicine," says people rarely die from disorders brought on by emotional origins but their lives may be miserable unless they are relieved.

Emotogenic disease is a process in the total personaltiy of a patient, manifesting itself in "symptoms." It is like a mythological many-headed monster that grows a new head each time one is cut off, says Dr. Smith. If the physician does not go back beyond the mere treatment of the symptoms, he finds himself in the position of merely cutting off one head after another with no results, the physician warned.

Dr. Smith presents two detailed case histories of patients suffering acutely from emotogenic disorders as an illustration of the necessity for delving into the patient's background and experiences before making a diagnosis. In each instance there was real and acute physical suffering, brought on by emotional disturbances based on earlier unpleasant experiences coupled with some crisis in life. Without delving too far into the realm of psychology and the psychiatric, the physician and surgeon is able to promote cure once he can convince the patient that he is not suffering from an organic disorder.

Manager Proud of Mixed VA Hospital in Georgia

Afro-American Sat. 8-25-51

By AUDREY D. DANTLEY

DUBLIN, Ga. (ANP) — It would be extremely difficult to find a more "policed" hospital installation in America, than the integrated Veterans Administration hospital here. I didn't even see a piece of paper, on the floor inside or the ground outside.

Dr. David E. Quinn, manager, is very proud of this absolutely modern facility. He escorted me on a tou of the entire station, and it was a sight to inspire.

The immaculate operating rooms, X-ray rooms and X-ray therapy rooms are all air-conditioned and have the very latest equipment. Walls, corridors and woodwork gave the impression of having constant and meticulous care.

Patients Fed Together

The 352 colored and white veteran patients are fed together and the food is excellent. "I never did like institutional food," said courtly Dr. Quinn in commenting upon the excellent food served the patients. The meal I saw served was just like the kind you get at home.

Colored Citizens in the community are loud in their praise of both the hospital and its manager. H. H. Dudley, well-to-do, business man (his fingers are in 13 business "pios"), stated:

"I have never heard a colored veteran complain about the slightest mistreatment in that hospital. In fact, they will talk your ears off abou how well they were treated."

Georgians of Two Races Mix

Most of the patients in the hospital are from rural areas in Central Georgia. It was gratifying to note the friendly manner which existed between white and colored patients.

I was accompanied on the trip from Atlanta by Tom Arnold of information service and E. H. Pratt, assistant area director of special services, Va., district office (for the Southeastern States), and Joseph F. Albright, special assistant to the administrator of veterans affairs.

The visit gave me further proof of the changing South. Certainly I saw encouraging evidence of how the Va. seeks to cure those who come into its hospitals, regardless of their race.

When I mentioned this to Dr. Quinn, he sagely replied, "Veterans are veterans under the law, and we obey the law."

PLANS ARE ANNOUNCED FOR NEGRO YULE FETE

Commercial Appeal

Annual 'Mrs. Bick Party' To Cheer War Victims

Memphis Press

Plans for the annual "Mrs. Bick Party" for Negro patients at Kennedy Veterans Hospital were announced yesterday by Anderson Mitchell, president of the Disabled Benefits Club.

Commercial 12-9-51

The club is an organization of Negro paraplegics, formed to give financial and other aid to disabled Negro veterans and their families. The annual Christmas party, sponsored by Mrs. Alvin Bick, is held in conjunction with club activities.

Mitchell, who is himself back in the hospital for an operation, said this year's party and benefit plans will require more money than ever because of an increased number of Negro veterans at the hospital. He asked that anyone wishing to aid in the program send contributions to Mrs. Alvin Bick, 1655 Poplar.

Nearly 300 Negro patients will attend the party in the North Recreation Hall Dec. 20. Negro entertainers from Radio Station WDIA will perform, and Negro Boy Scouts will take the patients to and from the wards. Food will be prepared and served by a group of Negro women's clubs.

In addition to the party, Mitchell said, each Negro patient will be given a package of cigarets, a box of after-shave powder and other gifts. Each Negro paraplegic who does not receive cash compensation from the Government will be given $10 for Christmas. And 66 small children of paraplegics will each get a coupon which can be exchanged for merchandise at downtown stores.

Mitchell said there are about 90 Negro paraplegics at Kennedy.

Patients Gather Pecan Crop For V. A. Hospital

Courier-Journal

A large pecan crop from the grove belonging to the Montgomery Veterans Administration Hospital has led tto a cooperative enterprise between the Montgomery V. A. Hospital and the Tuskegee V. A. Hospital.

Each morning a busload of the Tuskegee hospital's mental patients in need of outdoor therapy arrives at the Montgomery hospital's pecan grove. They gather pecans, stopping for a picnic lunch at noon, and return to Tuskegee each night.

Nashville Banner 11-28-51

This project costs the government no money and is expected to yield enough pecans to supply the needs not only of the Montgomery and Tuskegee V. A. hospital but of several others as well.

Tuskegee specialist writes of emotional ills doctors encounter

Atlanta Journal

WASHINGTON—Practicing physicians are concerned with patients who complain of symptoms which appear to have no basis that can be revealed by physical examination, according to the November issue of the Journal of the National Medical Association which said that at least 50 percent of all patients fall into this category at one time or anoher.

Dr. Alan P. Smith, chief of the Acute-Intensive Treatment Service at Tuskegee Veterans' Hospital, writing an article in the Journal entitled, "Emotogenic Disorders in the Practice of Medicine," says people rarely die from disorders brought on by emotional origins but their lives may be miserable unless they are relieved.

Emotogenic disease is a process in the total personaltiy of a patient, manifesting itself in "symptoms." It is like a mythological many-headed monster that grows a new head each time one is cut off, says Dr. Smith. If the physician does not go back beyond the mere treatment of the symptoms, he finds himself in the position of merely cutting off one head after another with no results, the physician warned.

Sat 12-1-51

Dr. Smith presents two detailed case histories of patients suffering acutely from emotogenic disorders as an illustration of the necessity for devling into the patient's background and experiences before making a diagnosis. In each instance there was real and acute physical suffering, brought on by emotional disturbances based on earlier unpleasant experiences coupled with some crisis in life. Without delving too far into the realm of psychology and the psychiatric, the physician and surgeon is able to promote cure once he can convince the patient that he is not suffering from an organic disorder.

Los Angeles Calif

DEDICATION
$1,500,000 CLINICAL BUILDING

$1,500,000 Tuskegee VA Clinic Will Be Dedicated April 10

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 5—The new $1,500,000 clinical building at the Tuskegee Veterans Administration Hospital will be dedicated with a ceremony April 10, Dr. T. T. Tildon, hospital manager, said Thursday.

The dedicatory address will be delivered by Dr. Edwin J. Rose, of Washington, D. C., assistant director of Veterans Administration Hospital Operations Services.

Others who will appear on the program are C. C. Horton, director of veterans' affairs of Alabama; Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute; Dr. William H. Riser, Jr., associate professor of medicine, Medical College of Alabama; Dr. R. Jones, clinical professor of surgery, Howard University School of Medicine; the Rev. E. Simpson James, pastor, Washington Chapel A. M. E. Church; Dr. Frank B. Brewer, VA area medcal director, Southeastern area; Chaplain King D. S. Pogue, Tuskegee VA Hospital; the Rev. John F. O'Connell, pastor, St. Joseph Catholic Church; Dr. Tildon, and the Tuskegee Institute Band.

More than 2,000 persons are expected to attend the program and view the interior of this ultramodern edifice. The program is scheduled to get under way at 1 p.m. Immediately following the program guided tours will be conducted by hospital personnel.

This building, constructed over a period of one and one-half years by the Batson-Cook Company of West Point, Ga., has many outstanding features, some of which are 50 general medical beds, 14 of which are private with bath; 50 general surgical beds, with 16 private rooms; 12 post-operative recovery rooms; 4 modern excellently equipped operating rooms; one of the best surgical supply sections in the United States; a new and entirely modern autopsy room; a dental clinic with nine chairs and spacious laboratory; a women's ward, and others. This brings the total hospital patient capacity to 2,300 beds.

Offices to be housed in the new structure will be the registrar division, pharmacy section, nursing education section, social services with offices on second and third floors, transportation section, out-patient department, information desk, clinical records, medical illustration section; eye, ear, nose and throat clinic and an animal room with operating sections.

These various clinics and offices are housed over the sprawling four-floor and full basement building. The fourth floor, known as the surgical floor, and the animal room facilities located in the basement, are air-conditioned.

"The construction of this new building is indeed timely and stems from the total objective of the VA medical program — that being to give the ex-serviceman the very best of medical treatment," said Dr. Tildon. "The number who will be eligible for treatment in VA hospitals is increasing daily as a result of fighting in foreign lands. The VA is determined to maintain high standards through this and all future national emergencies so that it may be able to cope with the inevitable increase in the demand for a typ eof medical service for our veterans."

DR. EDWIN J. ROSE

The building will also be open for visitors on April 11 and 12 with guided tours. The public is invited to inspect the facilities on any of the three days.

VA HOSPITAL TO DEDICATE NEW BUILDING APRIL 10

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Dedication exercises for the $1,500,000 new clinical building at the Tuskegee VA Hospital will be held on April 10, with Dr. Edwin J. Rose, assistant director, VA Hospital Operations Services, delivering the dedicatory address.

House Blocks BT Birthplace Vets Hospital Bill

Journal and Guide 3-31-51

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA)—Passage of the bill to establish an all-colored Veterans' Administration hospital at the birthplace of Booker T. Washington was blocked in the House last Monday during a call of the consent calendar for consideration of measures to which they are no objections.

Representative Jacob K. Javits, Republican, of New York, objected to the consideration on the bill on the ground that he did not consider it appropriate for the House to pass "without thorough consideration and debate" a measure which creates a segregated facility for veterans.

Both as a member of Congress and as a veteran, Mr. Javits said, he will support for veterans full and complete medical care, including hospitalization, "but in good conscience I cannot believe that the best interests of the veteran or the country are served by building up, rather than working to reduce and eliminate segregation among veterans or armed services personnel."

* * *

REP. JOHN B. RANKIN of Mississippi, chairman of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee, told members that Dr. Washington's daughter "is very anxious to get this bill passed."

Rankin also was blocked in his efforts to get through a bill providing for the construction of other VA hospitals, including a 200-bed all-colored hospital at Mound Bayou, Mississippi. Representative James W. Trimble, Democrat, of Arkansas, objected to its consideration.

Hospitals included in this bill have been previously approved by Congress, but President Truman stopped their construction as an economy move on the ground that there were sufficient hospital beds to care for veterans needing hospitalization.

Objection Voiced In Washington

Congressmen Hear Group Express Strong Opposition

Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) Representatives of twenty-one organizations attending a two-day civil rights Congress here last week sent to every member of the House last Wednesday a letter urging rejection of the bill to establish an all-colored veterans hospital at the birthplace of Booker T. Washington in Franklin county, Va.

Post 6-2-61

The bill, sponsored by Representative John E. Rankin, of Mississippi, chairman, of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee, has been favorably reported and is ready for floor action. It would authorize an appropriation of $5,000,000 for construction of the proposed hospital.

The letter to members of the House pointed out that the proposed site is virtually inaccessible to veterans, their relatives and friends, and would be far from centers of population and from any recognized medical center. The policy of the Veterans Administration now is to locate veterans hospitals near medical centers where veterans can have the best possible medical care.

* * *

"IN SHORT," the letter asserts, "the wounded Negro veteran would not only be separated from other wounded veterans, but would be isolated in a remote and obscure locality out of contact with the stream of life of their fellow Americans.

"No greater indignity could be offered to the men who suffered wounds and permanent disability in fighting for their country and the democratic way of life."

The letter charges that for a great many years there has been "a tendency to squeeze" all colored veterans of World War I into the Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee Institute, but increasing numbers of colored veterans are now being admitted into veterans' hospitals all over the country on a non-segregated basis.

* * *

"THIS PROGRAM SHOULD be accelerated to meet the full requirements of democratic treatment for all veterans," the letter states, adding:

"If a new segregated hospital is built, we shall see again the old practice of trying to shunt colored patients to separate and inferior institutions."

The letter also charges that the construction of the proposed hospital would "merely provide a needless pork barrel for those, both Negro and white, who are trying to undermine democracy by spreading racial segregation.

* * *

SIGNERS OF THE letter included Patrick Murphy Malin, American Civil Liberties Union; Aubrey Robinson, American Council on Human Rights; Lewis Hines, American Federation of Labor; Edwin J. Lucas, American Jewish Committee; Will Maslow, American Jewish Congress; Violet Gunther, Americans for Democratic Action.

Harry Shugaar and Louis Pakiser, American Veterans Committee; Theodore Brown, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; William Oliver and Philip Weightman, CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination; Charles E. Sands, Hotel, Restaurant Employees and Bartenders Union; James B. Cobb, National Alliance of Postal Employees.

Walter White, Roy Wilkins and Henry Lee Moon, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, Maryland State Conference of NAACP Branches; Lindsay White, president, New York Branch, NAACP; Mrs. Florence LeSeuer, New England Region, NAACP; F. E. DeFrantz, Indiana State Conference of NAACP Branches; Nelson Willis, Illinois State Conference of NAACP Branches and the Elks.

DR. J. M. TINSLEY, Virginia State Conference of NAACP Branches; Dr. Roland Smith, National Baptist Convention, U. S. A., Inc.; Roy Garvin and Margaret Haywood, National Bar Association; Regina Chandler, National Council of Negro Women; Dr. W. T. Randall, National Dental Association.

Hedley Stone, National Maritime Union; Robert A. Crump National Supreme Council, Masons; Roy Reuther, Paul Sifton, Lillian Hatcher and William Oliver, United Automobile Workers (CIO), and James Mason, United Steelworkers of America (CIO).

Rankin's Hospital For Negroes Only, Killed In House

Washington, D. C.—The opposition of both colored congressmen to a bill by Representative John Rankin of Mississippi to establish a Veterans Hospital at Booker T. Washington's Birthplace in Virginia resulted in the defeat of the bill in the House by a vote of 222 to 117. Northern Republicans and Democrats voted to defeat the bill while Southern Democrats voted for it.

Congressman Rankin, with a long reputation for race-baiting, did not help his measure when he contended that Negroes would get better treatment in a hospital built just for Negroes is class legislation. Both Congressmen Adam Powell of New York and William L. Dawson of Illinois to counter with the argument that a hospital built just for Negroes is class legislation, whereas Negroes in this country are asking only for "equal treatment." This, the two congressmen pointed out, is being accorded Negro veterans in non-segregated hospitals already established.

The Veterans Administration also opposed the Rankin bill.

4 VA UNITS, ONE JIM CROW:

Plan to Build Hospitals Cancelled by President

WASHINGTON NNPA — A bill pending in the House would authorize construction of 24 veterans hospitals, the building of which President Truman ordered canceled in 1948.

One of the projects which the bill proposes to restore is the jim-crow veterans hospital at Mound Bayou, Miss., which Rev. John E. Rankin (Dem., Miss.) chairman of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee, has been sponsoring for a number of years.

According to Gen. Carl R. Gray Jr., Administrator of Veterans Affairs, Congress originally authorized construction of 90 hospitals but President Truman, by executive order, reduced the number to 43.

The hospital construction program under the VA, when completed in 1953 will result in erection of 76 new hospitals, major additions to others and purchase of a site at Topeka, Kans., making the total capacity 131,171 beds, with the closing of certain temporary hospitals when the new ones are finished.

New Hospitals Completed

New hospitals have recently been opened in Erie and Albany, N.Y., and Phoenix, Ariz. Others will be opened at Denver, July 22; Indianapolis, Aug. 19; Bonham, Texas, Aug. 26; Madison, Wisconsin, Sept. 16; Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 23; Iowa City, Ia., Dec. 16, and Louisville, Dec. 23.

Other hospitals scheduled to be opened in 1952 are Cincinnati, Syracuse, N.Y.; Philadelphia, East Orange, N.J.; Salt Lake City, Baltimore, Birmingham, Boston, St. Louis, Durham, N.C., and Ann Arbor, Mich.

As was stated during the House debate on the bill to construct an all-colored hospital at the birthplace of Booker T. Washington in Franklin County, Va., the VA is insistent on locating its hospitals near medical centers where the veteran can get the best quality medical care.

125,000 Beds Limit

Moreover, the best information the VA can get, concurred in by the medical societies and its own senior medical and surgical advisory committee, headed by Dr. Mayo of the Mayo Clinic, indicates that it will be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to staff more than 125,000 beds.

The VA estimates that when its hospital construction program is completed, there will be about 91 per cent occupancy of bed capacity, of which about 33 per cent will be services connected cases.

Existing law specifies that the VA shall give full and complete hospitalization to all service-connected cases. If there is a bed available and if a man will sign a certificate that he cannot afford commercial hospitalization, the VA will hospitalize him.

30d 1951

Veterans Administration Hospital- (Murfreesboro, Tenn.)

Around NASHVILLE

by George White

30d

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — A visit to the big sprawling Veterans Administration hospital in nearby Murfreesboro, Tenn., would show you to what extent segregation is practiced in the South, even in government institutions.

The hospital at Murfreesboro is maintained for the mentally deranged. Veterans from the last two wars are sent here. While we do not doubt that facilities for all patients are fairly equal, we do know that there is a rigid standard of segregation adhered to within the confines of the institution.

Defender

The races are separated at work, play and during meal time. The colored vets have separate wards and there is even a set of segregated padded cells for those in the condition that warrants such isolation. Whether the policy of the hospital is determined in Washington or by the regional superintendent is not known. But is is going a bit far when the insane are segregated simply because of race.

Sat 3-10-31 Chicago Def.

It's enough to drive a man crazy!

30e 1951

Bronze Relief to Honor 800 Morgan Service Men

Here is sculptor's preliminary sketch of bronze relief, 5 x 10 feet, to be erected in the Memorial Dining Hall at Morgan State College honoring Morgan's 800 men who served in World War II. The bronze figure in the center is Sgt. Carl Chavis, a Morgan athlete killed in action on the Moselle River on Sept. 11, 1944. Twice before he volunteered to cross the river and throw up a smoke screen so that his outfit could construct a bridge to get over safely. Twice he returned, and neither time was he satisfied with the effectiveness of the smoke cover. On the third attempt he was killed. Hans Schuler is the sculptor. The inscription underneath the relief will read: "800 men of Morgan fought against exploitation, oppression and terror. That out of war freedom might sooner become the heritage of all men."

30f 1951

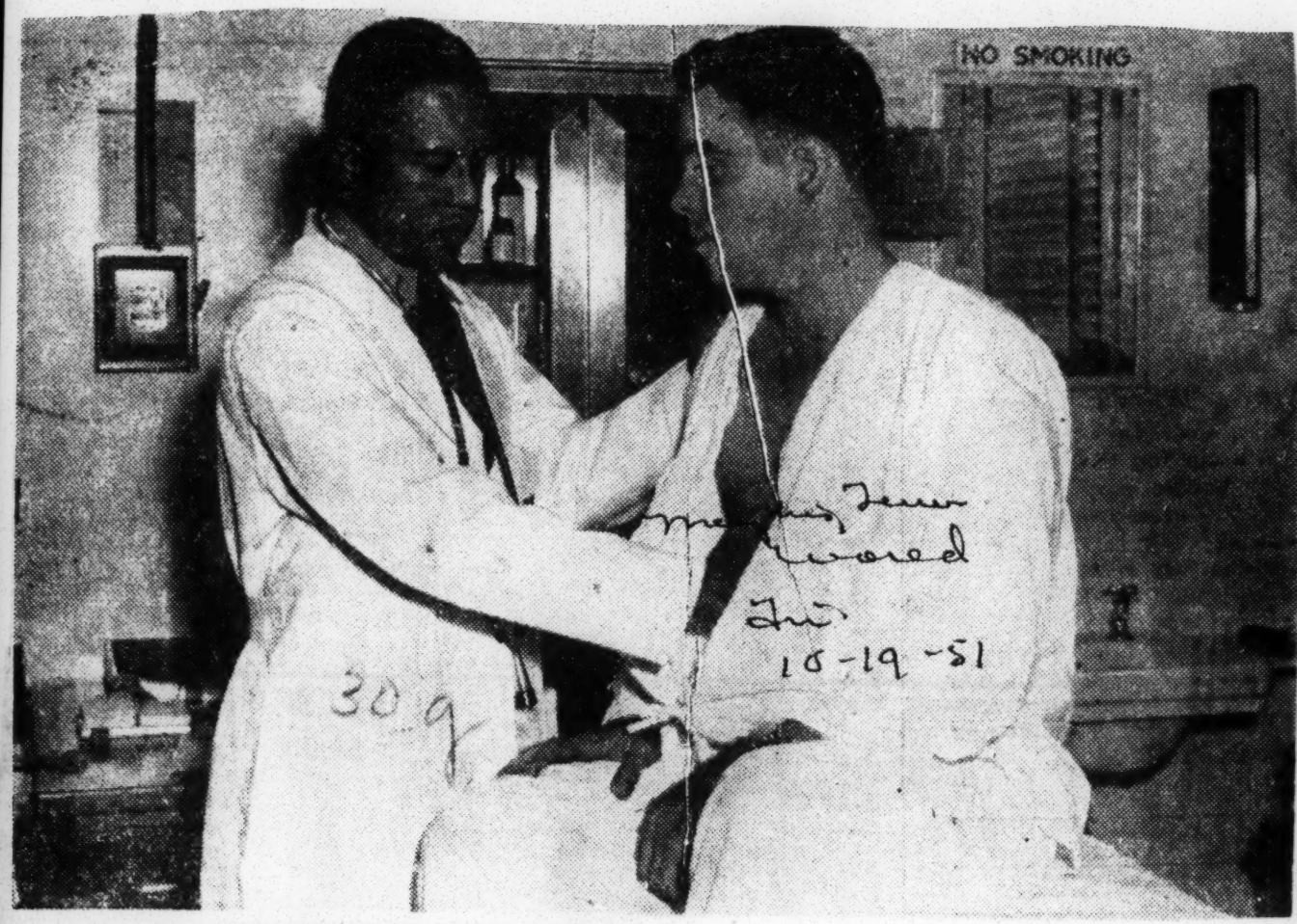
Minn. Guard In Alabama

CAMP RUCKER, Ala. — The 47th (Viking) Infantry Division, made up of Minnesota-North Dakota National Guardsmen, arrived here last week to begin rigid war training.

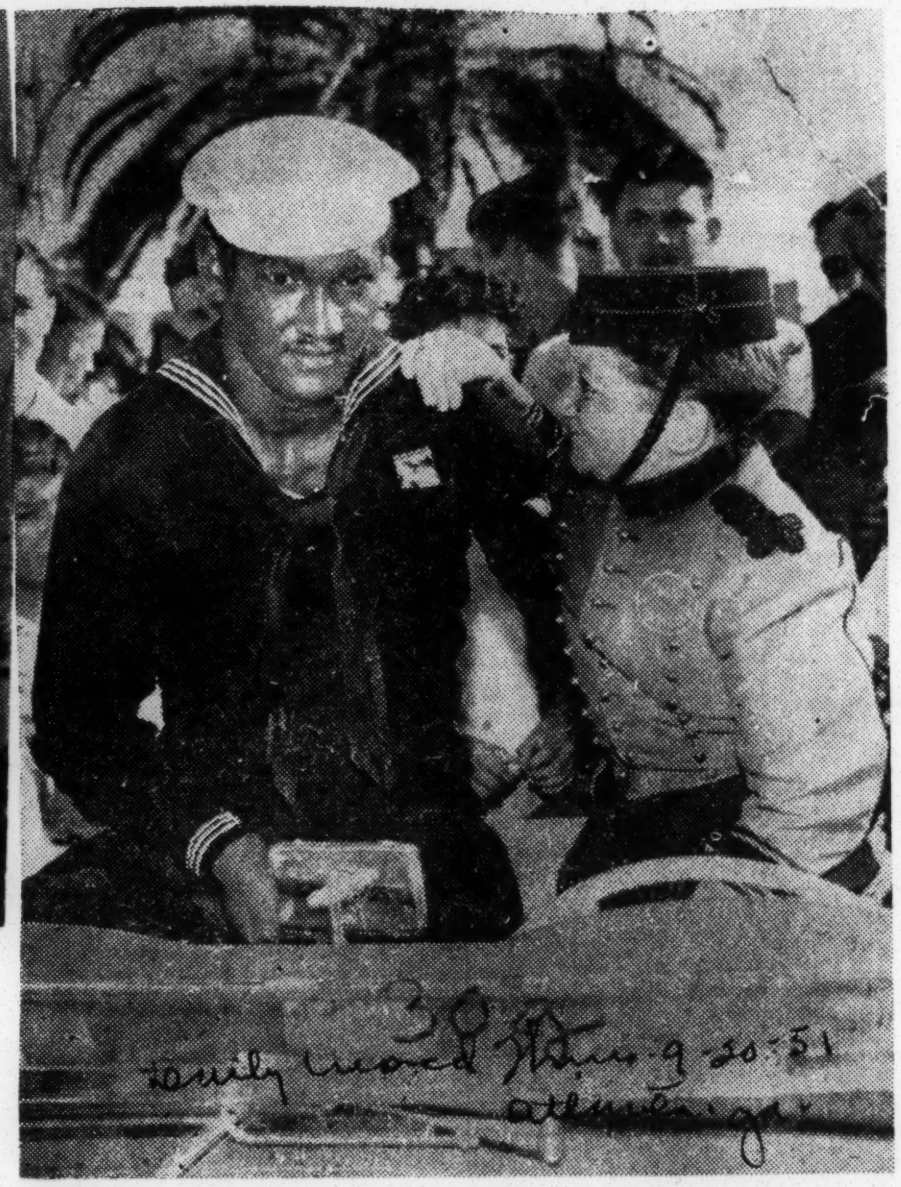
A small number of Negro soldiers were identified among the estimated 15,000 troops of the racially integrated division.

Major James A. Donahue of Minn., public relations officer of the division, told the Defender Sunday that Negro parents back home may rest assured that their sons would not be segregated nor denied any privileges afforded other soldiers while on the post.

The public relations officer said that the military has no control over laws in the towns where the boys might visit on leave.



LT. (jg) JOHN L. HOWARD, Medical Corps, USNR, examines patient at the U. S. Naval Hospital Great Lakes, Ill. The doctor is undergoing his internship at the Naval Training Center hospital. Dr. Howard, who entered the Navy through the V-12 program, was the first Negro graduate of Princeton University, receiving his A. B. Degree from that school during its Bicentiennial anniversary.—Official U. S. Navy Photograph.



ROBERT L. HARRIS, 26, gunner's mate, second class, USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Perry Harris of 322½ 26th South, Seattle, Wash., visited Johnny— the nation's most famous page boy — at the largest Navy Relief Carnival ever presented in San Diego, Calif.

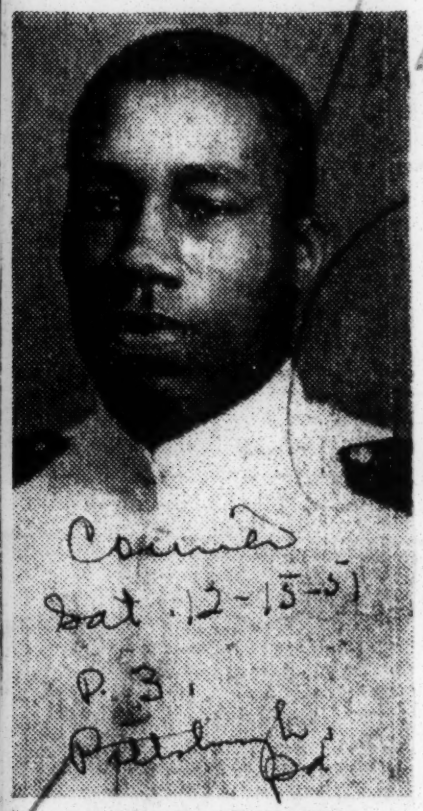
The famous Johnny was in California with the Horace Heidt "Original Youth Opportunity" program which played at the Naval Air Station, San Diego, recently.

They are shown in a British car which will be given away at the Air Station during the Yuletide festivities.

The Heidt show made one "live" broadcast from the station, August 5; televised the National Grand Finals, August 6; and taped a broadcast for future release, August 7.

Harris is attached to the destroyer tender USS Dixie with home port at San Diego.

Young Naval Aviator Nears Golden Wings



FRANK E. PETERSEN
. . . nears Navy wings

WHITING FIELD, MILTON, Fla. — Naval Aviation Cadet Frang E. Petersen, USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Petersen of 1726 Topeka Boulevard, Topeka, Kan., recently completed the first phase of his naval aviation training by taking his solo flight.

Working for his Navy wings of gold and a commission as ensign in the United States Navy, Petersen flew for the first time unescorted by an instructor in the Navy's sturdy SNJ Texan Trainer.

Petersen, who attended Topeka High School, Topeka, Kan., and Washburn University, Topeka, reported for duty at Whiting Field Aug. 21.

Risked Life For Ens. Jesse Brown, First Colored Naval Pilot

Bold Rescue Attempt Wins Highest American Award For Navy Aviator

Journal and Guide Sat. 4-7-51

WASHINGTON—When Navy Pilot Thomas J. Hudner crash-landed his plane in enemy-held North Korea last winter, he thought only of the life of a downed fellow-flyer, but he became the first Navy man of the Korean War to win the Congressional Medal of Honor and struck a major blow at enemy propaganda.

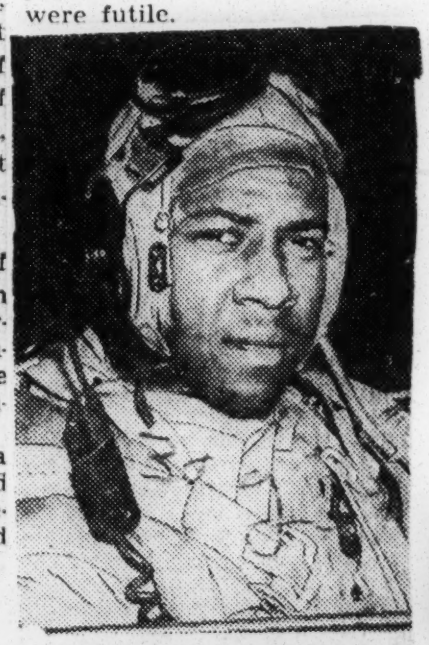
Lt. (jg) Hudner, a native of Fall River, Mass., attached to the USS Leyte, will receive the nation's highest award from President Truman in a White House ceremony on April 13.

Last December he was a member of a Navy squadron which was flying close support over rugged terrain where the Seventh Army and the First Marine Divisions battled along the route of their desperate and epic withdrawal from the Chosin Reservoir.

IN THE SQUADRON was Ensign Jesse Brown, the Navy's first colored aviator and the first American Naval officer to give his life in any war.

Ensign Brown's plane was disabled and crashed in a rough, snow-covered field among the mountains of North Korea. Squadron Commander Richard L. Cevoli saw that Brown was still alive and left Lt. Hudner and another pilot to fly protective cover until a helicopter could be summoned to the rescue.

Flames spurted from the crashed ship and Lt. Hudner crash-landed his own plane to rush to the aid of the downed and injured pilot. The canopy of Brown's plane had been jammed in the crash and Lt. Hudner's efforts to open it were futile.



ENS. JESSE BROWN
FIRST NEGRO NAVAL OFFICER TO DIE

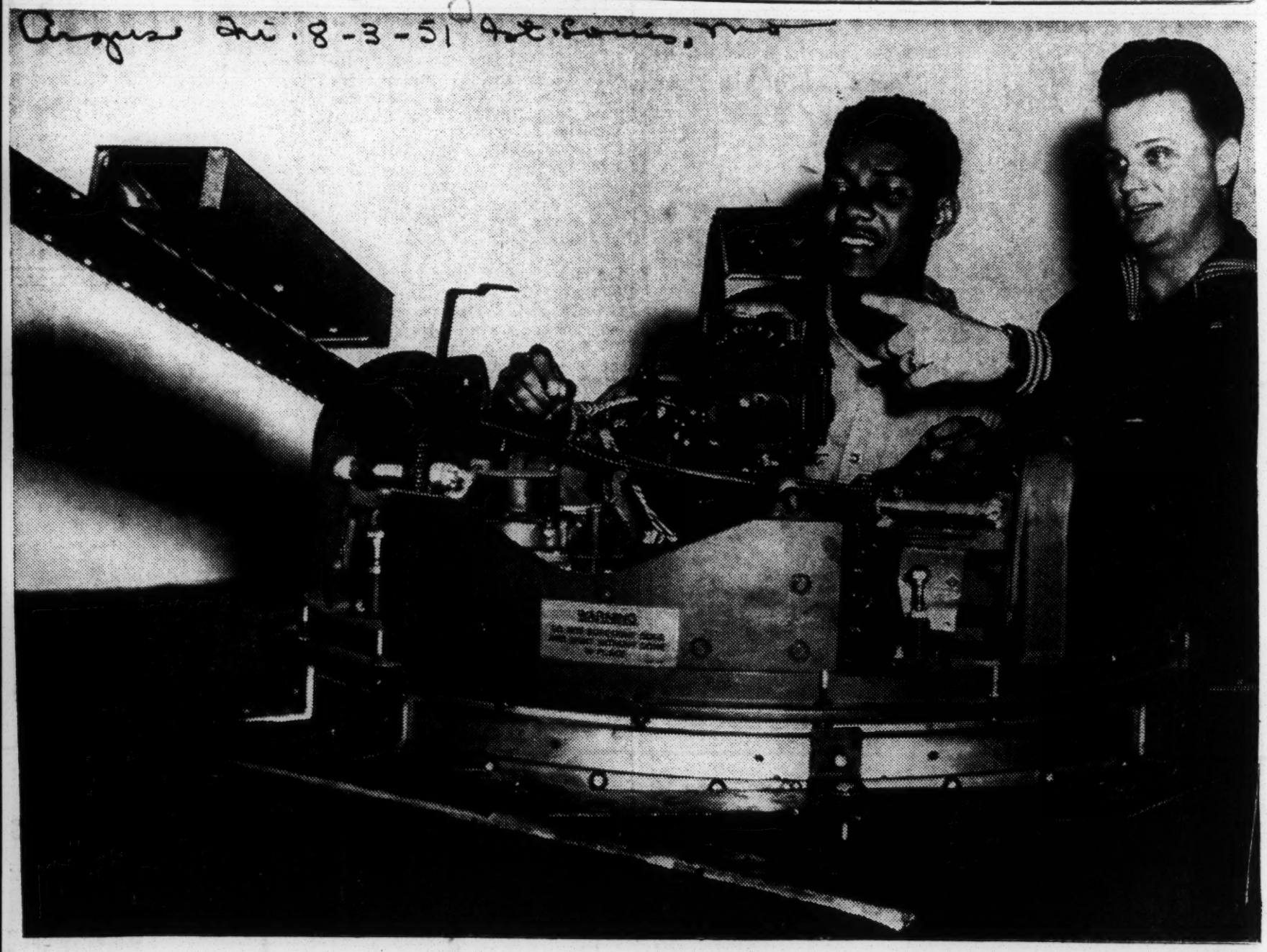
LT. THOS. J. HUDNER
WINS TOP AWARD FOR RESCUE ATTEMPT

Tail Gunner—Navy Chief Steward William B. Goodman of San Francisco has received the DFC for service as a tail gunner on a Navy bomber's thirty-five missions over Korea.—U. S. Navy Photo.

30g 1951

Navymen Work Side By Side In Training

Argus Fri. 8-3-51 St. Louis, Mo



CLARENCE J. LUCAS (right of Fayetteville, Texas, instructs Arthur L. Manor, airman, USN, of San Francisco, California, in the use of a 50-cal. aerial gun at the Airman Training Units, U. S. Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island, Wash. Manor is being given a comprehensive 10-week course which consists of practical work and classroom instruction in the fundamentals of Naval aviation as required of flights crews and maintenance men on the Navy's long-range patrol bombers.

Navyman With Shipmates

When the submarine Queenfish returned to its home port at Pearl Harbor recently, a large group of wives, families and friends of the crew waited to greet the men who had been on a six-month tour of duty in cooperation with the United Nations forces in the Far East. Submariner, Mac B. Butler (center), Steward 2nd Class, USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Easley Butler of Tallulah, La., was met by his Hawaiian wife, the former Miss Elaine Kakor of Hilo, Hawaii (right) and his grandmother, Mrs. Ora Lee Pitts (left), formerly of Atlanta, Ga. Steward Butler, who has had over seven years of overseas service, is a qualified submariner, a graduate of the Submarine School, New London, Conn. He is a recipient of the Victory, China Service and the recent Korean Service Medals; the Philippine Liberation, with one star, Japanese Occupation, Navy Unit Commendation, American Defense, American Theatre and Asiatic-Pacific Ribbons. He is also entitled to wear the Submarine Combat Insignia with five stars and the Good Conduct Medal with one star.

CAPT. E. M. ELLER, USN, commanding officer of the heavy cruiser USS Albany takes time out from his busy routine to pose with three stewards under his command who were recently advanced in rate. From left to right they are: Maximono Padilla, steward, third class, USN, of the Philippine Islands; Wilber Pickett, steward, third class, USN, husband of Mrs. Alena Pickett of 1382 East 22nd street, Los Angeles, Calif.; Capt. Eller and Felixberto Castro, steward, third class, USN, of Philadelphia, Pa.—(ANP).

30g 1951

TAN OFFICER MAKES HISTORY:

Sent to Naval Academy Post Graduate School

Afro-American Sat. 6-16-51

WASHINGTON (NNPA)— For the first time in the history of the U.S. Naval Academy, a colored officer will enter its Post Graduate School. The Army is sending him there.

The officer is Maj. Clarence M.

MAJOR DAVENPORT

Davenport, whom the Army considers outstanding—so much so that in 1947 he was moved above his class on the promotion list.

Major Davenport, an artillery officer, has been detailed to the Chemical Corps to take a course in radiological defense engineering. It is a three-year course. He will spend six weeks at the Army Chemical Center at Edgewood, Md., and from there will go to the Post Graduate School at Annapolis for a year. 6-16-51

Upon completion of his study at the Naval Academy, he probably will be sent to the University of California or some other university for further study.

Jumped 1157 Men

Because the Army considers him an outstanding officer, Major Davenport was moved on the promotion list above persons who entered the serviee in 1941 and jumped 1157 men above the No. 1 man of his West Point class.

An Army spokesman explained Friday that this was done in the Army's readjustment in 1947 as a result of the Personnel Ace of Personnel Act of that year.

Major Davenport has a brilliant war record. Graduating from the U.S. Military Academy in January, 1943, he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army and served in the South Pacific for over three and a half years. He reached the rank of major in 1945.

Rep. George D. O'Brien, (Dem., Mich.) appointed Major Davenport to the Military Academy in 1939. Born in Arkansas, Major Davenport moved to Detroit when he was about three years old.

Since World War II, he has served as assistant professor of Hampton Institute (1946-4), and at Florida A. and M. College (1948-50.) Last year he attended the advanced course in artillery at Fort Sill, and Fort Bliss, Okla.

Major Davenport married the former Yolande Bradfield, also of Detroit, in 1943. They have a daughter, Elizabeth, 3½ years old.

Birmingham, Ala. Ward 6-15-51

ENSIGN ALBERT FLOYD, JR.

SEASONED NAVAL PILOT -- Ensign Albert Floyd, Jr., (above) of theh United States Naval Reserve, who resides at P. O. Box 99, Cardova, Alabama, says he wants to fly the navy night fighter plane, F99-5N, super fast model next. Reared by his grandmother, Mrs Lena Floyd, of Cardova, Ensign Floyd is presently assigned to the Fleet's all-weather training unit Naval Air Station, Key West, Fla. There he is flying the navy night fighter plane F6F-5N.

He entered naval air cadet training at the Atlanta, Georgia, station while enrolled at Morehouse College, Atlanta, as a sophomore in August 1949. Upon completion of his pilot training at Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida, in March 1951, he was commissioned ensign (equivalent to army lieutenant).

One of two Negroes in a graduating class of more than 200, he smiled "Flight School was rough training but I liked it."

Negro Officer Will Enter U. S. Naval School

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—For the first time in the history of the United States Naval Academy a colored officer will enter the post graduate school. The Army is sending him there.

Courier 6-9-51

The officer is Major Clarence M. Davenport, whom the Army considers outstanding—so much so that in 1947 he was moved above his class on the promotion list.

Major Davenport, an artillery officer, has been detailed to the Chemical Corps to take a course in radiological defense engineering. It is a three year course. Major Davenport will spend six weeks at the Army Chemical Center at Edgewood, Maryland, and from there he will go to the post graduate school at Annapolis for a year.

Upon completion of his study at the Naval Academy, he probably will be sent to the University of California or some other university for further study.

Negro Officer Will Enter United States Naval School

Pittsburgh Courier 6-9-51

WASHINGTON ,D. C. —(NNPA)—For the first time in the history of the United States Naval Academy, a colored officer will enter the Post Graduate School. The Army is sending him there.

The officer is Major Clarence M. Davenport, whom the Army considers outstanding—so much so that in 1947 he was moved above his class on the promotion list.

Major Davenport, an artillery officer, has been detailed to the Chemical Corps to take a course in radiological defense engineering. It is a three-year course. Major Davenport will spend six weeks at the Army Chemical Center at Edgewood, Maryland, and from there he will go to the Post Graduate School at Annapolis for a year.

Upon completion of his study at the Naval Academy, he probably will be sent to the University of California or some other university for further study.

Because the Army consider him an outstanding officer, Major Davenport was moved on the promotion list above persons who entered the service in 1941 and jumped 1.157 men above the No. 1 man of his West Point class. An Army spokesman last Friday explained that this was done in the Army's readjustment in 1947 as a result of the Personnel Act of that year.

Major Davenport has a brilliant war record. Graduating from the United States Military Academy in January, 1943, he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army and served in the South Pacific for over three and a half years. He reached the rank of major in 1945.

Representative George D. O'Brien, Democrat, of Michigan, appointed Major Davenport to the Military Academy in 1939. Born in Arkansas, Major Davenport moved to Detroit when he was about three years old. Sun. 6-3-51

Since World War II, Major Davenport has served as assistant professor of military science and tactic at Hampton Institute (1946-48) and at Florida A. and M. College (1948-50). Last year he attended the advanced course in artillery at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and Fort Bliss.

Major Davenport was married to the former Yolande Bradfield, also of Detroit, in 1943. They have a daughter, Elizabeth, 3½ years old to its original site about three years ago.

Rev. Henson established this institution after escaping from slavery with his wife and four children. The funds for the school came from both British and American sympathizers. The institute consisted of a sawmill, school, and blacksmith shop and reportedly ex-slaves studied there half a day in the class rooms and spent the remaining hours in practical work.

First Colored Princeton Grad Serving With Navy

GREAT LAKES, Ill.—Princeton University's first colored graduate is now undergoing internship at the U. S. Naval Training Center, in Great Lakes, Ill.

Lt. (jg) John L. Howard, Medical Corps, USNR, was graduated in 1947 from Princeton University with an A. B. degree during the year of that school's Bicentiennial anniversary, and is now the only Negro doctor attached to the Great Lakes Naval Hospital.

He reported to the hospital in July, this year, and will complete his internship in June, 1952.

"I have a deep respect for Naval medicine as I see it practiced here at the Great Lakes Naval Hospital," said Dr. Howard, adding, "We have a stimulating grueling program headed by well trained Naval men and complemented by outstanding civilian consultants on the staffs of nearby University Hospitals."

DR. HOWARD first entered the Navy through the V-12 program while taking a pre-medical course at Columbia University at New York. At Columbia, he won a Varsity "C" in track while carrying a full program of pre-medical and liberal arts courses.

In June, 1945, he was transferred to Princeton. Following his separation from the V-12 program in October, 1945, he received a fall scholarship at Princeton which he held until graduation.

He was commissioned an Ensign, Hospital Personnel, in the Naval Reserves in July, 1946. In April this year, he was commissioned a Lieutenant (junior grade) in the Medical Corps, USNR.

Dr. Howard is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Howard of Springfield, Mass., and the husband of the former Miss Mary Graves of Montclair, N. J.

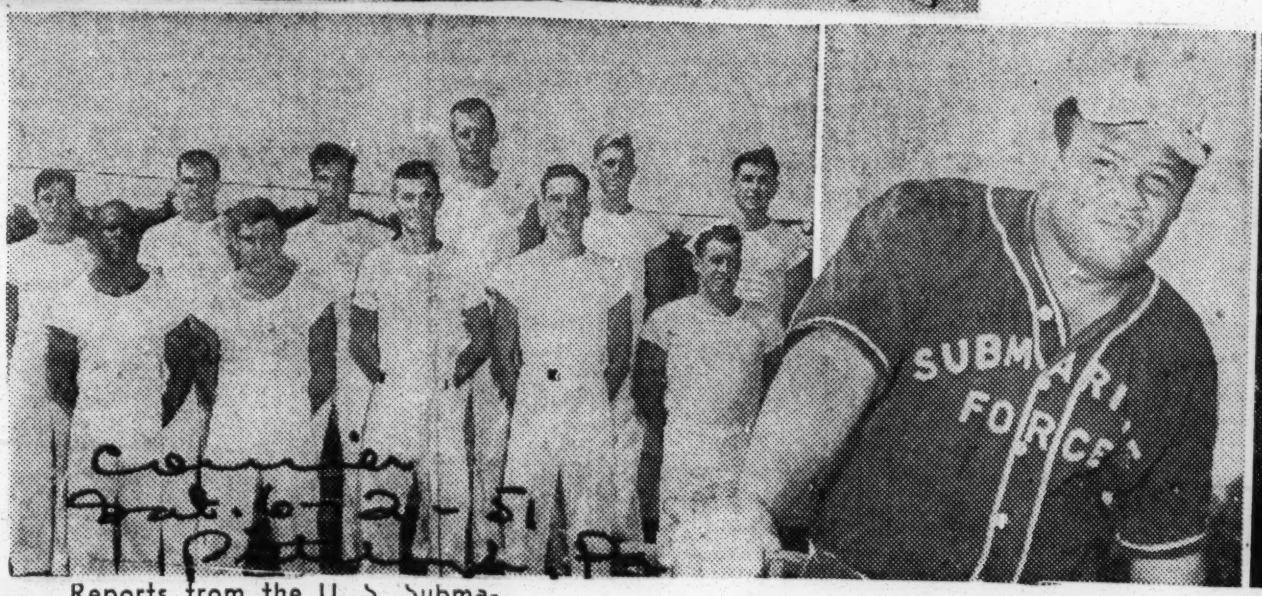
The Howards are presently making their home at 421 Jackson street, Glencoe, Ill.

Lt. (jg) John L. Howard, Medical Corps, USNR, examines a patient at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Great Lakes, Ill. The doctor is undergoing his internship at the Naval Training Center hospital.

Dr. Howard, who entered the Navy through the V-12 program, was the first Negro graduate of Princeton University, receiving his A. B. degree from that school during its bicentiennial anniversary.

30g 1951

Integration Works Where They Train Men Who Go Under the Sea in Submarines



Submarine Men—Reports from the U. S. Submarine Base at New London, Conn., show that integration is being practiced, as indicated in center and extreme right photos. Extreme left: SD/1 Wallace Coleman receives the key to the newly remodeled White Hat Club from Rear Admiral Stuart Murray. Coleman headed the committee chosen by the men which runs the club—the base service club for sailors. Second from left is Capt. Charles C. Triebel, the base commander. The men swear by him, and credit him with the fair practices at the installation. Second from right: Chief Steward James Ball, the Atlantic Fleet's "outstanding softball player," who also held two Navy boxing championships. A veteran of sixteen years' service, he wears the Silver Star "for gallantry in action."—U. S. Navy Photos.

Navy Employee Receives $35 Check

Weekly Post. 8-4-51

Clarence Dalcour, U. S. Navy employee, receives a $35.00 check and congratulations from Capt. A. A. Clarkson, USN, at a special ceremony at the Algiers Naval Station last week. Dalcour was awarded the $35.00 for his beneficial suggestion of a time tracer to be used in accounting. Dalcour is employed as an accounting clerk in the Supply and Fiscal Office, at the Algiers Naval Station. It is estimated that the use of Dalcour's invention will save the government $640.00 annually. His suggestion has been forwarded to Washington, D. C., for possible patent action. Dalcour resides at 3300 Piety St., New Orleans. (Official U. S. Navy Photo.)

30g 1951

Integration Works At Naval Air Station In Pensacola

By JAMES L. HICKS
NNPA Correspondent On Tour Of Army, Navy, and Air Force Installations

NAVAL AIR TRAINING COMMAND, PENSACOLA, Fla.—In the traditions of the sea, the highest praise one can bestow on a naval operation is to flash it a signal of "well done", and it is with the sincere desire to reflect the highest credit that this writer is saying "well done" to the officers and enlisted personnel of the Naval Air training Command here at Pensacola, Florida after making a thorough study of its part in "Operation Integration."

To those familiar with the language of the sea it will be understood that a tribute of "well done" to the NATC for the way it has integrated its colored personnel simply means that the program has been carried out in the letter and the spirit of President Truman's directive on integration.

But to those unfamiliar with naval parlance "well done" might not be superlative enough to explain just how thorough and efficiently colored people have been made a part of the naval team here, and so the following elaboration of just how the Navy has done it is recorded for their benefit.

Here at the NATC, integration of colored and whites is so much a part of operations that both colored and white personnel here are often surprised and sometimes puzzled that anyone inquires about it. Its just the accepted mode and everyone acts as though its the only way to do things.

It begins at the top with Vice Admiral John Dale Price who commands the NATC, and it goes all the way down to pert, petite, Wave Marlynn E. Johnson of 440 West Street, Port Chester, New York, who after only eight months in the Waves is proudly saying "I'm an old salt — and there is no place like the Navy."

"I'M JUST AN OLD SALT", says pretty Marlynn Johnson, one of the most popular of all Waves stationed at the Naval Air Training Command at Pensacola, Florida, where she is a member of the educational department. In the Navy just eight months. Marlynn likes her complete integration at the NATC base so much she told Jimmy Hicks, "I'm just an old salt. Tell all the girls if they really want the life, join the Navy." She is the only colored Wave at Navy's Corry airfield near Pensacola. She lives at 440 West St., Port Chester, N. Y.

Settles on Paratroopers

N. C. Youth, at 21, Joins Third Branch

Courier Sat. 2-10-51

CAMP LEJEUNE, N. C.—Jesse P. Bass, 24-year-old Marine corporal, has probably had the most varied military service for a man his age of any person to shoulder a gun for Uncle Sam.

At least this is the impression of his buddies here at Camp Lejeune. Bass enlisted in the Navy at the outbreak of World War II and was assigned to submarine duty. In 1946, he was discharged and after a brief spell of civilian life, he joined the Marine Corps.

After completing his enlistment with the Leathernecks in 1948, this veteran fighting man of twenty-one years of age swapped in his drapes and tabs for a pair of the Army's paratrooper boots.

IN "FOR KEEPS"

In October, Bass packed up his urban effects and left his Durham home again, this time for keeps, he said.

"Yep, I've seen 'em all now and I know the best deal," Bass said as he affectionately regarded the "cabbage" over the right pocket of his snappy Marine blouse, "and I'm in this time to stay."

Bass left his Hillside High School classmates just before graduation to enlist in the Navy. "I guess I just like excitement," he said when asked why he was in such a hurry to get in the fight. His obliging Uncle Sam provided just the spine-tingling experiences calculated to quench the most hardy craving for dangerous adventure.

GETS SUB DUTY

He was assigned to a submarine and sent prowling off the coasts of Siapan, Guam, Midway, Okinawa, Iwo Jima, Japan and the Philippines.

While flirting with certain eternity on the USS Bang and the USS Tambor, Bass and his mates eliminated fifty-seven enemy vessels. An ear condition brought an end to his submarine service and he was discharged in 1948.

"It wasn't long after I was out before I got the itch for some more excitement. A friend suggested the Paratroopers and I signed up with the Eighty-second Airbourne at Fort Bragg."

LIKES EXCITEMENT

Corporal Bass looks, acts and actually talks like a sane, peaceful man. Without the uniform on he would look a lot like a sophomore halfback, but his ideas of fun and excitement are enough to raise goose pimples.

"The airborne," he shrugged, "oh, it was all right, not too much fun though. I made twenty-seven jumps, it was as simple as falling out of a plane.

This young daredevil has never been injured, why he can't even remember a sick day.

Bass is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Bass of Durham.

LIKES EXCITEMENT — Jesse P. Bass, 21, Durham, N. C., youngster, at an age when most youths are just getting into the armed services, has service in three branches—the Navy (submarine service), the Marines; and now the paratroopers.

Atlanta Navy Lieutenant Here From "Big Mo" Duty

Courier 2-10-51

Navy Lieutenant (JG) Joseph T. Brooks is currently in Atlanta visiting relatives and friends. The youthful junior officer from the U. S. S. Missouri is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Brooks, Sr., former Atlanta residents. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks are currently living in Alabama where Mr. Brooks is registrar at Alabama State College.

Lieutenant Brooks was commissioned Ensign in January, 1949 while still a member of the Naval Reserve. At that time, he was an instructor at Atlanta's Booker T. Washington High School. He was called to active duty in October 1950.

He received his present rank in April of this year and is Communication Watch Officer and Junior Division Officer for the Communication Division aboard ten "Big Mo." He is the only Negro officer aboard the famous battleship.

He stated that among the twenty-seven hundred persons aboard the ship, there are several Negroes serving in various capacities. In his capacity, he is required to look after the personnel problems of the 86 enlisted men under his command — only one of whom is a Negro.

Questioned about the opportunity for advancement for Negroes in the Navy, Lt. Brooks said: "The opportunity for one's advancement in the United States Navy is based on his training, aptitude and achievement. Therefore, the chances of one becoming a commissioned officer in the Navy are greater if he has successfully completed at least two years of college training at a good college."

He will leave Atlanta next week for Montgomery where he will be joined by his brother, Oliver. Lt. Brooks will report back to duty next Friday afternoon in Virginia.

Dixie School Bias Socked By Marines

M/Sgt. and Mrs. Ch... Britt with their daughter, Ethel, 14, at Quantico Marine Base, Va.

Integration at Quantico Presages New Policy

By STANLEY ROBERTS

QUANTICO MARINE BASE, Va.—Reactionary white Southerners watched with futility a significant and far-reaching Government move in education last week when a colored girl was admitted to the Quantico Marine Base School for children of base personnel here despite a Virginia law calling for segregation in public schools.

And thus the tradition that the Southern jim-crow advocates armed forces must respect Dixie are angry and resentful about jim-crow laws is no more!

the development but can do little about race politics on Government land and their anger is increased as they vision other integration innovations planned for the near future by the expanding armed forces.

ROUTINE PROCEDURE

The girl, Ethel Britt, 14, daughter of M/Sgt. and Mrs. Charles Britt, was admitted to the ninth grade Wednesday in what the base commander termed "a routine procedure."

But this was more than a "routine procedure" to many. It shook Dixie politicans and status quo educators from center to circumference. It caused them great concern and dismay, because if this plan of educating white and Negro children together at the elementary and high school levels succeeds (as it probably will), the props will be knocked from under their arguments that the races cannot intermingle in public schools in the South.

When jim-crow advocates set up a protest over the week-end, high Pentagon officials in Washington explained to them that the Quantico School is on Federal property, financed entirely by Federal funds and operated under Federal authority.

THROWS IN SPONGE

When pressure was turned on R. Worth Peters, superintendent of Prince William County Schools, in which the Quantico Base is located, he threw in the sponge and said the county exercised no authority whatever at the Marine school.

The first colored student at the school, Ethel took her place in a class of about thirty-five.

There are about 350 students enrolled. Base officials said Ethel was the first pupil of her race only because there had been no applicants before. Admission of the girl was in line with the base's non-segregation policy, which is adhered to throughout the entire operations here. The girl had previously attended Dunbar High School at Little Rock, Ark.

Sailor Saves Missouri From Possible Disaster

GREAT LAKES, Ill. — The alertness of a sailor was credited recently with possibly preventing the historic battleship USS Missouri from being struck by a floating enemy mine in Korea.

Walter Hall, seaman, USN, son of Mrs. Evelyn Harrains of 6947 Kinsman Road, Cleveland, Ohio, was the sailor.

The incident occurred while Hall was standing a mine lookout watch aboard the 45,000-ton ship, operating at that time with Task Force 77 off the East Coast of Korea.

"I had just come on watch," Hall explained, "and was adjusting the binoculars to fit my eyes. I started to make a sweep of my assigned search area—and suddenly I spotted a large black object floating dead ahead on a collision bearing with the ship.

"I wasn't sure what it was," he continued, "but I decided to take no chances and passed the word to the bridge."

The Missouri immediately changed course and narrowly missed the floating mine. A message was then flashed to an escorting destroyer which took the mine underfire, exploding it with a tremendous burst.

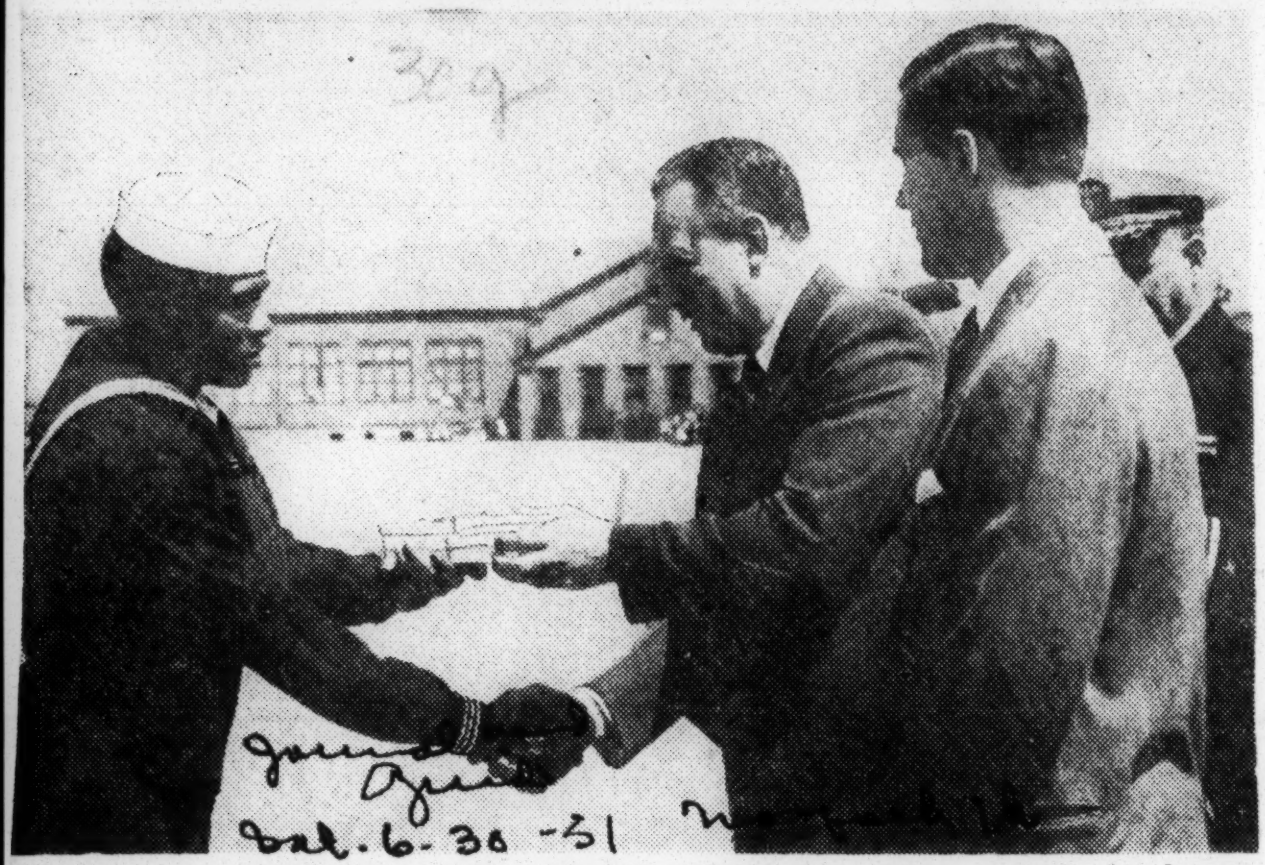
For his alertness, Hall was commended by the Missouri's commanding officer, Capt. Irving T. Duke, USN, of Richmond, Va. When his ship returned to Japan, he was given a special three-day liberty.

SEAMAN WALTER HALL

30g 1951

DORIE MILLER FOUNDATION TROPHY—Is presented to Lt. (jg) Thomas Hudner, USN, by Lt. D. D. Nelson, USN, at elaborate ceremonies in Chicago recently. This is a replica of the larger trophy now held by the U.S. Navy and is the first permanent trophy given by the organization. Left to right are Lieutenant Dennis D. Nelson, USN, Office of information, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., Mrs. Posie Matthew, Pres. War Mothers Unit 129, Mrs. Anna Finn, Pres. State of Illinois War Mothers, Lieutenant (jg) Thomas J. Hudner, USN and Elmer L. Fowler, Pres. Dorie Miller Foundation, Chicago, Illinois.

West Virginia Navy Recruit Wins Honor Certificate



Frederick L. Hairston, seaman recruit, USN, had a triple distinction recently. Not only was he presented with the Honor Certificate and engraved bracelet for being honorman of his graduating company, but Harold "Red" Grange presented it to him. Another football great, Johnny Lujack, looks on. Hairston is the son of Mrs. Nellie B. Hairston of Rand, W. Va.

Reliably Wrong

WITH THE NORMAL sins of any Federal agency being what they are, it seems like hitting below the belt to infect them with further violation of principal under the nebulous banner of 'it is reliably reported,' when a casual move offa the ole' rusty dusty, and a twist of the dial is all you need. Like the other day we saw an indictment against Navy's integration policy which claimed the service had only 17 Negro officers, none of them assigned aboard ship. From the Navy itself we find there are 27 Negro Navy officers and 3 Negro Marine officers. Of these Lt. John Lee, USN, is assigned aboard the USS Toledo and Lt. Joseph Brooks, USN, is assigned as a cryptographic specialists aboard the USS Missouri. Lt. Sam Gravely, presently assigned to recruiting, shortly will enroll in communications school to replace Lt. Lee aboard the Toledo. Lee will be assigned to shore duty. Which reminds us that Lt. Dennis Nelson, USN, will report at Fort Slocum, N. Y., on January 8, for 2 months' training at the Armed Forces Information School after which he'll be reassigned to the Navy Secretary's office as an information assistant . . . Navy will give its ROTC examinations on December 8. This'll be an excellent opportunity for Negro boys long on educational hope and short on cash to make a try.

Wings for a Marine—Lieut. Frank E. Peterson, first Negro marine commissioned officer to complete a naval flight training course at Pensacola, Fla., is shown having his wings pinned in by Miss Evelyn Dubose of Pensacola. Lieutenant Peterson is the son of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Peterson of Topeka, Kan.

Kansan Takes Oath As First Marine Pilot

PENSACOLA, Fla.—The United States Marine Corps last Thursday swore in Lieut. Frank E. Petersen, jr. of Topeka, Kan. as its first naval aviator.

Admiral J. P. Whitney, in charge of naval air basic training, presented Lt. Peterson with his commission in a ceremony at the Naval Air Station here.

Peterson is the fourth Negro Naval aviator, but the first to receive the commission in the Marine Corps from the Naval Aviation Cadet program at the Pensacola naval station.

Mrs. Brown Thanks Lieutenant for Heroic Effort

Mrs. Daisy P. Brown, wife of the late Ensign Jesse Leroy Brown, Navy pilot, who died in his burning plane after being shot down in enemy territory while on a bombing mission in Korea, shakes hands with Lt. (J.g.) T. J. Hudner Jr., who is wearing the Congressional Medal of Honor presented to him by Prsident Truman at the White House Friday. Lt. Hudner crash landed his plane in enemy territory and attempted to save Ensign Brown's life at the risk of losing his own. Mrs. Brown came here from Hattiesburg, Miss., for the White House presentation.

Ensign Brown Given Praise At Ceremony

QUONSET POINT, R. I.—The 2,000 pilots, officers, and men who served with the late Ensign Jesse P. Brown, first Negro naval pilot, on the Carrier Leyte, regarded him as "one helluva swell guy."

These were the words of Commander Walter F. Madden, head of the air group on the Leyte on which Ens. Brown served, and Lieutenant Commander Dougald Neil, Brown's skipper, as they announced Friday that the officers and men of the Carrier, now docked here after returning from Korea, have contributed $2,700 to a fund to aid the future education of Ens. Brown's four-year-old daughter, Pamela.

Comdr. Madden, a native of Cleveland, Ohio, said that the idea had originated with Brown's fellow pilots, and it soon spread throughout the carrier. When they returned from the Korean theatre, the two top officers immediately contacted Mrs. Brown, and she liked the idea, Comdr. Madden told the Amsterdam News.

Scholarship Fund

He said that little Pamela Brown will receive the fund for college when she grows up. If she doesn't go to college, the money, now [redacted] ck bank, will provide a scholarship fund at Tuskegee Institute.

Meanwhile in Washington Friday, President Truman bestowed the Congressional Medal of Honor, the nation's highest military award, on Navy Pilot Thomas J. Hudner, of Fall River, Mass., for his "conspicuous gallantry" in a futile attempt to rescue Ens. Brown, his squadron mate, from a flaming plane in enemy-held North Korean territory last December 5.

More than a hundred persons stood in ceremonious approval in the White House rose garden outside President Truman's office, as the President read the citation for the award and then placed around Lt. Hunder's neck, the blue ribbon to which the medal was attacked.

Significantly spotted among the interested onlookers was Mrs. Daisy Pearl Brown of Hattiesburg, Miss., wife of the first Negro Naval Officer to die in any American war. She posed for several pictures, and was the first, after President Truman, to congratulate the first Navy man to receive the nation's highest decoration in the Korean War.

Risked His Life

The citation to Lt. Hudner said that he risked his life trying to save Ensign Jesse Brown, the Navy's first Negro officer and aviator. Ens. Brown's plane, hit by anti-aircraft fire, went down near the Changin Reservoir in North Korea. Ens. Brown was injured and could not get out of the cockpit. Lt. Hudner circled the stricken pilot to protect him from Chinese troops in the vicinity. When Ens. Brown's plane beban to burn, Lt. Hudner crash-landed and ran to help him.

He tried to pull Ens. Brown from the wreckage. Unable to do so, he packed snow around the fuselage to keep the flames from the cockpit, in which Ens. Brown was trapped.

Lt. Hudner was joined by a marine helicopter pilot, Lt. Charley Ward, of Troy, Ala. They worked with fire extinguishers and axes in an effort to extricate their comrade, but he died before they could save him.

Widow, HST, Hero—Mrs. Daisy B. Brown, left, widow of the late Ensign Jesse L. Brown, Naval flier who lost his life in Korea, is shown with President Truman and Lieut. (jg) Thomas J. Hudner, right, after the latter had received the Navy's first Congressional Medal of Honor during the Korean conflict in recognition of his vain effort to rescue the Negro pilot after he was trapped in his burning plane behind enemy lines last December. The presentation took place at the White House.

STILL RAILROADED TO GALLEY:

No Colored Officers Aboard Leyte; Seamen Integrated

Afro-American Sat. 1-27-51 Baltimore, Md.

By MILTON A. SMITH
NNPA Pool Correspondent
(Copyright 1950. Reproduction Forbidden in whole or part)

ABOARD U.S. LEYTE: — There are no colored officers aboard this vast sea going landing field and hangar, and many of the 100 or more colored seamen are still cooking or serving food to their shipmates.

But, even at that, colored seamen said the Navy is doing a "job" on integration because some of them are barbers, watertenders, gunners mates, and "strikers" for various skilled jobs.

"A "striker" is an aspirant for a rating.

Still 'Railroaded' to Galley

Biggest gripe these seamen have is that colored personnel are still "railroaded" into the galley. They complain that recruiting officers automatically send them to the traditional jobs on shipboard.

Several men commended Captain Thomas Sisson of Mississippi for permitting them to transfer to other departments and for being "pretty hard, but damned fair" in judging any situation that arose and for carrying out integration on shipboard.

When you pen a couple of thousand men together on a ship, even a big craft like the Leyte, it gets tiny. In order to understand this, you have to think of the Leyte as a two-deck vessel.

Sleeping Quarters Not Ideal

The top two decks are for aircraft —landing field and service deck beneath. An airplane is a pretty big thing. They take up plenty of space even with the wings folded. The rest of the ship is machinery and a storage warehouse.

Below decks there is not a great deal of room for living. Sailors sleep in bunks placed in corners and compartments throughout the ship.

Human beings get irritable when they are copped up and have to see the same faces day in and day out.

Some of these irritations are expressed in an occasional brawl over the use of an insulting race term. Brawls like this never reach the captain for disciplinary action.

Settled in Crews' Quarters

"We handle them when and how they arise," a colored seaman said while his shipmates laughed and recounted instances in which shipboard disputes were settled in the crews' quarters.

Despite the tendency to limit colored personnel to jobs as waiters in the officers' mess and other similar chores, there is no evidence of segregation in sleeping or eating accommodations.

It was also difficult to locate colored personnel because they were scattered over the ship and also because on paper the Navy has "integrated."

"On paper" because it was difficult for the personnel officer to pull out the name cards of colored sailors.

Examples of the diversity of jobs held by colored seamen are:

Willie Corethers, fireman; Harold Garrett, driver; Eugene Griffin, Bo'sn's Mate 2nd Class; Lorenzo Kennedy, seaman; Herbert Lovett, technician, navigation instruments; Sigmund Malesza, storekeeper; Hamp Spates, Bo'sn's Mate 1st class; Daniel Williams, storekeeper; Dewitt Williams, and Vernon Williams, seamen. They are not relatives.

Other Seamen Listed

Other colored seamen are:

Nathaniel Steplight, 24, a fireman who actually works as a refrigeration mechanic. Steplight lives at 644 Broad St., Harrisburg, Pa. Asked if he wanted letters from state - side girls he said: "What are you talking about? Do I want letters? Hell, yes!"

Roy L. Byrd, 20, of 1615 Una St., San Diego, Calif., is growing a beard. He is also the only colored "plane captain" and is responsible for the mechanical performance of one fighter craft. Byrd is growing a beard because he doesn't "like to shave anyhow."

In Charge of Mixed Outfit

Lyniol C. Scott, 20, of Smithville, Va. — no street number, "Just Smithville," is a boilerman.

"My job is to stand in the boiler room where I'm in charge of a mixed outfit. Oh, sometimes somebody says something I don't like, but generally they are sorry afterwards and I let it go."

Another fireman is George L. Barnes, 22, 1070 Bergen St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

"I love mail. In fact, I just eat it up, man. Tell those dames to write to me. And, tell Miss Corrine McCormack, 273 Reid Ave., Brooklyn, of course, that her little fellow is still crazy about her."

Jerry Thompkins, 21, 2517 Wyandotte St., Pittsburgh, is an electrician. Jacob Brice, 33, lived at 2503 Flora St., Kansas City, Mo. with his wife, Ersey, and their nine year old son, Cornelius. Brice is a senior barber.

He says colored personnel generally "sit in my chair" when they come in for a haircut although they could sit anywhere. "I guess they think a white barber could not do a good job."

Gilbert Blizzard, 26, of Lawrenceville, Va., is a torpedoman, another job previously denied colored seamen.

John F. Davis, 31, 426 W. 147th St., NYC, is a boilerman second class. His watch puts him over 10 white seamen "and we get along fine."

'Better Than Army'

These men had been afloat 51 days. All of them want mail addressed to them c-o Fleet Postmaster, San Francisco, U.S.S. Leyte. Mail is delivered at sea.

All of them feel that as sailors they get a better deal than foot soldiers.

"We get three hot meals a day. All the coffee we can drink, medical and dental attention right here waiting and a warm, dry bunk to sleep in. It's a lot better than Army life."

First Negro Navy Pilot Dies In Korea

Baltimore Sun 1-13-51

HATTIESBURG, Miss., Jan. — Special- Ensign Jesse P. Brown has earned the tragic distinction of being the first Negro Naval officer to die in combat in the history of the United States.

He died trapped in his burning plane after being forced down in the Chosin Reservoir area by enemy hits, a Navy announcement said this week. He was the first Negro to fly combat with the Navy and the only Negro Naval aviator to fight in Korea.

Ensign Brown grew up a typical Negro farm boy, performing the usual chores of chopping wood, plowing and hoeing. His flair for hard work won him scholastic honors in high school and college.

He lived quietly, attended church regularly and lived by the motto, "God will fix everything."

Capt. Thomas U. Sission, commanding officer of Brown's carrier, described Ensign Brown as one of the "best pilots in the air group."

His death came as he sat helpless in his grounded plane in a rough battle field despite heroic efforts of another Navy pilot to land under enemy fire and save him.

Bitterly grieving Brown's death were his invalid father, his mother, four brothers and youthful wife, Daisy, mother of his two-year-old daughter.

"He was the easiest person to get along with I ever saw," said his widow. "He went to church every Sunday." Brown was 24.

Radio-Engineer For Station WSAN

Thomas W. Southall, Jr., a recent graduate of the fall class of 1950 from RCA Institutes, Inc. (NYC) where he studied Radio-TV broadcast engineering, is now employed as transmitter-engineer for the Lehigh Valley Broadcasting Company (Radio Station WSAN) in Allentown, Pa.

Licensed by the Federal Communication Commission, he is the holder of a first class radio-telephone operators license and a member of the "Fraternity of Broadcast Engineers" (RCA).

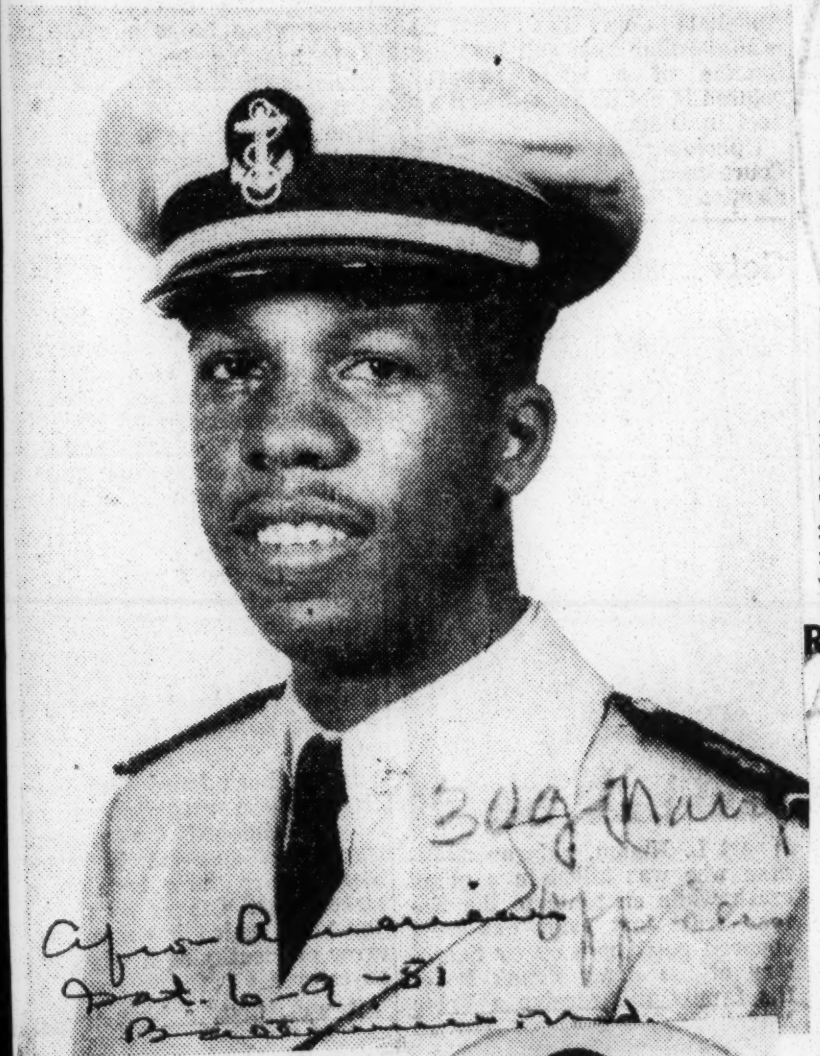
Mr. Southall is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Southall, Sr., of 1813 State street, Nashville, Tenn. A graduate of Pearl Senior High School of the same city, he attended A. and I. State College previous to voluntary enlistment in the navy during World War II, in which he attained the rank of petty officer electrician first class.

His Alertness Saved USS Missouri

The alertness of Walter Hall, seaman, USN, is credited with saving the historic battleship, USS Missouri from being struck by a floating mine in Korea recently. Seaman Hall was stationed at his lookout post aboard the 45,000 ton ship and spread the alarm. He is the son of Mrs. Evelyn Hankins of Cleveland.

GET CO'S CONGRATULATIONS—Alexander Irby, fireman, USN, son of Mrs. Sallie A. Coleman of Richmond, Va., is congratulated by his commanding officer following his reenlistment in the Navy. Irby is aboard the destroyer tender USS Hamul operating in the Far East with other United Nations units. Irby attended Armstrong High school before entering the Naval service. The Hamul is commanded by Capt. Frank A Munroe, USN.—(ANP).

Now He's Lieutenant Junior Grade



Ensign Wesley Brown, first of his race to finish the Naval Academy, completed his two-year training period as civil engineer at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, N.Y., last week and was promoted to lieutenant junior grade. In September, he will begin a three-year tour of duty in Panama where he will serve the 15th Naval District as Public Works Officer.

Gets Navy wings—Ens. Albert Floyd, Jr., grandson of Mrs. Lena Floyd, of Cordova, has completed Navy flight training at Pensacola and received his gold wings and officer's commission. He is now stationed at Key West, Fla.

Interesting Profiles

LIEUTENANTS (j. g.) James E. Rose and Edward J. Odum are Navy's newest additions to its roster of Negro officers. The former, a Howard grad, is dental officer at Great Lakes, while the latter is at Chaplains' School in Newport, R. I. . . . Navy Lt. Dennis Nelson's number two son has taken his physical for admission to Annapolis Naval Academy . . . Howard's Mercer Cook, professor of Romance languages, will visit France for six weeks this summer with the French government footing the bill . . . Former Haitian Ambassador Jacques Antoine is giving strong support to engineer Archie Alexander of Iowa for a contract in that Artibonite Valley Development in Haiti and sources close to the Haitian Embassy say his chances are good . . . Haiti's suave Minister to Brazil, Peter Rigaud, was Washington guest of Ambassador and Mrs. Joseph Dejean last week, attending an honor party Haitian Embassy staffers gave for Defender's Venice Spraggs and Roy Garvin, recently decorated by the Haitian government. And while we're on the subject, Dr. Charles Thompson, Defender Treasurer, is sparking an August trip to Haiti for members of the National Dental Association and their wives to follow their Memphis convention. Better hustle, you lovlies, the Defender contest seems to be your best Haiti bet.

Red, White And Black

NEGRO OFFICERS in the Navy comprise less than one-half of one percent of the entire Navy officer strength. Although Negro Navy officer strength is placed at a total of 27, we're still trying to catch up with where they are stationed . . . Total Negro Navy personnel is listed as 20,165 or 3.34 percent of total Navy personnel. Of the total Negro personnel, 44 percent are in general service and 56 percent in the stewards branch . . . Although Marine Corps operate under Navy's no segregation policy, we're still trying to figure how a recently selected class of some 500 officer candidates at Quantico turned out to be lily white if "meritorious" service as an enlisted man was used as the criterion. Even we with our bat brains won't buy the argument that not a single Negro enlisted man qualified . . . Selective Service officials say they will draft some 717 doctors this week, despite volunteering. This'll drain many small colored communities of their lone Negro medic.

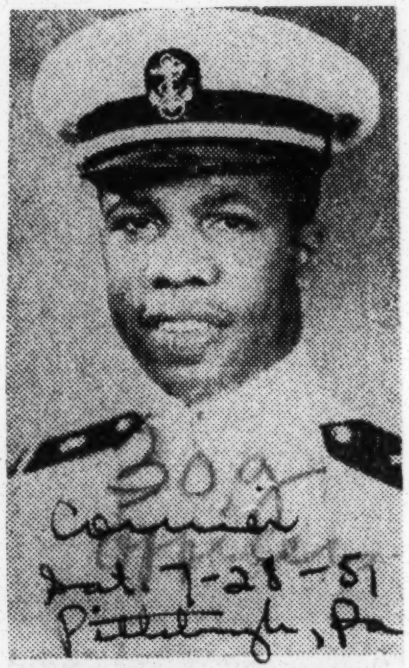
First Negro Annapolis Grad Goes To Panama

BY A. E. VILLIERS

BALBOA, Canal Zone—(ANP) — Believed to be the first Negro Naval officer to be assigned to the Canal Zone, Annapolis' first Negro graduate will report for duty with the Commandant 15th Naval District some time in September, it was learned here last week.

Lt. (jg) Wesley A. Brown, Civil Engineering Corps, USN, and his wife and two-year-old daughter will be assigned quarters at Far Fan when he arrives here for duty.

Lt. Brown is currently taking a post graduate course in civil engineering at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York.



1st Assignment—

Lieut. (jg) Wesley A. Brown, first Negro graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy, has been assigned to the Fifteenth Naval District in the Canal Zone. He will report at Cristobal, Canal Zone.

ENSIGN JESSE LEROY BROWN
NAVY AVIATION CADET

NOW IT CAN BE TOLD:

Fire Bombs Ignited Pyre of Airman Jesse Brown

Phila. Inquirer - Sat. Jan 6 - 51

HATTIESBURG, Miss. — Four tanks of napalm (jellied gasoline fire bombs), dropped from a flight of fighter bombers on the twisted wreck of a Naval plane in Korea, formed the funeral pyre of Ensign Jesse Leroy Brown, it was learned here last week.

Brown, the first Navy aviation cadet of his race to fly a fighter plane from an American carrier in combat, lost his life on Dec. 4, when he landed his anti-aircraft riddled plane on a boulder-strewn, snow-clad slope near the Chosen Reservoir.

Story Bared to Family

The story of his heroic death and the flaming funeral arranged for him by his flying companions was told to Brown's widow, Mrs. Daisy Brown, 23, by Lt. Comdr. Dougal T. Neill, who commanded the carrier squadron on the Leyte, on which Ensign Brown, "Brownie" to his mates, served.

Listening to the tale of heroism, frustrated attempts at rescue, grim death and glowing tribute also were the late airman's father, John Dudley Brown, a dirt farmer, and the hero's daughter, Pamela, almost 3, who trotted out of the door every time an airplane was heard, shouting, "Daddy, Daddy."

Commander Neill told Brown's family that after Brownie's disabled plane had crashed, his mates noticed that the cockpit canopy was open and they saw him wave both hands.

Heroic Rescue Attempts

They also saw a fire start in the wreckage and the pilot, obviously trapped, did not climb out.

Lt. Tom Hudner, Fall River, Mass., one of the three other pilots in the squadron, landed at once beside Brownie's plane, wrecking his own, and ran to try to help the trapped pilot.

He put out the fire by using snow balls, burning himself severely as he packed snow around the fuselelage barehanded, but could not extricate Brown from the plane because his feet were clamped in the structure.

Tried to Help Free Self

Returning to his own plane, he radioed to a helicopter which had been summoned to bring a prying bar, a saw and an ax from the forward post 17 miles away. but the crew members of the helicopter found only an ax, with which they returned.

The short winter day was ending when the rescue squad arrived. The temperature was 18 degrees below zero. The ax couldn't dent the heavy skin and twisted steel spar of the wing which held Brownie's feet in a vise.

Even so, the corpsmen tried to perform an amputation but could not. Brownie was able to talk to them although he was desperately hurt, and he attempted to help them aid him, it was revealed.

Conscious to the End

As Chinese snipers began to approach when the night began to fall, the moment came when the living and free had to leave the trapped and dying. Brownie, already beginning to freeze, but still aware of the situation, waved them off. He understood.

The weather and the military situation kept American planes away from the spot for three more days, after which two reconnaissance planes finally swooped low without landing and their pilots spoted Brownie's body still in the cockpit.

They returned to base and on orders, the flight of fighter bombers dropped their jellied gasoline on the wreckage, bestowing the rite of cremation upon the gallant hero who had given his life for his country.

They Serve Aboard Missouri in Pacific

Afro-American Sat. 1-27-51
Baltimore, Md
30g navy

On sea duty in the Pacific is Lt. Joseph Brooks, left, a cryptographic specialist. He is shown here with a friend, Ensign Allen E. Crum of Indianapolis, as they wait at a Japan seaport dockside for return to duty aboard the USS Missouri. Lt. Brooks resides at State College, Montgomery, Ala., where he formerly taught economics.

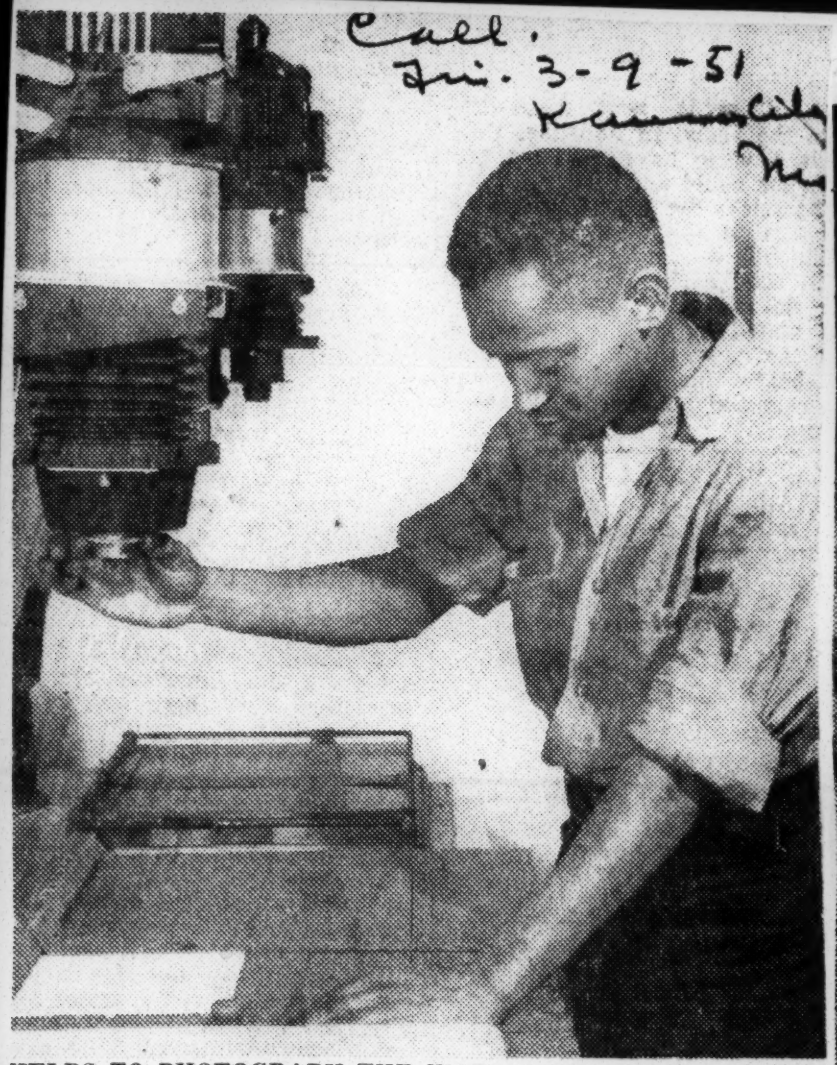
Wins Top Cooking Honors At Ft. Lee

Journal and Guide
Sat. 1-13-51
Norfolk, Va.

The Navy got all the credit recently when Cpl. Robert Gravely of Richmond, Va., won top honors at graduation exercises of Cooking Course No. 4 at the Fort Lee, Va., Quartermaster School. The corporal had four years of service as a Navy cook before he switched to the Army last May and gives the Navy credit for teaching him some of the best cooking devices he knows.

HONORMAN OF USN— John D. Lewis, seaman recruit, USN, who was chosen Honorman of Company 31 at the U. S. Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill., is presented the Honor Certificate and engraved Bracelet by Capt. K. L. Nutting, USN Commanding Officer. Lewis is a native of Richmond, Va. ●

Call.
Fri. 3-9-51
Kansas City
Mo



HELPS TO PHOTOGRAPH THE WAR.—John B. Hickey, seaman, USN, of Seattle, Wash., is serving as a photographer's mate striker aboard the amphibious force flagship USS Mt. McKinley in the Far East. Hickey was ordered into the active military service last Oct. 20. Before returning to active duty he was employed at Boeing Aircraft Corp., in Seattle. As a photographer's mate striker, he performs all the duties of a photographer—taking official Navy photographs, processing them, and other related photographic functions. The youth is the son of Mrs. Alberta Boyd of Seattle.—ANP Photo.

Gets Navy wings—Ens. Albert Floyd, Jr., grandson of Mrs. Lena Floyd, of Cordova, has completed Navy flight training at Pensacola and received his gold wings and officer's commission. he is now stationed at Key West, Fla.

Seagoing Native of Salem

Kansas City Mo
1-51

Morris J Green, USN, a native of Salem, Mass, is serving aboard a US Naval ship named for the city Green spent most of his life in Salem, before moving to West Virginia He entered the Naval service in Nov 1948, and received his recruit training at Great Lakes, Ill

PRESIDENT TRUMAN expresses a nation's gratitude to Mrs. Daisy Brown, whose husband, Ensign Jesse L. Brown, was the first Negro Navy flyer and first Navy officer of his race to [illegible] his life in any United States war, and to [illegible] (j.g.) Thomas J. Hudner, Jr., to whom he aw[illegible] the Congressional Medal of Honor for risking his own life behind enemy lines in an unsuccessful attempt to save the life of Ensign Brown, whose plane was shot down in Korea. Lt. Dennis Nelson, USN, is seen at Mrs. Brown's right.

Ensign Brown's Widow Sees Truman Award Highest Honor To Navy Pilot

Leepender Dut - 4-21-51

WASHINGTON — In an impressive ceremony, President Truman Friday presented the Congressional Medal of Honor to Lt. (j.g.) Thomas J. Hudner, Jr., Navy flyer, who crash-landed his plane behind enemy lines in Korea in an unsuccessful attempt to rescue Ensign Jesse L. Brown, USN, first Negro Navy flyer, and first naval officer of the race to be killed in any United States war.

Presentation of the highest military award, first to be given any Navy man for action in Korea, was made in the White House Garden. It was witnessed by Lt. Hudner's family, Mrs. Daisy Brown, widow of Ensign Brown, and top Navy officials.

As President Truman looped the blue ribbon with the medal on it over the shoulders of Lt. Hudner, he told the young flyer that his feat was "wonderful."

Scholarship For Daughter

Simultaneous with the awarding of the Medal of Honor to Lt. Hudner it was revealed in Quonset Point, R. .I, that Ensign Brown's four-year-old daughter, Pamela has been awarded a $2,700 scholarship fund in honor of her father. The fund was gathered by members of Ensign Brown's air group on the carrier, Leyte.

The feat for which Lt. Hudner was decorated took place last December 4 when he was attached to Fighter Squadron 32 of the carrier, Leyte. A formation from the Leyte was flying in close support mission in the rugged mountain country near the Chosin reservoir, North Korea.

As the planes neared the Reservoir, Ensign Brown's plane was hit. Brown managed to crash-land in a rough field about five miles from friendly territory, but his plane was severely damaged and the flyer was pinned in the cockpit.

Hudner began to circle the stricken pilot to protect him from hundreds of Chinese troops in the vicinity. When Brown's plane began to burn, however, Hudner unhestitatingly made a crash landing in the same field and ran to help his injured shipmate at the risk of his own life.

Unable to open the canopy of the burning aircraft, Hudner called for a rescue helicopter with fire fighting equipment. While awaiting the helicopter, the officer placed the fuselage of the slowly burning plane with snow in an effort to keep the flames away from Ensign Brown.

But Brown died from his injuries before he could be extricated from the plane.

The Citation

Lt. Hudner's citation set-forth his "conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty." It praised Hudner's "exceptionally valiant action and selfless devotion to a shipmate.."

Secretary of the Navy Matthews, Adm. Forrest P. Sherman, chief of Naval Operations, and Lt. Dennis Nelson were Navy representatives present for the ceremony.

Lt. Hudner is a native of Fall River, Mass. Members of his family who saw him honored included his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Hudner; three brothers, James, Richard and Philip, and a sister, Mary.

Ensign Brown was born in Hattiesburg, Miss., where his wife still resides with their daughter. In a Pentagon meeting which preceded the White House ceremony, Mrs. Brown was presented a huge bunch of red roses by Secretary Matthews. During her Washington stay, she was assigned a personal WAVE escort.

Gets Congressional Medal for Attempt To Rescue Ensign

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) —The widow of Ensign Jesse Leroy Brown, the first colored naval officer to lose his life in any United States war and the first colored naval aviator, will participate in the ceremony at the White House, April 13, at which Lieut. Thomas J. Hudner will receive the Congressional Medal of Honor.

President Truman extended the invitation to Mrs. Brown to be present and participate in the ceremonies, the NNPA learned Saturday.

A spokesman for the Navy said Mrs. Brown will arrive in Washington Thursday night from her home in Hattiesburg, Mississippi. She will be presented to Secretary of the Navy Francis P. Matthews Friday morning and will then go to the White House to participate in the decoration of Lieut. Hudner by Mr. Truman. Later, she will return to the Pentagon to appear on a radio or television program.

Mrs. Brown also is scheduled to appear on a television program with Lieut. Hudner originating in Baltimore, Sunday, April 14.

Lieut. Hudner, of Falls River, Massachusetts, is the first Navy winner of the Congressional Medal of Honor for action in Korea.

A pilot attached to the USS Leyte, Lieut. Hudner risked his life in an attempt to rescue Ensign Brown, a fellow airman. At the time of the incident, Lieut. Hudner, 27-year old fighter pilot, was taking part in a close support mission in the rugged country around the Chosin Reservoir on December 4. Ensign Brown's plane, flying nearby, began trailing smoke and appeared to have been hit.

An eye-witness to the attempted rescue, Lieut. Commander Richard L. Cevoli, gave the following account:

"No sooner had we got the word on the smoke than we spotted the plane going down. We saw him (Brown) set the plane down in a rough field about five miles beyond our friendly lines. He must have hit something in the field because the landing gear was up and the engine flew off the plane.

"I could tell the pilot was alive so I went off to call for a rescue helicopter and left Hudner and another pilot to destroy the downed plane as soon as the pilot was clear. While I was gone, I received word that Hudner had gone down to help him out."

According to other reports, Lieut. Hudner began to circle the plane after Commander Cervoli left, in an attempt to protect the injured pilot against hundreds of Chinese Communist troops in the vicinity. Seeing Brown's plane on fire, Hudner unhesitatingly crash-landed his own plane and ran to the help of Ensign Brown.

Finding that he could not open the canopy of the burning aircraft, Lieut. Hudner packed the fuselage of the slowly burning plane with snow to keep the flames away from Ensign Brown.

Lieut. Hudner was soon joined by Marine helicopter pilot Lieut. Charles Ware of Troy, Alabama, who arrived with fire axes and rescue equipment. Both were in constant danger of attack. Brown could not be extricated from the plane and his death came shortly afterwards.

Lieut. Hudner was recommended for the Congressional Medal of Honor by Capt. Thomas U. Sisson, commanding officer of the Leyte.

REMEMBER MATE'S SACRIFICE:

Hero Gives $1000 Gift to Killed Pilot's Kin

Sat. 4-28-51

FALL RIVER, Mass. — Navy Lt. Thomas J. Hudner, white, first Navy flyer to win the Congressional Medal of Honor in the Korean conflict for completely disregarding his own safety in attempting to save the life of Ensign Jesse L. Brown in Korea, last December, again proved himself as generous as he is brave and democratic.

When at a homecoming celebration here, Hudner's admiring fellow-citizens presented him with a $1000 check, selfless pilot promptly endorsed it and said he would mail it to Mrs. Daisy Brown, widow of Ensign Brown, to be used to finance the education of the ensign's 2-year-old daughter, Pamela.

Lieutenant Hudner met Mrs. Brown, who with her daughter resides in Hattiesburg, Miss., on Friday, April 13, when she was a guest of President Truman at the pilot's Medal of Honor award ceremonies at the White House.

Rescue Attempt Retold

The rescue attempt for which Lieutenant Hudner was cited occurred on Dec. 5, 1950, when Ensign Brown's plane was hit by by ack-ack fire near the Chosen Reservoir; and Brown was trapped in the plane when he landed it in enemy-held territory in 20-degree-below zero weather.

Hudner, flying next to Brown, circled the spot where his comrade landed and seeing his plane break out in flames and realizing Brown could not get out of it, crash-landed his own plane and went to the ensign's rescue.

Scooping up snow in his own bare hands, he smothered out the fire consuming Brown's plane, burning his own hands while at the task, but unable to free Brown, who although still alive, was helplessly trapped in the wreckage. Hudner was rescued by a Marine Corps helicopter, weeping because he had to leave Brown behind to certain death.

30g 1951 NAVY

ENSIGN ELLEN E. STRICKLIN
NURSE CORPS, U.S. -NAVY

ENSIGN ELLEN E. STRICKLIN, Nurse Corps, U. S. Navy, of 503 Grant Avenue, Pontiac, Ill., prepares reports on the conditions of 27 Korean war victims, all soldiers under her care at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, N. H.

Ensign Strickland's position at the Naval Hospital, according to officials, gives further evidence of the Armed Forces integration program. —(Official U. S. Navy Photo).

Navy Is Doing "Job" On Integration Seamen Say

By MILTON A. SMITH

ABOARD U. S. S. LEYTE—There are no colored officers aboard this vast sea-going landing field and hangar, and many of the 100 or more colored seamen are still cooking or serving food to their shipmates.

But, even at that, colored seamen said the Navy is doing a "job" on integration because some of them are barbers, watertenders, gunners mates, and "strikers" for various skilled jobs. A "striker" is an aspirant for a rating.

Biggest gripe these seamen have is that colored personnel are still "railroaded" into the galley. They complain that recruiting offices automatically send them to the traditional jobs on shipboard.

* * *

SEVERAL OF THEM commended Capt. Thomas Sisson of Mississippi for permitting them to transfer to other departments and for being "pretty hard but damned fair" in judging any situatinn that arises and for carrying out integration on shipboard.

When you pen a couple of thousand men together on a ship even a big craft like the Leyte gets tiny. In order to understand this you have to think of the Leyte as a two-deck vessel.

The top two decks are for aircraft-landing field and service deck beneath. An airplane is a pretty big thing. They take up plenty of space even with their wings folded. The rest of the ship is for machinery and storage.

* * *

BELOW DECK there is not a great deal of room for living. Sailors sleep in bunks placed in corners and compartments throughout the ship.

Human beings get irritable when they are cooped up and have to see the same faces day in and day out. Some of these irritations are expressed in an occasional brawl over the use of an insulting race term. Brawls like this never reach the captain for disciplinary action.

"We handle them when and how they arise," a colored seaman said while his shipmates laughed and recounted instances in which shipboard disputes were settled in the crews' quarters.

* * *

DESPITE THE tendency to limit colored personnel to jobs as waiters in the officers' mess and other similar chores, there is no evidence of segregation in sleeping or eating accommodations.

It was also difficult to locate colored personnel because they were scattered over the ship and also because even on paper the Navy has "integrated."

Examples of the diversity of jobs held by colored seamen are: Willie Corethers, fireman; Harold Garrett, driver; Eugene Griffin, boatswain mate 2nd class; Lorenzo Kennedy, seaman; Herbert Lovett, technician, navigation instruments; Sigmund Malesza, storekeeper; Hamp Spates, boatswain mate 1st class; Daniel Williams, storekeeper; Dewitt Williams and Vernon Williams, seamen.

* * *

OTHER COLORED seamen are: Nathaniel Steplight, 24, a fireman who actually works as a refrigeration mechanic. Steplight lives at 44 Broad street Harrisburg, Pa. Asked if he wanted letters from stateside girls he said: "What are you talking about? Do I want letters? Hell yes."

Roy L. Byrd, 20, of 1615 Una street, San Diego, Calif., is growing a beard. He is also the only colored "plane captain" and is responsible for the mechanical performance of one fighter craft. Byrd is growing a beard because he doesn't "like to shave anyhow."

Lyniol C. Scott, 20 of Smithville, Va. — no street number, "just Smithville," is a boilerman. "My job is to stand in the boiler room where I'm in charge of a mixed outfit. Oh, sometimes somebody says something I don't like, but generally they are sorry afterwards and I let it go."

* * *

ANOTHER FIREMAN is George L. Barnes, 22, of 1070 Bergen street, Brooklyn, N. Y., "I love mail. In fact, I just eat it up, man. Tell those dames to write to me. And, tell Miss Corrine McCormack, 273 Reid avenue, Brooklyn, of course, that her little fellow is still crazy about her."

Jerry Thompkins, 21, of 2517 Pa., is an electrician. Jacob Brice, 33, lived at 2503 Flora street, Kansas City, Mo. with his wife, Ersey, and their nine year old son, Cornelius.

Brice is a senior barber. He says colored personnel generally "sit in my chair" when they come in for a haircut although they could sit anywhere. "I guess they think a white barber could not do a good job."

* * *

GILBERT BLIZZARD, 26, of Lawrenceville, Va., is a torpedoman, another job previously denied colored seamen.

John F. Davis, 31, of 426 W. 147th street, New York City is a boilerman second class. His watch puts him over ten white seamen "and we get along fine."

These men had been afloat 51 days. All of them want mail addressed to them in care of Fleet Postmaster, San Francisco, Calif. U. S. S. Leyte. Mail is delivered at sea.

Enters Marine Base School

QUANTICO, Va. — Ethel Britt, 14, is the first Negro to attend post schools of the Marine Corps in Quantico. The first to apply, she is the daughter of M-Sgt. Charles Britt, stationed on the base.

Marine's Daughter Attending Mixed School in Virginia

QUANTICO, Va. — Miss Ethel Britt, 14, the daughter of a Marine Corps master sergeant, who began classes here on Monday at the Post School, is the first person of her race ever to be enrolled at the school. She registered in the 10th grade.

The Virginia segregation laws will not affect her status because the school is located on Federal government property and is operated by the government.

30g 1951

NAVY- U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY
Annapolis

Howard Student, 19, Becomes 4th Negro Admitted To Naval Academy

WASHINGTON — Charles A. Nelson, 19-year-old junior at Howard university, was admitted to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis last Monday to become the fourth Negro ever admitted to pursue officer training there. Nelson was nominated to the academy by Congressman William L. Dawson (D., Illinois.)

Three years prior to entering the acdemy, Nelson served in the reserve unit at the Naval Air station, Anacostia, Md. He was nominated by Congressman Dawson last fall, and then successfully passed mental and physical entrance requirements.

Nelson is the son of Lt. (j. g.) Dennis D. Nelson, highest ranking Negro officer in the regular Navy and Mrs. Evangeline Nelson. His brother, Midshipman Dennis D. Nelson, Jr., is enrolled in the Navy Reserve Officers Candidate school at Newport, Rhode Island, for the summer.

Midshipman Nelson served in the Naval Reserve Submarine division two summers prior to entering officer's training while pursuing academic courses at Howard where he is a senior.

ADMITTED TO U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY at Annapolis, Charles A. Nelson (center) learns about officer training from Ensign Wesley Brown (left) a product of the Academy. At right is Charles' brother, Midshipman Dennis D. Nelson, who is enrolled in the Navy Reserve Officer Candidate School at Newport, Rhode Island, for the summer. (Harris-Ewing photo.

7 Negroes Now At Annapolis

WASHINGTON — The admission of Negroes to the Naval Academy at Annapolis rose to an all-time high this week when three candidates were sworn in, raising the number to seven now under training at the academy. This number exceeds the total number of Negroes who have been accepted by the institution from the Civil War to World War II.

Lt. (j.g.) Wesley Brown is the only Negro ever to complete his training at the academy, having graduated June 3, 1949.

Negroes now enrolled in the Academy include: Midshipmen Lawrence Chambers, Reeves Taylor, Robert Wilks, James Raiford. Charles A. Nelson, sworn in this week, and two others who took their oaths along with Nelson.

Lt. Brooks With "Big Mo" On Global Cruise

The famed battleship, veteran of a 52day shell-bombardment mission in Korea, pulled up anchor from New York waters shortly after the midshipmen attended the 10 a. m. solemn high mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The battle-starred warship's first destination is the Panama Canal Zone. From there it will continue its six-week oceanic cruise.

At St. Patrick's Cathedral, the midshipmen were led by Commander William Hoffman, Catholic chaplain aboard the "Big Mo." The young men are members of the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps units from 52 colleges.

They were warmly welcomed to the New York church by the Very Rev. William T. Greene. He reminded the future officers that Francis Cardinal Spellman, who presided at the mass, was "your spiritual commandant" who is anxious to provide chaplains for men in military service.

After the mass, Cardinal Spellman invited the midshipmen to the 51st Street terrace of the Cathedral. There he presented each man with medals and a card on which "An American Creed," composed by the Cardinal. was written.

Reservist Brooks, a Lieutenant (j. g.) assigned to the Missouri. is a crytographic specialist aboard the ship. A Navy veteran of World War II, he was recalled to naval service with "Big Mo" and served in Korea with the ship's personnel.

He was teaching at Booker T. Washington High School at the time of his recall to service. Lt. Brooks is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Brooks, Sr., of Alabama State College, Montgomery Alabama.

Special To The Atlanta Daily World
By The Scott News Syndicate

NEW YORK CITY — (SNS) — Naval Reserve Lieutenant Joseph T. Brooks, a Morehouse College graduate, along with 100 midshipmen and personnel of the Battleship Missouri left Monday for a six-week global training cruise.

Lt. Brooks On Global Cruise With "Big Mo"

Special To The Atlanta Daily World
By The Scott News Syndicate

NEW YORK CITY — (SNS) — Naval Reserve Lieutenant Joseph T. Brooks, a Morehouse College graduate, along with 100 midshipmen and personnel of the Battleship Missouri left Monday for a six-week global training cruise.

The famed battleship, veteran of a 52-day shell-bombardment mission in Korea, pulled up anchor from New York waters shortly after the midshipmen attended the 10 a. m. solemn high mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The battle-starred warship's first destination is the Panama Canal Zone. From there it will continue its six-week oceanic cruise.

At St. Patrick's Cathedral, the midshipmen were led by Commander William Hoffman, Catholic chaplain aboard the "Big Mo." The young men are members of the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps units from 52 colleges.

They were warmly welcomed to the New York church by the Very Rev. William T. Greene. He reminded the future officers that Francis Cardinal Spellman, who presided at the mass, was "your spiritual commandant" who is anxious to provide chaplains for men in military service.

After the mass, Cardinal Spellman invited the midshipmen to the 51st Street terrace of the Cathedral. There he presented each man with medals and a card on which "An American Creed," composed by the Cardinal, was written.

Reservist Brooks, a Lieutenant (j. g.) assigned to the Missouri, is a crytographic specialist aboard the ship. A Navy veteran of World War II, he was recalled to naval service with "Big Mo" and served in Korea with the ship's personnel.

He was teaching at Booker T. Washington High School at the time of his recall to service. Lt. Brooks is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Brooks, Sr., of Alabama State College, Montgomery Alabama.

LT. J. T. BROOKS

30j 1951

Cops Stop Vets May Day Parade

NATCHEZ, Miss.—Local policemen with drawn revolvers last week halted a parade of Negro veterans, many of whom wore overseas stripes, as they marched down Main street in memory of their brothers who failed to come back from the war.

With no explanation, the officers forced the former GIs to cross over to another street despite the fact that Post Commander Frank Daily explained that Mayor Audley Connor had authorized the parade.

U. S. Flag Included

Natchez Cops Halt Vet Parade

NATCHEZ, Miss. — The American flag had a rough time going down Main Street here Memorial Day when three local policemen, with drawn revolvers, halted a parade of Negro veterans, many of whom wore overseas stripes and who were paying tribute to "the men who did not return."

Approximately 1,000 indignant Negroes waited on West Main Street while police delayed the parade forty-five minutes.

Offering no explanation, three policemen halted the Negro American Legion color guard, instructing them to cross over to Franklin Street rather than march up Main. Mayor Audley Connor expressed extreme regret concerning the incident. He said he had given permission to the Negro American Legion to parade down Main Street several days earlier.

TRADITIONAL PARADE

He pointed out that the parade on Memorial Day is a tradition here and that they have been allowed to parade as long as he could remember.

Post Commander Frank Dailey told officers the Mayor had granted permission, but police stood fast, saying they were acting on orders from headquarters.

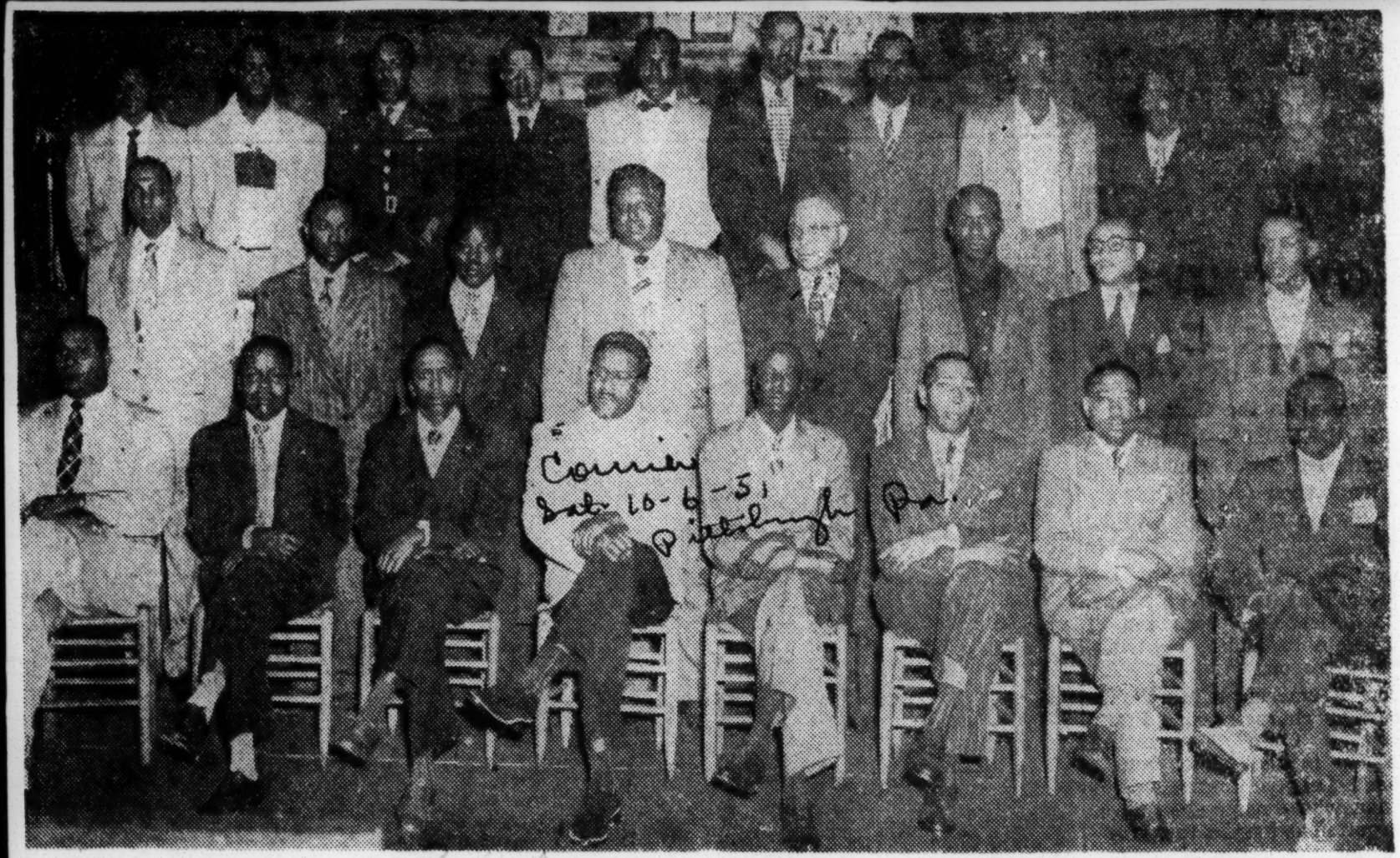
It was necessary to contact both the Mayor and Fred Schleet, chairman of the police committee, before the parade continued.

HONORED WAR DEAD

After the delay, the parade resumed to the tune of "Battle Hymn of the Republic." The group proceeded to the National Cemetery and paid tribute to deceased veterans. A speaker recited the Gettysburg address and a rifle salute was fired over the graves.

Commercial Appeal Wed. 8-8-51 Memphis

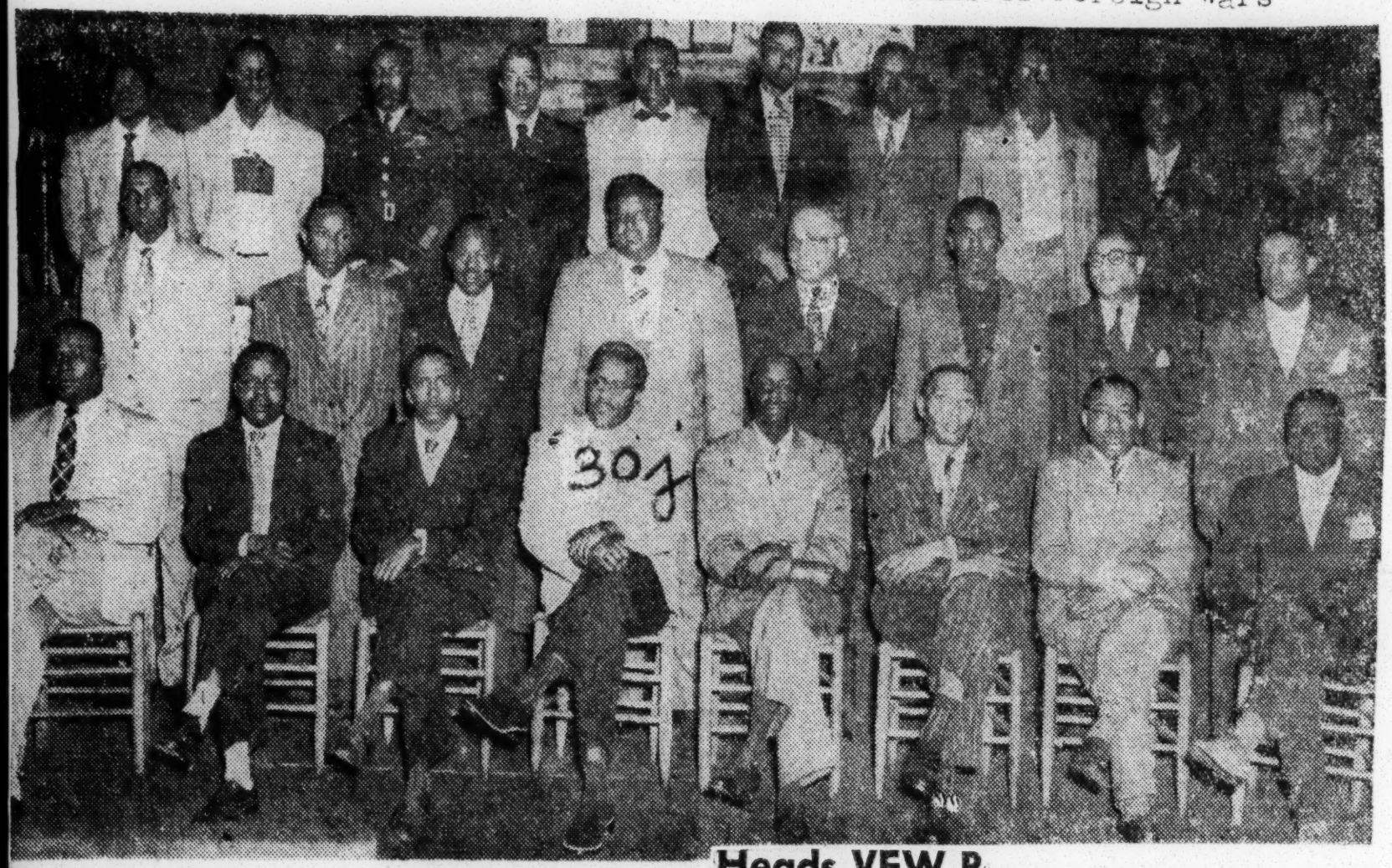
TO LEAD THE LEGION—Bert Barnes (2) of Bells yesterday was named commander of the Tennessee Department of the American Legion for the coming year while William T. Willis (3) of Milan was elected vice commander. Among other officers elected were Sam Friedman (1) of Memphis, West Division commander; the Rev. W. H. Moss (4) of Winchester, Middle Division commander; Briggs Smith (5) of Dunlap, East Division commander; John Bolen (6) of Henderson, District 8 commander; Guy Jones (7) of Union City, District 9 commander, and D. W. Cook (8) of Memphis, District 11 (Negro) commander. Sam McClanahan of Covington, District 10 commander, was not present when the picture was taken. —Staff Photo



NEW VFW OFFICERS—Veterans of Foreign Wars, Garrett Hollingsworth Post 9789, Clarksville, Tenn. Front row, seated, left to right: Claude C. Campbell, service officer; John Grindstead, chaplain; Cleotis Fletcher, adjutant; A. T. Porter, Sr., senior vice commander; James E. Marshall, post commander; Francis L. Young, junior vice commander and public relations officer; Kelly Burney and Willie B. Merriweather, trustee and past post commander. Second row: Willie Radcliffe, quartermaster; Jesus B. Boyd, Bernard Coleman, William Carter, trustee; H. L. Allison, deceased; Samuel Thomas Howard Hampton and Edward Perkins. Third row: William Douglas House, Charles R. Young, Captain David Womack Williard Collins, Elias Fletcher, Stewart Martin, Paul Barbee David Warfield, club manager; Emanuel Suggs and Joseph Gordon. Trustee Charles Thomas was absent when the picture was taken.

30j 1951

Veterans of Foreign Wars



NEW VFW OFFICERS—Veterans of Foreign Wars, Garrett Hollingsworth Post 9789, Clarksville, Tenn. Front row, seated, left to right: Claude C. Campbell, service officer; John Grindstead, chaplain; Cleotis Fletcher, adjutant; A. T. Porter, Sr., senior vice commander; James E. Marshall, post commander; Francis L. Young, junior vice commander and public relations officer; Kelly Burney and Willie B. Merriweather, trustee and past post commander. Second row: Willie Radcliffe, quartermaster; Jesus B. Boyd, Bernard Coleman, William Carter, trustee; H. L. Allison, deceased; Samuel Thomas, Howard Hampton and Edward Perkins. Third row: William Douglas House, Charles R. Young, Captain David Womack, Williard Collins, Elias Fletcher, Stewart Martin, Paul Barbee, David Warfield, club manager; Emanuel Suggs and Joseph Gordon. Trustee Charles Thomas was absent when the picture was taken.

Heads VFW P
In Tuskegee, A.

Courier 30

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Edward H. Cravens Jr., was elected commander of Harris-Moseley-Tresville Post 4545 Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States at the election held here last week.

Other officers named included Guy A. Pickett, senior vice commander; Wilton H. Richburg, junior vice commander and Ernest Flenney, quartermaster.

Defenderman At The Scene Relives Pearl Harbor Attack 10 Years Ago

Lloyd Winston, Reported Dead, Now A Linotypist

By LLOYD K. WINSTON

December 7, 1941 is a date I shall never forget. Because it was on that day that the Japanese attacked the army and naval bastion at Pearl Harbor, Territory of Hawaii, and other island defense points. This day is especially vivid to be because I was there.

WINSTON as a Navy man at the time of Pearl Harbor.

Of course, the official story of Pearl Harbor has been told time and again, and there is, officially, nothing the writer can add to the story except in the way of personal reactions as an on-the-scene observer. It is in this vein that this is written.

At this time, I had been in service more than three years and was serving as personal steward to Commander Leland P. Lovette, with quarters aboard the destroyer USS Cassin.

At approximately 7:30 a.m., Hawaiian time, I was forcibly awakened by a terrific blast that shook the ship, almost blasting her from her blocks. The explosion blasted me upward from the "sack" (Navy vernacular used to indicate a bed, or bunk, which are arranged in tier-fashion). Almost simultaneously the ship's general quarters klaxon sounded, and the raucous voice of the bos'n's mate was heard as it sought to penetrate the still dim consciousness of the sleeping sailors in the compartment below decks. "All hands to your battle stations," he shouted, "the Japs are attacking!"

By this time, most of us were aware that this was no fleet exercise. The profane expressions which the ship's police were using to make the situation which prevailed more emphatic, plus the unmistakable sound of continuous gunfire and intermittent explosions aroused us from the bunks. At one and almost the same motions, by reflex actions ingrained through repetitious training, we grabbed our gas masks, helmets and whatever pieces of clothing we could quickly get our hands on and ran to our battle stations, some cursing and swearing at being awakened so rudely and not being fully awake, were running and bumping into each other and sharp-edged objects. If at that instant most of us were not as yet conscious of what was happening, we soon were. Soon as I stepped on deck, holding what clothes I had had time to grab and trying to put my shoes on, the first object I saw was a menacing Jap torpedo plane skimming low over the water approach to "battleship row," the sun gleaming in its fuselage which bore Japanese writing and the large round red ball, symbolizing the rising sun.

I made my way, but quickly toward No. 2 mount, where it was my job as a loader to load the 55-pound, five-inch projectiles. But alas, there was no ammunition save, machine gun ammunition.

The battleship Pennsylvania behind us was throwing up a curtain of anti-aircraft fire at the Japanese bombers which were flying almost parade-style overhead. Expositions and gunfire literally filled the air as the battleships, nested row-on-row, were pummeled by the Japanese torpedo planes, which were carrying "souped-up" torpedoes for this strike. By this time our little nest of three ships were all firing machine gun fire wherever enemy planes could be seen. Ships in the navy yard also were so engaged. Fortunately, the initial explosion which signalled to us the start of the attack, was the sole bomb that had been hurled our way. It had been a 500-pounder which had struck the outside of the drydock, causing a tremendous crater. Meanwhile, we of the five-inch gun crews, on both the Cassin and Downes, were ordered to abandon ship, since there remained little for us to do without ammunition. We hastened to the gangways and streamed onto the dock, and not a moment to soon! Taking shelter anywhere we could I heard, someone shout, "Watch out, they're coming!" As I dived underneath a concrete ramp which led into one of the navy yard shops, I looked up to see at least five Jap dive bombers heading toward the drydock, guns blazing. As they neared the drydock I could see an object detach itself from underneath the fuselage of each plane and hurtle earthward. Digging closer to the earth, I had, literally, a worm's-eye view; anticipating the explosion, I covered my head and braced. I was situated about 150 yards from the ships. Suddenly the earth shook, shrapnel flew in all directions. The Cassin and Downes, both hit repeatedly, lifted up into the air as each blast rent the air showering all within range and exposed with death-dealing fragments. The Pennsylvania, I later learned, absorbed a 500-bomb hit causing many casualties. One eye-witness incident in connection with the immediate attack upon our group of ships came during one of the bomb hits, when an enlisted man, possibly seeking to better his protective shelter, was caught in the open and a bomb blast literally tore his head from his body. It was but one of the grisly sights I was to see during this attack and subsequent action during the war. The attack upon our immediate group lasted about fifteen minutes, which to us was more like hours.

By this time, flames were gutting the destroyers and the fire hoses were led out and all available men, including myself, were pressed into fighting the fires.

Meanwhile, the attack was continuing on all other facilities in the area. Ironically, none of the main installations in the navy yard or submarine docks proper were bombed. This seemed a major oversight on the part of the Japs, for it represented the only port of call west of Pacific coast where ships could be serviced. Major destruction of facilities here would have indeed been a killing blow. However, the Japanese were all-out to cripple the all major units, battleships, cruisers and carriers, thus rendering our naval forces completely impotent in the Pacific.

One of our division ships, the Shaw, was mortally damaged by aerial torpedoes in a floating drydock, the explosion of which furnished one of the most vivid pictures of that horrendous morning.

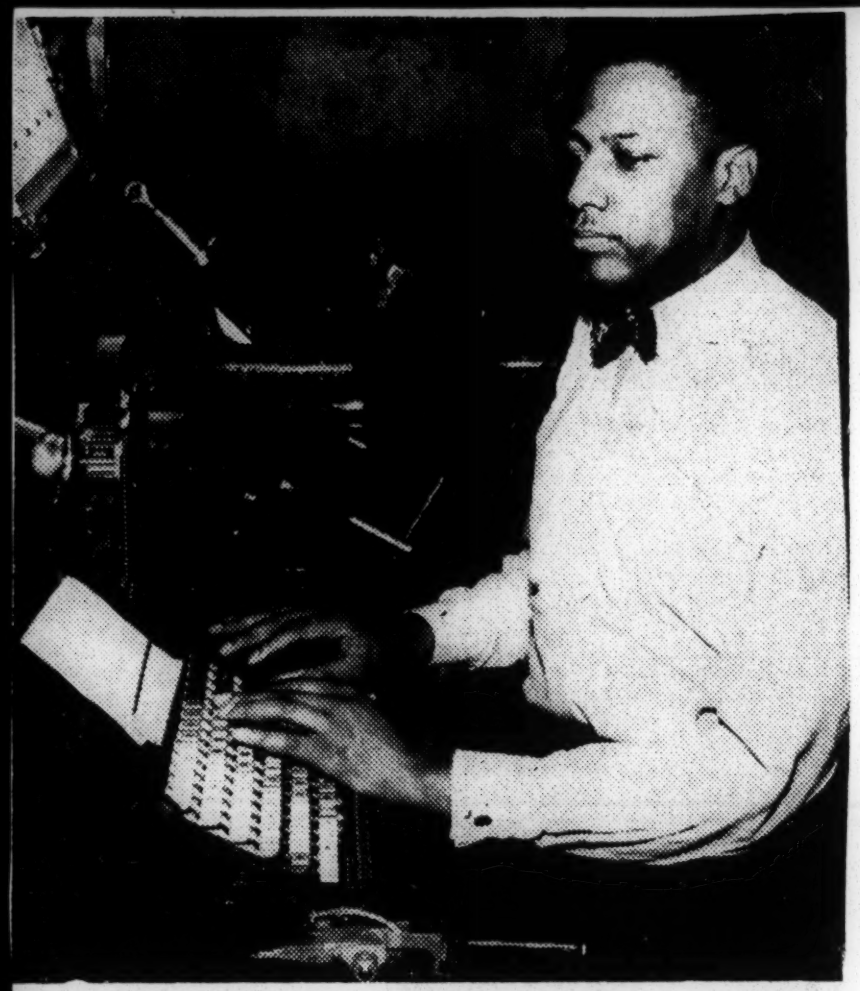
By 10 o'clock, the attack, which came in about four waves, was over.

Later that night, I was among a number of men drafted for the purpose of scouring harbor waters picking up survivors—and bodies, a very grisly business. The operation was enlivened by trigger-happy guards on ships in the harbor who fired first and challenged afterwards. Fortunately, no one was hurt in these incidents.

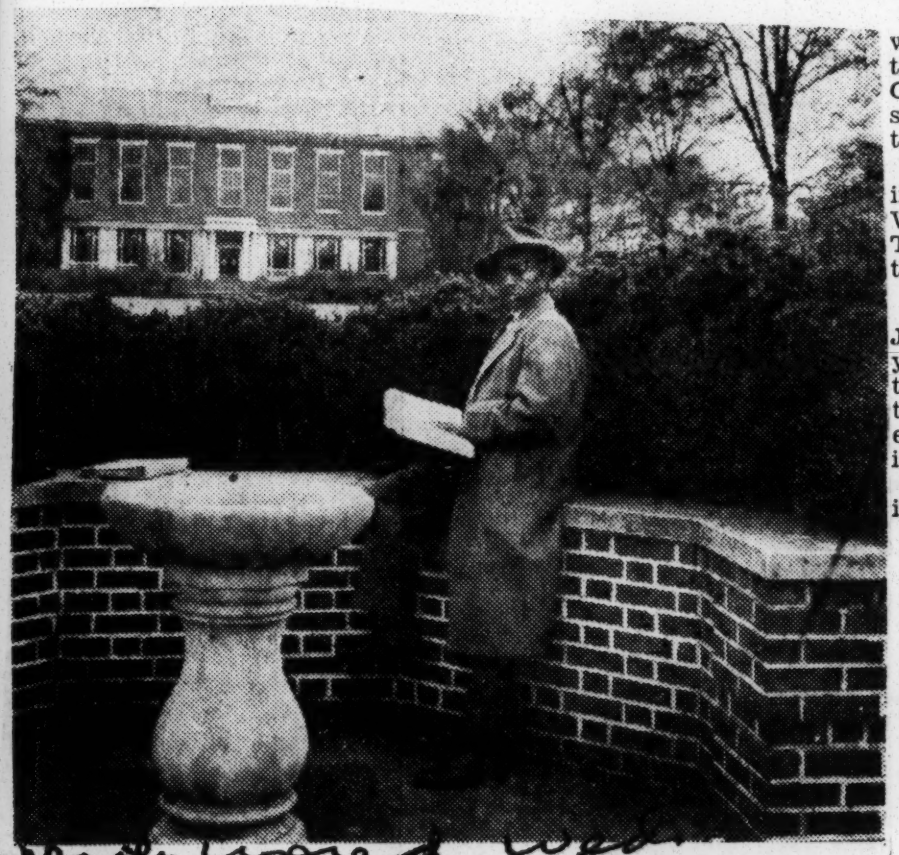
I knew many of the men on the Shaw who were lost, as well as many of those stationed aboard other units, having served with many of them as well as having undergone training with some at Norfolk, Va., in 1938.

I knew Dorie Miller also, although not in an intimate sense, having made his acquaintance some months before in the recreation center at Pearl Harbor. I knew him only as another sailor who was stationed aboard the battleship West Virginia. He later proved to be considerably more than "another sailor." It was later in 1942, when I was attached to the senior staff of Commander-in-Chief Pacific Fleet Chester W. Nimitz, that I saw Dorie Miller decorated with the Navy Cross for his heroism. He was subsequently lost aboard the Liscombe Bay, an escort carrier, in the Southwest Pacific.

Several weeks after the attack, I received a national Baltimore weekly whose headlines proclaimed the writer as having been killed in the attack.. A correction was subsequently made, but many of my acquaintances did not see this, and upon my visit to Baltimore in 1943, for the first time since March, 1939, they were, to put it mildly, quite surprised to see a "dead man" walking about, apparently in good health.



WINSTON IN 1951.—At his linotype machine at the Chicago Defender. — Defender photo by Rhoden.



G. I. WITH A PURPOSE — Walter A. Johnson, 39-year-old Navy veteran, is shown on Morehouse's campus during top-coat weather last year as he was pursuing a college degree without having a formal high school education.

A G. I.'S CASE HISTORY

Seventh-Grade Vet Goes To College, Wins Degree

This is the case history of an Atlanta veteran of World War II. The case is typical.

It is typical of the ceaseless strivings of more than 8 million ex-servicemen and women who used their G. I. educational benefits to prepare themselves for today's jobs and tomorrow's opportunities.

The rest of the story is unique. Fantastic.

It's the story of a 39-year-old Navy veteran, father of two children who last summer received a bachelor of arts degree from Morehouse college.

There's nothing odd about winning a degree from Morehouse college — it's just that you don't enroll there with a seventh grade education. There's one exception though.

He is Walter A. Johnson of 55 Booker Street, S. W., who holds an A. B. degree but has never attended any type of high school.

He never had the chance to get a formal high school education. At the death of his father in 1926, he was forced to withdraw from Summerhill School in Cartersville, Ga., to support his invalid mother and six younger brothers and sisters.

Johnson's pursuit of knowledge did not leave him when he left school after seven years. It continued. By the time he had served thirty months in the Navy, he had become familiar with such writers as Plato, Aristotle, Freud, Locke, Nietzche, Marx, Hitler and others.

Upon release from the Navy, John son decided to take a course in cabinetmaking under the G. I. Bill. This decision started him on the way to a college sheepskin. He went to the Atlanta University Veterans' Guidance Center to take the necessary tests to determine his ability to become a cabinetmaker.

The tests revealed that Johnson's interest lay in other areas. The VA discouraged the trade course. They continued to test him for three weeks.

By chance, a VA counselor told Johnson that if he had had two years of high school, he'd be eligible to take a college entrance examination. Johnson, out of curiosity, asked to take the test. The VA administered it. He passed it.

It was then that the idea of going to college struck him. Again

Pheeters said, "but it raised the educational status of the nation's manpower.

He says the men who are fighting in Korea should be given the same educational opportunities, "although the conflict, as of now, has not been as extended as was the case in World War II."

Certified Public Accountant J. B. Blayton, president of Midway Television Institute and the Blayton School of Accounting, calls the G. I. educational training program a good investment.

"It certainly raised the level of intelligence of people and has provided some technical skills for a number of them," he said.

Noting that the Midway graduates have scored successes in radio and television with governmental agencies, he is of the opinion that Negroes generally didn't take advantage of the G. I. Bill.

Mr. Blayton's explanation was that "Negroes didn't have the diversity of schools to attend and that those which accepted them had limited facilities."

At Spelman College, President Florence Read had nothing but praise for the few ex-servicewomen who completed their education at that institution.

"Our experience with G. I. students is much too limited to be quoted," Miss Read said. She pointed out that most Spelman women who took part in the military efforts were graduates. "Most of them attained high rank with the Women's Army Corps," she said.

DIPLOMA UNNEEDED TO EARN A DEGREE

24 Who Did Not Complete High School Are Candidates for a B. S. at Columbia

Experience in the school of hard knocks, which rarely allows much time for book learning, may be as valuable as a high school education in earning a college degree, it was indicated yesterday at Columbia University.

Last fall, fifty-one men and women ranging up to 60 years old, none of whom had been graduated from high school, were enrolled in a "trial year" of studies in the University's School of General Studies. Twenty-four of the pioneering group successfully completed their courses and have been accepted as candidates for the Bachelor of Science degree. Seventeen have until next February to qualify, while the ten others withdrew for various reasons. None was dropped for poor grades.

According to Jack N. Arbolino, assistant director of the school, the top academic standings of the group were the A minus averages achieved by a 48-year-old advertising executive with only a year and a half of high school training, and a 36-year-old secretary who spent but one year in high school.

Regular Courses Taken

Taking regular college courses, the group as a whole acquitted itself with an average only slightly less than that maintained over the same period by high school graduates working toward a degree in general studies, Mr. Arbolino said.

Among the occupations represented in the group are an electrician, journalist, salesman, housewife, claims adjuster, busboy, labor relations expert and machine designer. Some pursue their studies full-time; others, part time.

Explaining why the program had been established, Mr. Arbolino declared that the school's faculty and administration had believed for some time that its admissions procedures were not sufficiently flexible. He observed that, although the plan represented a "radically new" departure from conventional college admissions policy, its soundness had been demonstrated in its first year of operation. The school accepts applications from men and women 20 or more years old for day, afternoon and evening classes leading to the Bachelor of Science degree.

Fading GI Rights Bill Has Assisted Millions

Bat. 7-28-51

Soon to Expire for Most Veterans But It Has Done Wonders for Many

By DOUGLAS SMITH,
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The GI Bill of Rights under which more than 7½ million veterans of World War II have received free education or job training, is about to go out of the picture so far as most veterans are concerned.

July 25 is the deadline except for men who were discharged within the last four years, or who interrupted their training to re-enlist for the Korean War.

But most experts believe that Uncle Sam's $12 billion was well spent and helped the veterans far more than a bonus would have.

Even today a million and a half of the 15 million World War II vets are in school or in training, five years after most of them were discharged. About one-third are in college and the rest in other schools or training on the job or farm. All of them may continue their training until it is finished, even if they have just begun a four-year college course.

* * *

The GI Bill has had some hard knocks during its seven years. At one time in 1946 so many vets were drawing the $20 a week unemployment compensation—1,750,000 at the peak—that the "52-20 Club" became a national joke, and Gen. Omar Bradley (then head of the Veterans Administration) personally set out to get the idlers to work. That problem no longer exists, however, since that part of the law expired a couple of years ago.

In 1947 came the disclosures that some veterans were pursuing the study of ballroom dancing at government expense, so many were enjoying the "study" of flying airplanes that there soon wouldn't be room for them all in the sky, and that schools for the training of bartenders were flooded with ex-GIs interested in that trade.

Fly by night "schools" for the teaching of everything from embalming to spot welding sprung up everywhere, and some of their operators made small fortunes before the government cracked down.

* * *

By and large, however, the GI Bill students have been conscientious and serious. So many of them went to college, even though married and with children, that their trailer villages dotted campuses across the nation. The influence of their maturity almost eliminated the "college playboy" type from the American scene.

But while the number going to college has totaled 2,200,000—there was about one million at the peak—more than three million others have gone to high school, trade schools and even grammar school. Particularly in the South, many veterans had little education when they went into service and the GI Bill gave them an opportunity.

"On the job" training assistance enabled 1,400,000 veterans to learn a skill as an apprentice. Another 700,000 trained on the farm.

Teacher Dismissed

Shut-Down Of School Protested

Courier

Bat. 3-24-51

ANNISTON, Ala. — A class of eighteen youths, training for cabinet making trade at the Cobb Veterans' Trade School, protested to a U. S. Senator and state officials against the closing of the school.

The youths found themselves out of school because state authorities refused to renew the teaching contract of their Tuskegee Institute-trained instructor.

3-24-51

Officials said that Grover Walton, the instructor, does not meet a requirement which calls for at least two years' experience in the trade he is teaching.

EXTENSIONS OUT ON VETS' TRAINING

The Veterans Administration is without authority to provide any exceptions or to authorize any extensions regarding the July 25 deadline for veterans who wish to enter training under the "GI Bill," L. F. Guerre, manager of the New Orleans VA office, said Wednesday.

Any veteran who has never been in training under the bill must be in training on the deadline date, said Guerre, the only exception being veterans who enlisted prior to June 25, 1947, and were discharged after that date. These veterans may enter training at any time prior to four years from date of discharge.

"Due to the large volume of requests for changes in courses," said Guerre, "it is apparent the VA will not be able to process all such requests prior to the deadline date.

"The VA, in order to protect the veteran, will permit the veteran, if the change is approved, to enter training within 30 days after such approval is given, or at the earliest date enrollment is possible.

"This applies only to those veterans who have been in training and whose requests for changes of course are received on or before July 25. Veterans who are in training at present and who have applied for changes in course should remain in training until notified that the change in course has been approved."

Completing Officer Training In Texas

Lt. Cecelia G. Battle, Army Nurse Corps, a graduate of Virginia State College and of the Meharry Medical College School of Nursing, is at Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, completing basic military training in the Women Officers' Basic Course. Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel F. Fitzgerald, of Petersburg, Va., the lieutenant will report for duty at Valley Forge Army Hospital, Phoenixville, Pennsylvania.

Faces In Uniform

Meet the Major

Major Della H. Raney who is chief nurse at the Percy Jones Army Hospital, Battle Creek, Mich. A native of Suffolk, Va. Major Raney is the first of our nurses to see active duty in World War II and the first to attain that rank. She is a graduate of Va. State College and Lincoln School of Nursing.

Nurses On Duty With Air Force

Among the nurses on active duty with the Air Forces in Japan are these young women. Left to right, Capt. Ruth Faulkner Johnson, Capt. Lillian Stone (in jeep) and Lt. Constance Jenkins.

EN ROUTE TO ACTION — Captain Elizabeth Tucker Dozier of the Nurse Corps of the U S Air Force, will soon be on her way to the Far East where she hopes to serve in the Korean conflict. Captain Dozier, a native Atlantan, has been in the Corps for the nine years since she received her training at Grady Hospital.

TEACHES NURSES IN KOREA.—Lt. Juanita Long, snapped by the NNPA correspondent near the Pusan prisoner of war camp where she conducts classes for 135 Korean nurses. She is a native of Boston and is the wife of Capt. Rufus Long.

30m(1) 1951

WAC

Wacs at Fort Lee Disregard Racial Barriers

Afro-American, Sat. ~~8-25-51~~ Baltimore, Md.

30m(1) WAC 8-4-51

These trainees at the Women's Army Corps Training Center at Ft. Lee, Va. are marching to class. They ignore all racial barriers within the confines of their own command. Read Mrs. Daisy Hicks' interesting article on the activity of the Wacs at Ft. Lee in your AFRO next week.

Stands Out as Good Example of Integration

Afro-American Sat. 8-4-51 Baltimore, Md.

WAC Unit Does Not Conform to Pattern Set by Rest of Fort

(Editor's note: When James L. Hicks, NNPA correspondent on tour of military installations went into Fort Lee, Virginia, he took with him his wife, Mrs. Daisy C. Hicks, a writer in her own right, to cover the WAC Training Command there from a woman's angle. Mrs. Hicks' story follows)

By DAISY C. HICKS

Sat. 8-4-51

FORT LEE, Va. — The WAC Training Center at Fort Lee, is an integrated island in an otherwise sea of segregation.

While other parts of Fort Lee conform to a pattern which works to keep the races separate in such things as officers' clubs, swimming pool and dances, colored and white WACS completely ignore such barriers within the confines of their own command, enjoying an integrated officers club of their own, swimming together and attending social events together without incident.

Here, under the command of Lt. Colonel Ruby Herman, women recruits learn the ABC's of Army life with complete disregard to race or creed.

Training Center for Nation

The training center at Fort Lee, which is the headquarters of WAC training for the nation, is responsible for the reception, processing, classification, training assignment and shipment of all women who are newly enlisted into the Army.

With their arrival timed so that they will reach the fort on Friday or Saturday, the incoming WAC is met at the train station by a representative of the training center and carried to the fort.

From that moment on, she begins a new type of life aimed at getting enough well trained women in our peace-time Army to form a nucleus of WACS which can be expanded in an emergency to effectively aid all branches of the Army.

Under a training program which places special emphasis on training WACS for administrative work, the new recruits take out government insurance, make whatever voluntary allotments they wish to from their pay, and then launch into an eight-week study.

Training Comprehensive

This study includes such courses as military customs and courtesies, organization of the Army, military law, personal hygiene and military sanitation, social hygiene, first aid, clothing maintenance, map reading, basic communications, supply and administration, chemical warfar, interior guard, safeguard of military information, dismounted drill and physical training.

The basic training program consists of one week of processing and eight weeks of actual training. This will include a course in weapons demonstration and one outdoor course in field living and its accompanying problems.

I found the 112 colored women trainees at Fort Lee making a wonderful adjustment to this new type of life which begins each morning at 6 with reveille and ends at 11 each night when each one is compelled to go to bet whether she wished to or not.

Pittsburgher Typical

Typical of such women is Pvt. Creola Davis of 7416 Idlewild St., Pittsburgh, Pa., a graduate of Fifth Avenue High School in that city, who after studying nursing for one year, dropped out because of a lack of funds, and turned to the WACS because she felt the organization offered her opportunity to further her education.

She is now physical education instructor for the trainees and, if she continues to show the ability in the future which she is now showing, there is no limit to where she may eventually rise in the corps.

Another typical example of how progress can be made by alert women in the corps is that of Carrie Bundy of 192 Delaware St., New Brunswick, N.J.

She attended Wilberforce College, majored in physical education and joined the WACS last September. On July 25, Miss Bundy will be commissioned a second lieutenant in the WACS with the rank and pay of all other second lieutenants in the Army.

Another to Get Commission

Also in line for a commission on the same day is Estelle Richards of 6513 Vinewood St., Detroit. She spent three years at Wayne University, specializing in journalism, learned about the WACS through school publications and joined early last fall.

Miss Richards, who formerly worked for a national weekly, said she feels the WACS offers the best opportunity for young women to get experience in a protected way. She plans to write a novel some day.

Orphaned at an early age, Miss Richards gave full credit for her success to her aunt, Mrs. Betty A. Jackson, supervisor of nurses

NEXT WEEK

James Hicks, special NNPA writer on tour of Army, Navy and Air Force Installations, takes you on a visit to the new Camp Dix, N.J., where integration really works as directed by President Truman. . . Be sure to read his story in

STORY IN BRIEF

Mrs. Jimmy Hicks does story on women's activities at Camp Lee, Va., where WAC's are completely mixed, despite the segregation of colored units in other areas of the base.

Training consists of one week of processing and eight weeks of basic training. Girls arise at 6 and retire at 11.

Typical uniform consists of slacks and sport shirts. Dress uniform is white.

Promotions come rapidly.

Some 30,000 more recruits needed.

in Detroit's City Hospitals.

Army Career Woman

Typical of a woman who has gone into the WACS and is now currently making a career of it is Lt. Catherine Landry of 1139 Camelia St., Berkeley, Calif. Lt. Landry was among the first group of women to enter the corps during the last war.

After her discharge as a captain in 1946, she failed to meet with the success in civilian life which she had hoped for, so in August, 1949, she re-enlisted and is now assigned to headquarters with the rank of lieutenant, Regular Army, as clothing officer for trainees.

She told the writer that she feels that the WACS has given her more opportunities than civilian life would afford.

The life of the WACS is by no means a "lark," but neither is it too strenuous or too difficult for the average girl to adjust to. I visited a group of women undergoing the sixth week of basic training which takes in the bivouac training out in the open.

Brave 95-Degree Temperature

The temperature was 95 degress, the women were dressed in kaki slacks and sport shirts. Their mission at the time was to inspect the quarters which had been recently occupied by a platoon on bivouac.

Regardless of the weather, the platoon on bivouac must spend this period sleeping out of doors in tents and learn to care for themselves while doing so.

Nor are the women spared in other training because of weather conditions. I saw Wacs drilling in open sun at 95 degrees just the men trainees were, and none was the worse for the experience.

On Duty in the Wacs

Pvt. Rosa E. Thomson, (left) Boston Mass. recently finished her basic training at Ft. Lee, Va. Pvt. Frances S. Carrington, Atlantic City, is now attending the medical school in Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

The colored women enjoy the the same facilities as the whites. In each beauty shop there is a colored operator who takes care of their hair, they all wear the same colored shade of hose and the shade of hose issued is very suitable to a colored person's skin.

The new uniform soon to be issued for WACS is a taupe color and here again this can be easily worn by colored women. The dress uniform of the WACS is a striking white tailored suit with a very feminine Peter Pan collar.

The Army no longer issues bras, panties and slips to the women, but leaves them to select these items for themselves. The women are issued to "PT" dresses to work around the center and four duty dresses which are worn in line of duty on or off the post. No shoes with open toes or heels are permitted to be worn.

Colonel Herman has the power of summary court's martial over the Wacs and all are subject to military law, but the courtsmatial are few and far between among the women and all the women are proud of the fact that there has been no record of venereal disease in the entire command of more than 500 women!

The WACS are currently in a drive to increase its strength to 30,000 and an increasing number of qualified women are taking advantage of its opportunities each day. Promotions come rapidly to alert, aggressive women and the vast majority seem well pleased.

In order to join, one must simply have a high school education, be in good physical condition and pass a screening test given by a board. It appears to be an excellent life

Brief History of Fort Lee

Adjacent to the Petersburg National Military Park, Fort Lee is situated on Virginia State Highway 36, three miles east of the historic city of Petersburg and 25 miles south of Richmond.

Named in honor of the great Confederate military leader, Gen. Robert E. Lee, Fort Lee—then a camp—first came into being as a training center for troops during World War I.

A total of 134, 175 men, including the 80th Division, were trained here for the first world war against Germany. At one time, the post had more than 50,000 men in training.

Buildings Removed

Following World War I, buildings were removed and the camp site became a wildlife sanctuary, remaining such until 1940 when it was reactivated as a military post. More than 300,000 soldiers were trained here during World War II for service in all parts of the world.

Designated a permonent military installation in April, 1950, Fort Lee's current major units are:

Women's Army Corps Training Center
Quartermaster Center:
Quartermaster School
Quartermaster Technical Training Center
Quartermaster Board
Quartermaster Replacement Training Center
Commander of Troops (all Quartermaster troops)

In addition, Fort Lee is also the scene of summer encampments by ROTC and ORC activities.

30m (1) 1951

Wacs

112 Colored Girls Train With Whites

No Segregation Amon g WACS At Fort Lee

(Editor's note: When James L. Hicks, NNPA correspondent on tour of military installations went into Fort Lee, Virginia, he took with him his wife, Mrs. Daisy C. Hicks, a writer in her own right, to cover the WAC training command there from a woman's angle. Mrs. Hicks story follows)

By DAISY C. HICKS

Fort Lee Virginia, Aug. 1- The WAC Training Center at Fort Lee, Virginia is an integrated island in what is otherwise a sea of segregation.

While other parts of Fort Lee conform to a pattern which works to keep the races separate in such things as officers clubs, swimming pools and dances, colored and white WACS completely ignore such barriers within the confines of their own command enjoying an integrated officers club of their own, swimming together, and attending social events together without incident.

Here under the command of Lt. Colonel Ruby Herman, women recruits learn the ABC's of Army life with complete disregard to race or creed. The training center at Fort Lee, which is the headquarters of the WAC training for the nation, is responsible for the reception, processing, classification, training assignment and shipment of all women who are newly enlisted into the Army.

With their arrival timed so that they will arrive at the Fort on Friday or Saturday, the incoming WAC is met at the train station by a representative of the Training Center and taken to the Fort. From that moment on she begins a new type of life aimed at getting enough well trained women in our peacetime Army to form a nucleus of WACS which can be expanded in an emergency to effectively aid all branches of the Army.

Under a training program which places special emphasis on training WACS for administrative work, the new recruits take out government insurance, make whatever voluntary allotments they wish to from their pay, and then launch into an eight week study course.

WACS learn about military customs and courtesies, organization of the Army, military law, personal hygiene and military sanitation, social hygiene, first aid, clothing maintenance, map reading, basic communciations, supply and administration, chemical warfare, interior guard, safeguard of military information, dismounted drill and physical training.

The basic training program consists of one week of processing and eight weeks of basic training. This will include a course in weapons demonstration and one outdoor course in outdoor field living and its accompanying problems.

I found the 112 colored women trainees at Fort Lee making a wonderful adjustment to this type of life which begins each morning at 6 a. m. at reveille and ends at 11 p. m. each night when each one is compelled to go to bed whether she wishes to or not.

Typical of such women is Private Creola Davis of 7216 Idlewild Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., a graduate of Fifth Avenue High School in Pittsburgh, who after studying nursing for one year, drained out of nursing because of a lack of funds and turned to the WAC because she felt the organization offered her opportunity to further her education.

She is now physical education instructor for the trainees and if she continues to show the ability in the future which she is now showing, there is no limit to where she may eventually rise in the Corps.

Another typical example of how progress can be made by alert women in the Corps is that of Carrie Bundy of 192 Delaware Street, New Brunswick, N. J. She attended Wilberforce College, majored in physical education and joined the WACS last September.

On the 25th of July Miss Bundy will be commissioned a second lieutenant in the WAC and will hold the rank and receive the pay of all other second lieutenants in the Army.

Also in line for a commission on the same day is Estelle Richards of 6513 Vinewood Street, Detroit, Michigan. She spent three years at Wayne University, specializing in journalism, learned about the WACs through school publication and joined them early last fall.

Miss Richards, who formerly worked for a national colored weekly, said she feels the WAC offers the best opportunity for young women to get experience in a protected way. She plans to write a novel someday.

Orphaned at an early age, Miss Richards gave full credit to her success to her aunt, Mrs. Betty A. Jackson, supervisor of nurses in Detroit's City Hospitals.

Typical of a woman who has gone into the WACs and is now currently making a coreer of it is Lt. Catherine Landry was among the first group of women to enter the Corps during the last war.

After her discharge as a captain in 1946, she failed to meet with the success in civilian life which she had hoped for, so in August 1949, she reenlisted and is now assigned to headquarters in the rank of lieutenant, Regular Army, as clothing officer for trainees.

She told the writer that she feels that the WACs has given her more opportunities than civilian life would afford.

The life of the WACS is by no means a "lark" but neither is it too strenuous or too difficult for the average girl to adjust to. I visited a group of women undergoing the sixth week of basic training which takes in the bivouac training out in the open.

The temperature was 95 degrees, the women were dressed in kahaki slacks and sport shirts. Their mission at the time was to inspect the quarters which had been recently occupied by a platoon on bivouac. Regardless of the weather the platoon on bivouac must spend this period sleeping out of doors in tents and learn to care for themselves while doing so. Nor are the women spared in other training because of weather conditions. I saw WACS drilling in the open sun at 95 degrees just as the men trainees were and none were the worse for the experinece.

The colored women enjoy the same facilities as the whites. In each beauty shop there is a colored operator who takes care of their hair, they all wear the same colored shade of house aid the shade of hose issued is very suitable to a colored person's skin.

The new uniform soon to be issued for WACS is a taupe color and here again this can be easily worn by colored women. The dress uniform of the WACS is a striking white tailored suit with a very feminine Peter Pan collar.

The Army no longer issues bras, panties and slips to the women but leave them to select these items for themselves. The women are issued two "PT" dresses to work around the center, and four duty dresses which are worn in line of duty on or off the post. No shoes with open toes or heels are permitted to be worn.

Colonel Herman has the power of summary courts martial over the WACS and all are subjected to military law but the court martials are few and far between among the women and all the women are proud of the fact that there has been no record of venereal diseases in the entire command of more than five hundred women!

The WACS are currently in a drive to increase its strength to 30,000 and an increasing number of qualified women are taking advantage of its opportunities each day. Promotions come rapidly to the alert aggressive women and the vast majority seemed well pleased. In order to join on must simply have a high school education and be in good physical condition and pass a screening test given by a board. It appears to be an excellent life!

MISS BESSIE CATCHINGS, a Houston girl, back from two years in Germany as recreational director with special services, was caught by an **Informer** photographer as she sat on the lawn of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Catchings. Miss Catchings, whose experiences during her two years in Germany cover a wide range, will give them to the public in a series of articles that will appear in the **Informer** in the near future. Most of her time was spent in Kitzinger, but she also made several tours of major Mediterranean ports.

WACs ON DUTY IN JAPAN.—These two WACs, both from Ohio, are on duty with the U. S. Army in Japan. At the left is Sgt. Lois L. Wanzo, daughter of Mr.and Mrs. Paul Wanzo of Marietta, Ohio. She is assigned as chief clerk in the Safety branch of the Central Command headquarters in Yokohama. At the right is Sgt. Laura A. Bullock of Columbus, Ohio, who recently was selected to attend a personnel administrative specialist school at Eta Jima, Japan. Assigned to the U. S. Army hospital at Camp Yokohama, Sgt. Bullock has been in an administrative capacity since arriving in the Far East in June, 1950. In May of that year, she was selected as the Yokohama detachment's "Honor WAC of the Month." She has served eight continuous years with the WAC. Prior to entering the service, she was employed as a shipping clerk in Columbus. Sgt. Wanzo was a nurses' aid in a Marietta hospital before she enlisted in 1948. She received basic training at Fort Lee, Va., and served at Fort Ord, Cal., and Ft. Lewis, Wash., before going to the Far

30m(1) 1951

6 Nashville Girls Join WAC

Six young Nashville women joined the WACs. Miss Nancy Mae Andrews models the uniform of a sergeant. Surrounding her from left to right are the five young women who enlisted with her; Misses Pearl Harris, Katherine Davis, and Annie Lincoln. Sgt. Olive M. Wicker of the Recruiting Department of the WACs is next to Miss Andrews.

Bronx Girl Nippon Queen

Wac Honored by Her Corpsmates in Japan

By RALPH MATTHEWS
(AFRO War Correspondent)

YOKOHAMA, Japan — The main topic of conversation among the several hundred WACs stationed here was the recent election of attractive Wac Mary Arrington to reign over the recent festivities marking the anniversary of the Japan Logistical Command.

Miss Arrington, the daughter of Mrs. Theola Burrows of 1327 Prospect Ave., New York City, won out over 25 contestants of whom she was the only colored enlisted woman nominated by the 500-odd women of the 8064 Army Unit stationed here.

"Even if all the colored WACs had voted solidly, we could not have put her over," declared one girl, "because we only have 100 members scattered through all the huts.

"So we are inclined to think that the spirit of democracy has really caught on among our colleagues and most of them voted for our candidate," she added.

But the big event was not without its undertones. When the results of the election were known, some of the disappointed white girls were overheard to remark that they would not march in a parade in which a colored girl was queen.

The rumors reached the high command and were immediately nipped in the bud. No one was excused from the parade.

Girls of both races strove to outdo each other digging their best finery out of their footlockers to make Miss Arrington beautiful for the occasion—which was like carrying coals to Newcastle — but she was pressed to wear the jewelry and other accessories of her corpsmates when she rode on a 50-yard-long float, followed by the 500 WAC members.

WAC's Names Listed

Some of the young enlisted women seen in Yokohama were:

Pvt. Gloria Fussa, No. 1 E. 111th St., NYC, daughter of Mrs. Gloria Fussa.

Sgt. Christine Davis, 592 Armory Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Pfc. Earline Lanclin, 923 Fifth St., Port Arthur, Texas, daughter of Mrs. Anna Lanclin.

Sfc. Ruth C. Jacobs, 515 E. 61st St., Chicago, wife of Marcellus Jacobs.

Pfc. Mildred Kendricks, 1715 S. 19th St., Philadelphia, daughter of Mrs. Ward R. Hendricks.

Pfc. Marcine Barnett, 5512 Holmes Ave., Los Angeles, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Kay.

Pfc. Gladys Dailey, 1223 15th Ave., Nashville, Tenn., sister of Miss Cleopatra Dailey.

Pfc. Hazel Thomas, 2114 6th Ave., Altoona, Pa., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mack Thomas.

Pfc. Althea Grice, 2240 Pemberton St., Philadelphia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Grice.

Pfc. America Alexander, 260 Winder St., Detroit, daughter of Mrs. America Bromery.

Pfc. Arnical Shelburn, 2534 E. 80th St., Cleveland, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Shelburn.

Pfu. Jeannette Helton, 335 E. 55th St., Chicago, daughter of Mrs. Nazarre Helton.

Pfc. Ernestine Tillman, 630 Lathrop Ave., Savannah, Ga., daughter of Mr and Mrs. Carmel Tillman.

WAC

It's Captain Landry Now

Shown above, Lieutenant Colonel Ruby E. Herman, Commanding Officer of the Women's Army Corps Training Center, Fort Lee, Virginia (right), pins bars on newly promoted Captain Catherine G. Landry of New Orleans, La., an Assistant Property Officer of the Training Center. Captain Landry has held this assignment since August 1950, and previous to that was platoon officer in one of the basic training companies at the Training Center.

WACs in Europe Shifted Under Integrated Program

Afro-American Sat. 2.24-51 Baltimore Md.

Lt. Ann G. Hall, of Chicago, shown giving instructions to Pfc. Phyllis Perkins, Little Rock, Ark during the month the WACs were assigned for temporary duty in Paris. Lt. Hall was commanding officer of the 7871st WAC detachment in Germany for 16 months. The unit has now been deactivated, and all personnel assigned to white units in Paris, Frankfurt, Heidelberg and Munich. On the right working over the drafting board, left to right, are Pfc. Flora M. Cooks Little Rock, Ark.; Pfc. Pauline A. Johnson, Detroit, Mich., and Sgt. Carl H. Sandovar, Alburquerque, N. Mexico.

WAC's in Korea in Mixed Outfit

By MILTON SMITH

IN KOREA—For the first time since I've been over here, I have talked to colored WAC's. They are Cpl. Jacqueline Edwards, 22, of N.J., a clerk-typist in Japan; Sgt. Dorothy Bartlett, same address, and Cpl. Betty Hampton, 56 Rutland Square, Boston.

When I asked Sgt. Hampton why she joined, she replied, "That is a very good question. I used to be a postal clerk in Boston, and I decided to do something different."

Grandma Runs Farm

In the course of the conversation she said her grandmother was over 100 years old and ran a "small farm."

The WAC company is integrated

Also met Miss Ernestine Tillman, 630 Lathrop Ave., Savannah, Ga., a civilian employee.

Cpl. Alfred Cole of 7666 Walker Mill Road, S.E., Washington, D.C. says hello to the people in Southeast, Northeast and Northwest. Cpl. Cole is an MP.

30m(1) 1951

WAC

Local WAC Stationed Here At U. S. Army Records Center

PT. OLIVIA HENDERSON, 22-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Henderson, 3139 Rutger street, is assigned as file clerk in the records branch of military pay division, Army Finance Center, 1300 Goodefellow boulevard.

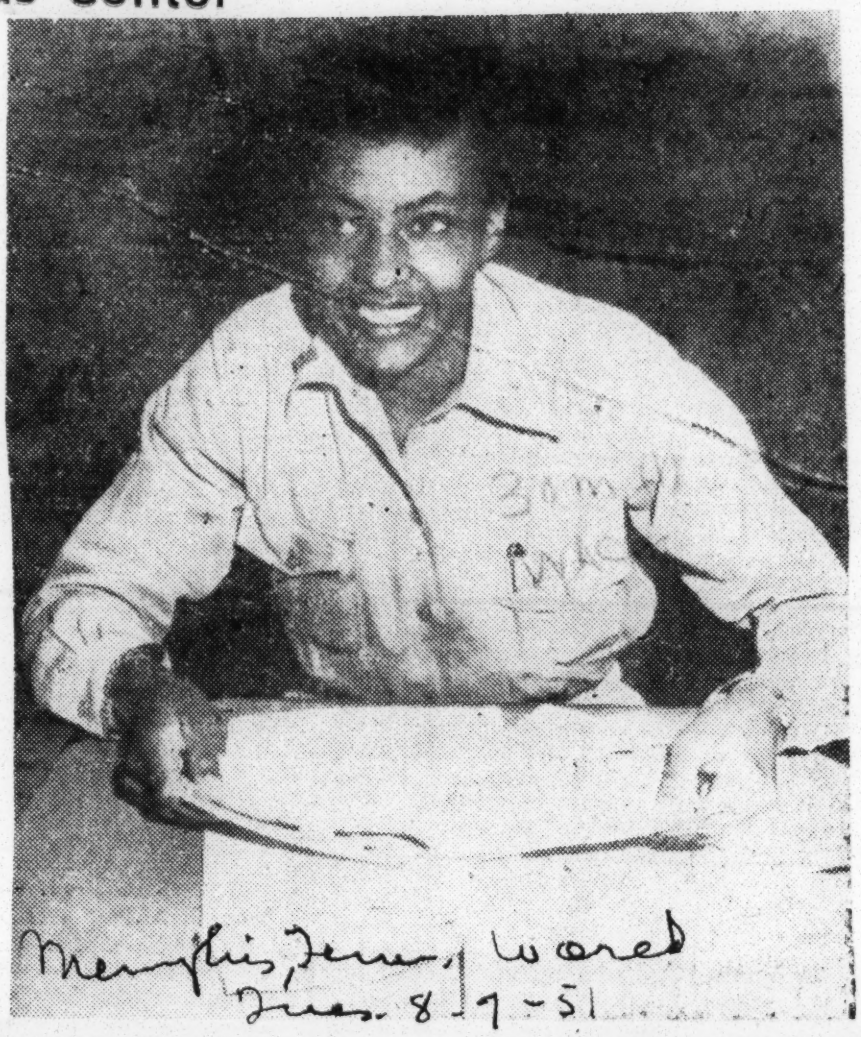
Pvt. Olivia Henderson, 22-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Henderson of 3139 Rutger street, is stationed in St. Louis, with the 9001 AAU WAC Detachment of Army Personnel of the Army Finance Center.

Olivia enlisted in the Women's Army Corps in December, 1950. After her basic training in Ft. Lee, Va., she attended leadership school for eight weeks, and then went to clerk-typist school at Ft. Riley, Kans. She is presently assigned as file clerk in the records branch of military pay division, Army Finance Center.

Prior to her army career, she attended Lincoln Business college for one year.

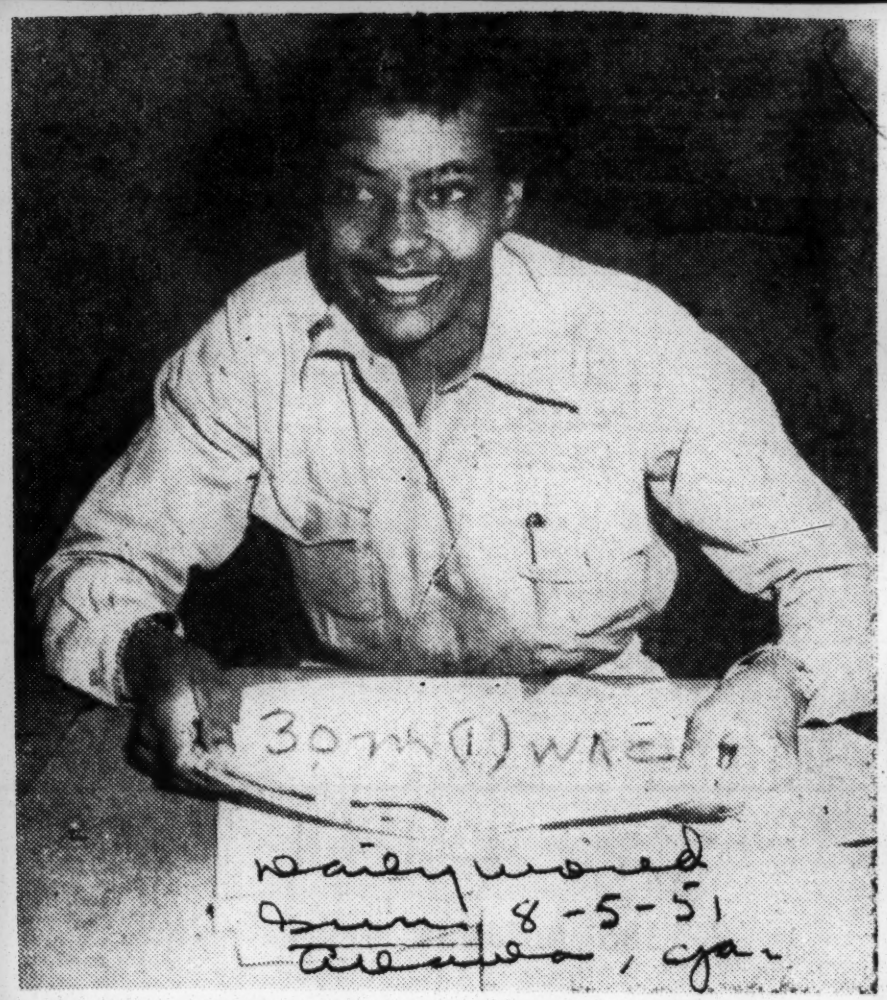
Olivia says, "I enjoy working with troops and feel that the army has taught me to be self-reliant." In her leisure moments, she enjoys reading Shakespeare.

Courier 9-7-51



Memphis, Tenn., World Tues. 8-7-51

SMILE OF PLEASURE — First Lt. Emma Cash, a WAC officer at Ft. Dix, N. J., flashes a smile of pleasure to NNPA's Jimmy Hicks to show how she likes fine integration program now in effect at Ft. Dix. She's on temporary duty with Sixth WAC Detachment. Her permanent assignment is at Camp Kilmer which she says is also well integrated. Lt. Cash's home address is 420 Minersville Street, Pottsville, Pa.



SMILE OF PLEASURE — First Lt. Emma Cash, a WAC officer at Ft. Dix, N. J., flashes a smile of pleasure to NNPA's Jimmy Hicks to show how she likes fine integration program now in effect at Ft. Dix. She's on temporary duty with Sixth WAC Detachment. Her permanent assignment is at Camp Kilmer which she says is also well integrated. Lt. Cash's home address is 420 Minersville Street, Pottsville, Pa.

Norfolk Girl Joins Historic WAC Unit

3RD ARMORED DIVISION, Fort Knox, Ky. — Pvt. Sadie M. Moore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs James A. Moore of 1318 Buck road, has arrived here for duty with the 3d Armored Division. She becomes a member of the first WAC unit ever assigned for duty with a male training unit by joining the famed "Spearhead" Division's WAC Detachment.

Pvt. Moore graduated from the Booker T. Washington high school, attended the Norfolk Division of Virginia State College, and was employed by a grocery before entering the Woman's Army Corps in September of this year.

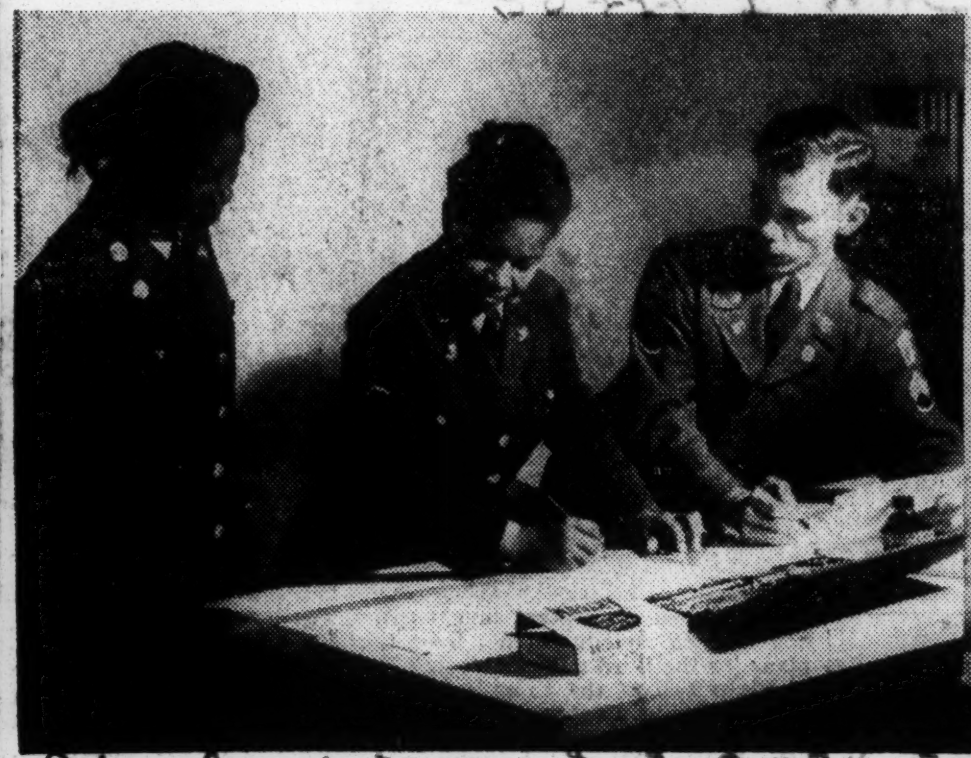
Join the WAC, Lose the Boy Friend

The WAC volunteers ring out the old year with a Christmas bell and peel the last leaf off 1951's calendar. From left: Lillian Dieter, Estelle Braumstein, Mary Hartmann, Virginia Fiore, Prudence Sellers, Janice Baker and Alberta Cannon.

Photo by Albertin.

Colored W AC Unit Disbanded;

WACs in Europe Shifted Under Integrated Program



Lt. Ann G. Hall, of Chicago, shown giving instructions to Pfc. Phyllis Perkins, Little Rock, Ark during the month the WACs were assigned for temporary duty in Paris. Lt. Hall was commanding officer of the 7871st WAC detachment in Germany for 16 months. The unit has now been deactivated, and all personnel assigned to white units in Paris, Frankfurt, Heidelberg and Munich. On the right working over the drafting board, left to right, are Pfc. Flora M. Cooks, Little Rock, Ark.; Pfc. Pauline A. Johnson, Detroit, Mich., and Sgt. Carl H. Sandovar, Alburquerque, N. Mexico.

Cpl. Frances C. Sherman caught by the photographer as she takes some papers from the file at SHAPE (Hotel Astoria), temporary headquarters of General Eisenhower in Paris. Her home is Jamaica, Long Island, N.Y.

Integration Now a Fact

Mixed With Whites in France, Germany

ONLY 2 IN PARIS

All Colored Wacs Did Excellent Work

By OLLIE STEWART

PARIS — Integration has caught up with the Wacs at last and the all-colored unit which has been stationed in Europe for the past 16 months is no more.

It was announced last week that the 7871st WAC detachment has been broken up and its personnel assigned to white units in Paris, and in Frankfurt, Munich and Heidelberg, Germany.

The 20 enlisted Wacs who have for the past month been working in the administrative section of General Eisenhower's headquarters (SHAPE), under the command of Lt. Ann G. Hall, Chicago, were scattered throughout the European Command.

2 Kept in Paris

Only two of them were given Paris assignments. They are Sgt. Bessie L. Robinson, Cincinnati, Ohio; and Sgt. Ruby M. Rouss, New York City.

All are said to have done excellent work—but those who were not assigned to Paris were gotten rid of as quickly as possible.

At least six wanted to stay in Paris, and signed their names to a paper on the bulletin board put up expressly for those who wanted to remain.

But it did no good. They went away unhappy because as they left, 20 white Wacs (cabled for) arrived from the States.

Sgt. Rouss Indispensable

Sergeant Rouss stayed because she made herself indispensible. She was assigned a month ago to a colonel who was a stickler for details.

She learned the routine, and when the break-up came the colonel insisted that she remain—because he had no time to train a new secretary.

The air at the Astoria was thick with politics all week. Lt. Hall, with her unit deactivated, found herself without an office, a desk or even a chair.

She was assigned to 30 days additional service in Paris, but a phone call to Germany by somebody who resented her presence in Paris, got her sent back to Germany.

Washingtonians in Germany

Two Washingtonians were among those returned to Germany.

They are: Cpl. Lorraine H. Lewis, clerk typist, daughter of Henry C. Nichols, 346-A "M" Pl., S.W., and Cpl. Louise H. Wall, also clerk typist, whose guardian mother is Mrs. Katis C. Barlow, 5314 Eads St., N.E., Washington.

During their month's stay here, the young women performed a variety of tasks.

Cpl. Ardella C. Pitts, 705 Hopkins St., Augusta, Ga., who has been in the Army six years, was secretary to a colonel in the signal section. Her aunt, Mrs. Keziah B. Pitts, lives in Augusta, and Ardella sends love.

Editor's Daughter Cited

Pfc Phyllis Perkins, 2400 Howard St., Little Rock, Ark., did a first sergeant's work by handling the morning report. She is the daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. A. L. Perkins. Her father is the editor of the Arkansas Baptist Flashlight.

Cpl. Ruth E. Bush, Woodlawn, Ohio, worked in the pay section. Others were asigned to the drafting room. Among these were Pfc. Flora M. Cook, Lttle Rock, Ark., and Pfc Pauline A. Johnon, Detroit.

Make Wardrobe Purchase

Strictly feminine, the Wacs took the opportunity of stocking up their wardrobe while working in the French capital. Off duty, they were allowed to wear civilian clothes in the lounge of their hotel.

As soon as they received their February pay, they bought gloves, bags, some dress shoes and bits of jewelry.

A few invested in perfumes—although it was said that they could buy French perfume cheaper in the PX in Germany than in France.

Strolling on the Champs-Elysees in Paris, left to right, are Cpl. Ruth E. Bush, Woodlawn, Ohio; Pfc. Carrie G. Livingston, Houston, Texas; Pfc. Betty D. Wykoff, Los Angeles, Calif.; Lt. Ann G. Hall, Chicago, and Pfc. Phyllis Perkins, Little Rock, Ark. They group viewed the Eternal Flame which burns at the Arc de Triomphe shown in background.

Two Washington, D.C. clerk-typists who formerly worked in the typing pool are Cpl. Lorraine H. Lewis, 346-A M Pl., S.W., and Cpl. Louise H. Wall, 5314 Eads St., N.E. Both now are transferred to Germany after one month at SHAPE. Cpl. Lewis is the daughter of Henry C. Nichols and Cpl. Hall lives with her guardian-mother, Mrs. Katie C. Barlow.

WAC PRIVATE CITED—Private Ruth N. Nichols of E. 717 Third Avenue, Spokane, Wash., smiles as she prepares to receive the American Spirit Honor Medal for being the Outstanding Trainee of Class 43 of the Leaders Courses, Women's Army Corps Training Center, Fort Lee, Va. Major Lillian F. Foushee, battalion commander, is about to present the medal.—U. S. Army Photo.

30m 1 1951

Jersey WAC's Train in Virginia

Purification of water and use of Lister Bag explained to Jersey WACs: Privates Ethel J. Reid (kneeling), of 252 Oriental Pl Lynhurst; Eulalie Ferguson, 28 Prospect Pl, Newark; Doris Hendershot 111 E Sixth St Plainfield; and Elaine M O'Grady, 17 Essex St, East Orange. The instructor is 2nd Lt. Frances Berg, of Miami Fla

WAC

Army Life Pleases Roselle Girl

Private Mary E. Coleman, of 815 Spruce St., Roselle, who is now in training at the Medical Field Service School, Brooke Army Medical Center, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Emmett Coleman, of the Spruce St. address in Roselle, N.J.

FASHION'S THE KEYNOTE —A detachment of WACS stationed at Fort Dix, N. J., line up for inspection. The Hattie Carnegie - designed uniforms have gone far towards lifting the morale in the camp.

UNCLE SAM'S NIECES TAKE TO THE AIR (FORCE) — The Army Air Force received two volunteers recently when Miss Evangeline Woods, 21, East Point (right) and Miss Betty Anne Williams, 18, Augusta (left) enlisted in the WAF. Performing the swearing-in ceremony is Major Jack R. Glenn Commanding Officer of Army and Air Force recruiting in the Atlanta area. — (Photo by Perry).

Commands WACs

Commanding officer of the WAC contingent reassigned to Paris from Kitzingen, Germany, last week, is Lt. Ann Hall of Chicago. She and the 20 enlisted women are living in the swank Queen Elizabeth Hotel which is within walking distance of General Eisenhower's headquarters where they work.

WAC's Reach Paris to Aid General Ike

Lt. Hall Leads 20 From Post in Germany

IN SWANK HOTEL

30 More Expected to Join Detachment

By OLLIE STEWART

PARIS — The WAC's have arrived; and Paris is rapidly taking on the air of things to come — military occupation of the French capital.

Lt. Ann G. Hall, Chicago, arrived here Friday from Kitzengen, Germany, with 20 enlisted women from the 7871st. Training and Education Detachment she commanded for the past year in Kitzengen. The group immediately began administrative work at the Astoria Hotel, temporary headquarters of General Eisenhower, known as SHAPE.

In an exclusive interview for the AFRO, Lieutenant Hall said the move which brought them to Paris came as a complete surprise. She added that she was sure they could handle any work given them, since her WAC detachment was known to be "the best in Germany."

Under Eisenhower's Command

Their administrative duties of the moment are temporary, she declared. Nothing will be permanent until the general returns from his tour of European capitals. It is not even certain that his headquarters will be in Paris, since Versailles and Fontainebleau have been mentioned as possible sites.

The WAC's are stationed in the swank Queen Elizabeth Hotel, within walking distance of the hotel in which they work. A mess for officers and enlisted personnel has been in operation for two weeks. A P Xand finance office have been continued in Paris since the war.

One of Lieutenant Hall's first duties was to sign a pass for a white soldier, who remarked with a smile that this was the first time he had ever had a pass signed "by a woman."

30 Still in Kitzengen

Remaining in Kitzengen are the other 30 women of the WAC detachment, but since activity at Kitzengen is phasing out by Feb. 1, it is expected that they too will be transferred to Paris.

One oor two of the WAC's complained that just when they had learned enough German to make themselves understood, they now have to tackle a new language. Few of them have been in Paris before, or know how to speak French.

The enlisted personnel here includes:

Sfc Edith M. Linzey, Newark, N.J.; Sfc Gladys Toliver, New York City; Sgt. Bessie L. Robinson, Cincinnati; Sgt. Ruby M. Rouss, New York City; Cpl. Adah E. Anderson, Hannibal, Mo.; Cpl. Ruth E. Bush, Woodlawn, Ohio; Cpl. Dolores V. Brown, Bedford Hills, N.Y.; Cpl. Lorraine H. Lewis, Washington; Cpl. Ardell C. Pitts Augusta, Ga.; Cpl. Pauline A. Rushing, Flint, Mich.;

Cpl. Frances C. Sherman, Jamaica, L.I.; Cpl. Louise H. Wall, Washington; Pfc. Charlotte Brantley, Detroit; Pfc. Flora M. Cook, Little Rock, Ark.; Pfc. Pauline A. Johnson, Detroit; Pfc. Carrie G. Livingston, Houston, Texas; Pfc. Gloria Oates, Jersey City, N.J.; Pfc. Phyllis Perkins, Little Rock, Ark.; Pfc. Carrie M. Woods, Brazil, Ind.; and Pfc. Betty D Wyckoff Los Angeles

From Germany

Wacs Go To France

KITZINGEN, Germany — The first group of Wacs, one officer and tweny enlisted women of the 7871st Training and Education Group Wac Detachment, left the Kitzingen Training Center this week.

The group has been ordered to France for temporary duty, it was announced. First Lieut. Ann G. Hall, Chicago, Ill., commanding officer of the Wac detachment, accompanied the group, all of whom will be assigned clerical and administrative duties.

IN GROUP

The Wac group leaving KTC included: Sfc Edith M. Lindzey, Newark, N. J.; Sfc. Gladys C. Tolliver, New York City, N. Y.; Sgt. Bessie L. Robinson, Cincinnati, Ohio; Sgt. Ruby M. Rouss, New York City; Corp. Adah E. Anderson, Hannibal, Mo.; Corp. Ruth E. Bush, New York City; Corp. Dolores V. Brown, Bedford Hills, N. Y.; Corp. Lorraine H. Lewis, Washington, D. C.; Corp. Ardella Pitts, Augusta, Ga.; Corp. Pauline A. Rushing, Flint, Mich.; Corp. Frances C. Sherman, Jamaica, N. Y.; Corp. Louise H. Wall, Washington, D. C.;

Pfc. Flora M. Cooks, Little Rock, Ark.; Pfc. Pauline A. Johnson, Los Angeles, Calif.; Pfc. Carrie G. Livingston, Houston, Tex.; Pfc. Gloria Oates, Jersey City, N. J.; Pfc. Phyllis M. Perkins, Little Rock, Ark.; Pfc. Carrie M. Woods, Brazil, Ind., and Pfc. Betty D. Wyckoff Los Angeles, Calif.

CUTE, AND GETTING CUTER—Pvt. Nellie Lee Flippen of Brooklyn, N. Y. was picked by Army top brass to model the new summer dress uniform above, at Fort Dix recently. Made of white palm beach cloth, with white accessories to match, the new rig-out is a becoming improvement on the old uniform, and was designed by world famous stylist Hattie Carnegie.

WAC Unit Moves to Gay Paree

Sfc. Edith M. Lindzey, Newark, N.J., is one of 20 WACS who have been assigned to duty in the French capital where they arrived last week, AFRO correspondent Ollie Stewart, who is in Paris, reports. The unit had previously been assigned to the Kitzengen Training Center in Germany since October, 1949. Sfc. Lindzey has been in the Army since 1945 and has seen service in Scotland, England and France.

Brilliant Officer Killed in Collision

RICHMOND

Lt. Mary L. Davis, daughter of Wilbert Davis of 918 W. Clay St., was buried with military honors in National Cemetery here Wednesday following requiem mass in St. Joseph Catholic Church, Father William H. Clancy, S.S.J., officiating.

The young woman Army officer died Mar. 2 in University Hospital in Baltimore of injuries suffered in an automobile accident several days before, it is learned here.

Lieutenant Davis was injured Thursday when an auto in which she was riding with Cpl. John Coney of Chicago struck a tractor-trailer truck on the Washington Boulevard about 7 miles from Ft. Meade, where he is stationed.

The soldier, attached to the Third Calvary Regiment at Meade, was injured in the crash, but not seriously, it is reported. The couple had been to Baltimore and were returning to Meade when the accident occurred. She died next day in University Hospital, Baltimore.

Lt. Davis had been scheduled to leave from Ft. Dix, N.J., on Friday for assignment at Fort Custer Mich., where she had been selected to attend the Army's Food Service School. She took top scholastic honrs at Ft. Lee last December and was to have received a silver cup Friday for her scholastic achievements.

Lt Mary Emory of Ohio, assigned to the WAC officer candidate school at Lee, was in Baltimore Thursday for the purpose of making the presentation on Friday. The young officer saw the cup, but died before receiving the honor officially.

Lieutenant Davis was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Organized Reserve, Women's Army Corps, last Dec. 19 at Fort Lee's WAC Training Center. She is the first female Army officer ever to be buried in National Cemetery here.

She enlisted here in Dec. 1949, and was selected a candidate for officers' school following basic training. She was a graduate of Armstrong High School here and held the bachelor of arts degree from Virginia Union University.

Prior to entering the military service, she was employed by the War Assets Administration in Chicago and at St. Luke Hospital, Richmond. She was selected following her graduation to attend the Food Service School at Fort Custer, Mich.

She also has a sister, Pvt. Bernice Davis, in the WAC, now stationed at Fort Dix, N.J. Private Davis, before enlisting in the WAC, was active in civic affairs here and won a place on the Richmond AFRO's Honor Roll about two years ago.

LT. MARY L. DAVIS

Survivors, in addition to her father and sister, are another sister, Miss Maggio O. Davis of this city; her grandmother, Mrs. Otelia C. Davis; three aunts, Mrs. Mamie E. Vaughan, Mrs. Addie Goode and Miss Alease Davis; four uncles Eddie Vaughan, Ernest and Joseph Dillard and Thomas B. Davis;

Several cousins, among whom are Mrs. Virginia Biggs and Jesse Vaughan and other relatives. The services were handled by the A. D. Price Jr. funeral home, A. D. Price Jr., funeral director.

Daily Herald
Thurs. 1-4-51
Columbia, Ga.

DRAFTING PLANS FOR THE FUTURE—Sgt. James R. Fincher (left) of La Grange, Georgia, instructor in construction drafting at the Army's School of Engineering and Topography, Fort Belvoir, Virginia, explains a problem in drafting to Pvt. Magnolia Ali of Chicago, and Pvt. Esther L. Cannon of New Orleans, the first Negro WAC's assigned to the Engineering Department of the school since 1945.

Brooklynite Joins WACs

Courier-Express
Sat. 1-7-51
morning

Staffoto by Dummett

EVA MAE HUTCHINS, of 298 Clifton Pl., Brooklyn, gives up dancing and joins Uncle Sam's WACs. Administering the oath is Major Betty E. Wiker at headquarters, 39 Whitehall St. Miss Hutchins, who has also studied ceramics, played in a movie when she was only 12. Her basic training was started this week at Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas.

Chicago WAC Assigned To U. Of Maryland

Defender

MUNICH — Sergeant-first-class LaFern Davis, Women's Army Corps has been assigned to the University of Maryland Center at Munich Military Post, the largest military post in the world.

She is a former Chicago school teacher and is the mother of Roland B. Davis, Jr., a musician.

Sgt. 1st Class Davis attended Illinois State Normal School and Chicago Teachers College. In civilian life she taught at St. Elizabeth high school and Souther University at Baton Rouge, La.

Sgt. 1st Class Davis is the sister of Pearl Raventroy of 620 South Loomis blvd., Chicago, Ill., and Julia Evans of 620 Franklin st., Grand Rapids, Mich., and Lee and Joseph Gregware who live at 500 Combs ave., Collinsville, Ill.

WAC Activates Detachment On Munich Post

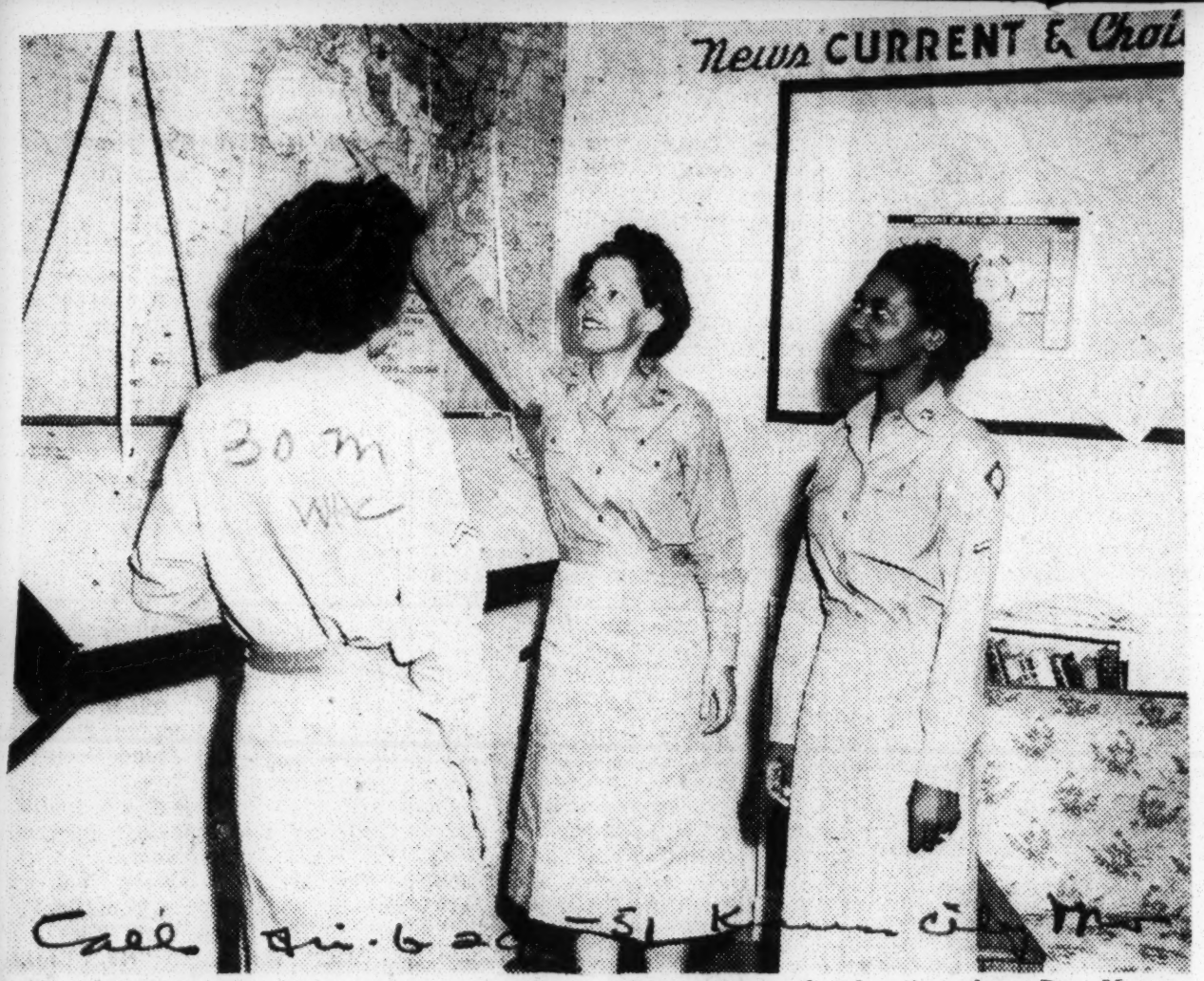
Post 5-12-51

MUNICH—First Lieutenant Ann G. Hall of the WACs is the commanding officer of the recently activated WAC Detachment on the Munich Miltary Post.

She is the mother of Arthur J. Green of 6443 Evans ave., Chicago and Mrs. Elinor Womack of 409 E. 74th st., Chicago, Ill.

Lt. Hall holds the Womens Auxiliary Army Corps Ribbon, the American Theatre Ribbon, the Victory Ribbon and the Occupation Ribbon for Germany. She attended Arkansas State college and DePaul University.

In civilian life she was manager of the District office for the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company of Chicago.



WACS INTEGRATED TOO.—Wac Lt. Dorothy J. Edwards of the 4005 Wac Detachment at Fort Hood, Texas, center, briefs Pfc. Marguerite Morse, right, only colored Wac at Fort Hood on the world situation during an Information and Education class. Pfc. Morse works at the Post post office, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Chambers of 71 Carver Circle, Portsmouth, Va. Wac at left is unidentified.—U. S. Army Photo.

WAC Private Home On 2-Week Furlough

Currently enjoying a two-week furlough in Atlanta is Pvt. Martha Little the niece of Mrs. Mary Myers, 320 Cain St., Pvt. Little, who enlisted in the WAC last August, is stationed at Ft. Lewis, Washington near Tacoma.

Between her graduation from Booker T. Washington High School in 1946 until her enlistment in the WAC, Pvt. Lewis was a seamstress in Atlanta. After receiving her basic training at Fort Lee, Virginia, and clerk-typing school at Ft. Dix, New Jersey, she was taken into the Fort Lee Quartermaster Tailoring School.

She and one other Negro enlisted woman are the only two women in the United States Army to complete the tailoring course. Pvt. Little's present duties are clerical but she hopes to be able to work in her special tailoring.

The young, well-groomed enlisted woman has nothing but praise for the armies. She said that it is possible that she may make it her career—she signed up for a three-year 'hitch.'

Pvt. Little also said that she would welcome an overseas assignly satisfied at Ft. Lewis. Of the posts' racial policy ,she says that there is complete integration of military personnel.

Her unit, the 6006 WAC Detachment, has all Negro Officers and Orderly Room Personnel, however, she explained there are many white enlisted women under the command.

Her leisure time activities on the post include informal games—especially basketball, softball, swimming, dancing and sight-seeing in Tacoma.

Her chief activities while home on furlough, she said, are "eating the things I don't get ordinarily and sleeping as long as I like." Much of her time, she said, is taken up by her twin sister, Mrs. Mary Virden. Then, there's the never-ending round of renewing old acquaintances and visiting familiar places.

Pvt. Little will return to her Washington post on June 19.

Serving In Army Women's Corps

Pvt. Mildred Bashley, daughter of Mrs. Inas Ellison Bashley of 417½ West Bolton Street, who is serving with the Women's Army Corps. Pvt. Bashley entered the service at Fort Lee, Virginia where she completed eight weeks of basic training, after which she was transferred to Camp Gordon at Augusta, Georgia where she attended the Signal Corps Replacement School. She completed the course of switchboard operator there.

Pvt. Bashley is a graduate of Beach High School and attended Savannah State College. She was in the city on a fifteen days leave before being transferred to Fort Ord, California where she will be stationed until further orders.

FORT LEE, Va.—Second Lieutenant Pola L. Garrett, 304 South Street, Talladega, Alabama, was sworn into the Regular Army June 13, 1951 by Lieutenant Colonel Ruby E. Herman, left, commanding officer of the Women's Army Corps Training Center, Fort Lee, Virginia.

As a graduate of Talladega, Alabama with a B. A. degree, Lieutenant Garrett was qualified to enter the Women's Army Corps Company Officers Course, established to train WAC officers for the Regular Army. Given a direct commission from civilian life in the Organized Reserve section of the Corps, Lieutenant Garrett attended the course at Fort Lee. Following completion of the course, and after a three months tour of active duty, she received her Regular Army appointment.

Her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Garrett, reside at 304 South Street, Talladega, Alabama.

PRIVATE SARA HARDEN, NATIVE OF ATLANTA, and former Spelman College student, climax a furlough in the city Monday. The 18 year old member of the Women's Army Corps has been in service for two months.

Pvt. Harden, who formerly lived at 438 Griffin Street, N. W., is shown telling her mother about her experiences in the army. She will report to Fort Dix, New Jersey to continue her service. — (Perry Photo)

NEED DOUBLE INTELLIGENCE:

WACs in Germany Find Discrimination Disgusting

Afro-American Sat 10-13-51

HEIDELBERG, Germany — Colored WACs stationed here are so disgusted with discrimination and what they term "discourteous and unfair" treatment that many of them have requested transfers to the States.

The AFRO is in possession of a confidential report which states that:

On July 17 a WAC corporal was released from Signal Communication Center Headquarters EUCOM without explanation.

The signal communication officer was very evasive as to reason. There was no recommendation.

College Trained

This particular corporal has two-and-a-half years of college experience and has worked in communications for the same period of time. She knows signal work very well.

The same corporal at another time was given an assignment to the maneuver branch—an assignment she was unfamiliar with—and still a third time was made a stock clerk in signal supply (S-4) and was instructed to refer to one of three German civilians she worked with as "Mister".

Another corporal, whose husband died Stateside, was not granted leave home to attend to legal matters.

Requested Night Off

The same non-com when she requested the customary one night off a week was told by a commissioned officer:

"You can't have every g-----m night off, so go back in there and do some work!"

Arrested and Confined

When the Wac protested the profanity the duty officer charged her with disrespect and when she tried to use a phone, was further charged with disobeying an order.

She was later arrested and confined to quarters for 10 days.

The colored Wacs in EUCOM are continuously being referred to (by the whites) as honey, gal or baby and are whistled at on the post. Rarely have they been able to walk to their quarters without some remark being cast.

Although all of the colored Wacs have college backgrounds and are working very had to live in peace with equal rights, the rating system in the 7774th Signal Battalion is very poor.

Two Promotions

Of the nine colored Wacs stationed in Signal Battalion Headquarters, EUCOM, seven are corporals and only two have been promoted—one to corporal and the other to private first class.

Each of the seven has been in grade at least two years or more and recommendations for efficiency or promotion have never been submitted.

When one of the colored Wacs asked her white duty sergeant why none of them had been promoted to sergeant, he said:

"It is a shame, but you girls have to be twice as intelligent as whites before you can be promoted."

Segregated-Integration

When they started what some people choose to call integration in Kitzengen Training Center a segregated-integrated systemcame to the fore.

A colored WAC detachment which was sent to Paris, ostensibly to be assigned to General Eisenhower's headquarters, actually did the spring cleaning and returned to Germany.

They were told billeting space was not available in Paris, yet 10 days later, an entire detachment of white WACs were sent over from the States.

Back to Jim Crow

Back in Heidelberg, the colored Wacs were returned to Companies C and D. The first sergeant of Company C had everything prearranged—two rooms on the third floor at the end of the hall, where they all could live together in segregation.

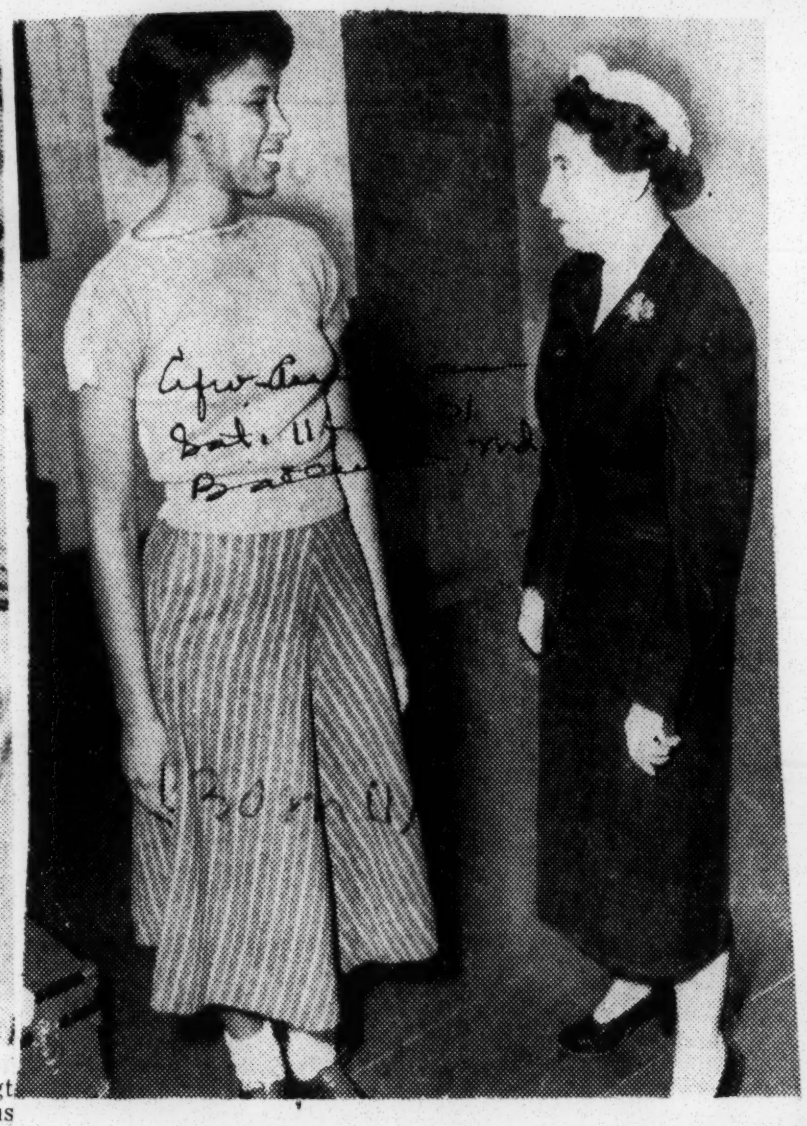
Because of these incidents and many others, all of the colored Wacs of Companies C and D are thoroughly disgusted with their treatment, living conditions, and lack of recreational facilities. They have requested transfers — none of which have yet been granted.

AT FORT DIX Sgt. Ora E. Bragg, right, 3102 Van Buren Place, Los Angeles, Calif., instructs Pfc. Betty Jane Proffitt, 341 Pfeiffer St., Newark, N. J., on the proper way to handle military correspondence. Also serving in this WAC company as clerk, but not shown in picture, is Cpl. Emma C. M. Comper, 2 Skinners Court, Cambridge, Md.

30m(1) 1951

WAC

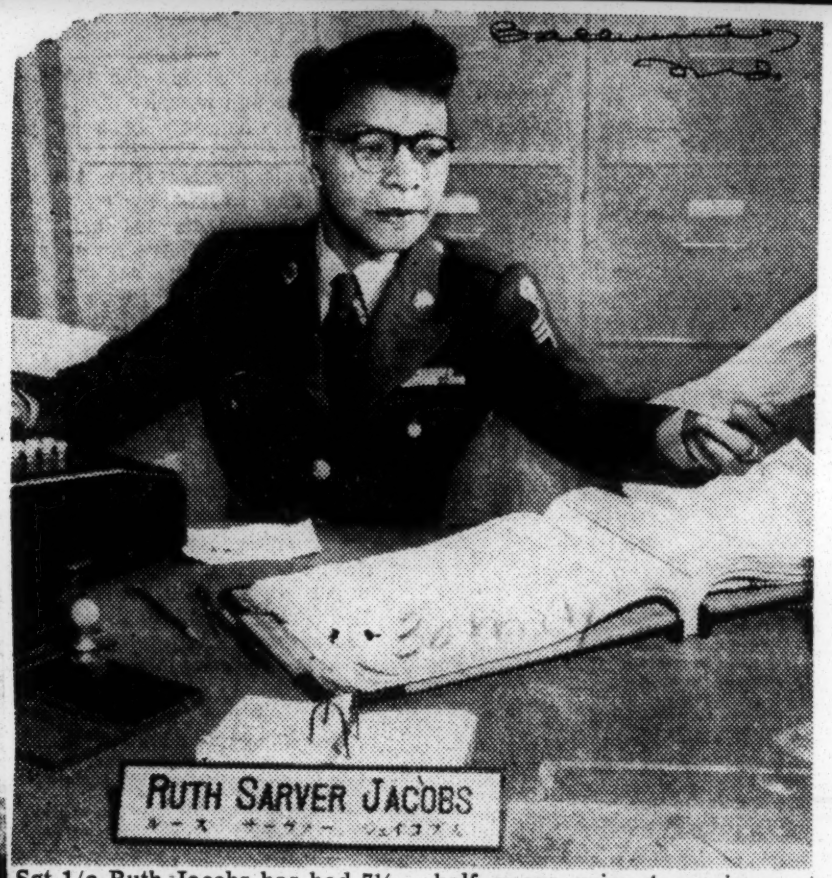
Members of the Yokohama WAC Det., 806th Army Unit sample rolls baked in baker shop during their tour of the Danish Hospital Ship "Jutlandia" at Yokosuka, Japan. Left to right, Sgt. Alva G. Gillia, Woodland Hills, Calif.; Nurse Bodil Vaernet; Capt. Ellen Kilby; Cpl. Marilyn Leachman, Louisville, Ky.; Sgt. Laura A. Bullock, Columbus Ohio; and Nurse Lena Kristen



Mrs. Anna Rosenberg (right), assistant defense secretary discusses the Women's Army Corps with Pfc. Ruther L. Rice (left), Jackson, Miss., during Mrs. Rosenberg's visit to the 8232nd WAC Co., Tokyo, Japan.

Rev. William R. Davis, 813 Neill Ave., who already has one daughter in the Women's Army Corps, comes to the U. S. Army and U. S. Air Force recruiting station at 112 Ninth Ave., S., to say goodbye to his daughter Katherine who has just enlisted in the WAC. Rev. Davis is assistant pastor of Cannon's Baptist church in East Nashville.

Other newly enlisted women who are also waiting to leave for their training station are, left to right: Pvts. Iva Poniard, 628 Neill Ave.; Annie Partin, 436 5th Ave., N.; Pearl Harris, 909 14th Ave., S., and Nancy Mae Andrews, 909 14th Ave., S., All of Nashville. U. S. Army Photo.



Sgt 1/c Ruth Jacobs has had 7½ years continuous service in Women's Army Corps, serving in England and France during World War II. She was first sergeant of the Fort Lewis, (Washington) WAC Detachment for two and a half years prior to assignment to FEC. Sergeant Jacobs is assigned to the Fiscal branch, Comptroller Section, Japan Logistical Command, holding both administrative supervisor and Fiscal Clerk positions.

Teaches GI's in Germany

Afro American Date 1-20-51 Baltimore Md.

Mrs. Claudette Harris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Douglass of Washington, D.C., who is in Munich, Germany, with her husband, Lt. David L. Harris. She teaches evening classes for soldiers in Munich.

New Trucking Unit On Duty in France

Afro-American Date 3-24-51

No Griping Found Among Soldiers Working Under Colored Officers

By OLLIE STEWART

METZ, France — The second group of American soldiers to be stationed in France since 1946 can be found here in a former German caserne, not quite on the outskirts of town. The caserne still shows bullet scars.

Metz, the well-fortified city of 50,000 inhabitants, which General Patton had so much trouble wresting from the Germans in the last war, is 40 miles from Verdun, and 200 miles from Paris, near the German border. In the event of war, its position is most strategic.

All-Colored Outfit

The unit stationed here for the past month is the 543rd Transportation Truch Company, commanded by Capt. Joseph M. Clifton of Boston, and was brought here from Mannheim, Germany, with the officer staff intact. All the officers are colored.

In addition to Captain Clifton, the staff includes Capt. James J. Winston, 5401 Laurence St., Philadelphia.

Incidentally, Lieutenant Winston, tall and handsome, has not been back to the States since November of 1948. His wife, however, is now in the USA visiting her parents in Ahoskie, N.C.

She is Mrs. Carolyn Winston well-known in Philadelphia, and by the time this gets into print will be preparing to rejoin her husband in Europe.

Well-Situated

When I arrived at the caserne to visit the company this week, I knew at once that it was going to be completely different from Bordeaux. First of all, the caserne was in the city, the men were given permanent passes, and a score of them had brought their cars with them from Germany.

Then they were housed in solid stone buildings, three to a room, and not jammed seven to a tent in a muddy field, like the troops in Bordeaux. There was a day room, with papers and books; and I was invited to see a movie that very night. Movies are shown four times per week.

My companion and I were asked whether we wanted something to eat—which had not been the case in Bordeaux—and one of the sergeants gave us two packs of cigarettes each to make us feel really at home.

Their Morale All Right

These were all physical comforts, you understand, and after writing about soldiers for the years I knew these men in Metz were not going to crush me with their gripes. And they didn't.

Not a single man wanted to cry on my shoulder. On the contrary, they were eager to pose for pictures, and hurry off to a previous engagement as soon as chow time was over.

I wouldn't go so far as to say that the men at Metz are contented soldiers. But no one can pay them a visit without getting the impression that they are in the right frame of mind to be good soldiers.

Inter-Relationships Good

And without belaboring the point I am convinced that the colored officers are responsible for their frame of mind. The men didn't come into the orderly room like medicants when they wanted a pass.

The first sergeant didn't make like a toy soldier made of wood when he went in to hand the captain some papers to sign.

He simply said: 'sir, here are some papaers that need your signature," and handed them over.

The captain looked them over carefully, signed them and handed them back. "Okay, Sergeant," he said, "is that all? And that was all.

It is never the same when white officers command colored soldiers!

Semblance of Integration Too

A group of white soldiers occupy part of the caserne with the 543rd. Each unit has its own company mess and rations, but use the same P Xand visit each other's movies.

I saw a white lieutenant with his wife and two children sitting patiently waiting for the corporal to start the show for the 543rd. Apparently they have been coming to 543rd movies regularly.

There is no secret about the work of the company. It's a trucking outfit that is simply another link in the chain that will handle supplies in the event of war. The depot at Metz will undoubtedly be enlarged, because food, fuel and ammunition stored in France behind the fortifications of Metz will be infinitely harder to capture than if they were stored in any part of Western Germany.

Planning Against Attack

And so, day by day, the pattern of defense against a possible Russian attack is taking shape.

Down at the ports of Southwest France, ships are dumping tons and tons of war materials which the USA has pledged itself to supply for the European army under General Eisenhower—which is soon to be on foot, rather than on paper.

Up here near the German border, troops are stockpiling supplies for the use of occupation soldiers already looking across the river Elbe at the Soviet war machine.

Whether war comes or not, the scene of more military movement than has been on view here since 1944, when the Germans were in retreat.

Baltimoreans on Scene

Baltimoreans will have a share in this activity. Cpl. Joseph M. Stokes, for example, is a truck driver who says he is ready and able to drive anywhere at any hour of the day or night.

Stokes lives at 1625 Lorman Ct., Baltimore, with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Contee. He has almost three years in the Army and has been overseas two years.

One of his buddies is Cpl. Perkins K. Jenkins, 756 W. Saratoga St., who has been a nephew of Uncle Sam for nine years. Jenkins was in England and France as early as 1943, and plans to make a career of the Army.

Nine-Year Man a Private

Another Baltimorean here with nine years of service in the Army is Pvt. Melvin Ruckner, 21 N. Eden St. Ruckner, who is bucking for promotion because he needs the extra money, sends love to his wife, Mrs. Claretta Rucker, and their two children, Eugene an Nettie.

Two Philadelphians want it known that they too are in the unit. They are: Pvt. George Gibbs Jr., 1839 N. Lambert St., who says hello to his mother, Mrs Juanita Jackson, and to a young lady he calls "Toppy"; and Pfc. George Johnson, 1840 N. Bouvier St., a driver, who promises to write home more often.

Two From Capital

A Washingtonian does some good cooking for the company. He is Cpl. Howard Alford, 5537 B St., S.E., who has been making hash in the Army for six years

His home is with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Alford, same address. Before joining the Army he cooked at a Government cafeteria in Washington.

Another Washingtonian found in the orderly room was Cpl. Hiawatha Epps, 1529 S St., N.W., who is having trouble with his French, but after a month in France says he can make himself understood.

Cpl. Emmett Green, 1668 Catherine St., Elizabeth, N.J., was the only Jerseyite found in the unit. And North Carolina was represented by Cpl. James Williams, of Lincoln, N.C., with six years of Army service behind him.

From Other Cities

Others include:

Sgt. Sherick Dotlemore, New Orleans; Cpl. Royal Armstrong, San Antonio, Tex.; Sgt. James T. McDonald, 2197 E. 100th St, Cleveland, Ohio; Cpl. Charley E. Neal, Brownville, Tenn.; Pfc. Melvin Mitchell, Atlanta, Ga.;

Sgt. William F. Early, company clerk, 501 W. 164th St., NYC; Cpl. Edwin C Coleman, Indianapolis, Ind; Sfc. Nathaniel Scott, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Sgt. Nathaniel L Barnes, Miami, Fla.; Cpl David Baker, 514 W. 148 St., NYC; and Sgt. Henry L. Martin, Albany, Ga.

Sergeant Love was awarded the French Croix de Guerre in 1945 for meritorious service in the Normandy and early phases of the campaign. He also has the Bronze Star.

Received French Cross

The oldest man in the company, in point of service is Sgt Louis Love, who has already been in the Army 22 years. He comes from Muncie, Ind., and is still in uni-

Negroes Make Up One Fourth of Ike's Ground Troops in Europe

Afro American Date 1-27-51

STUTTGART, Germany—(ANP)—Concensus of opinion among U. S. officers of the U. S. Seventh army in Europe is that one-fourth to one-third of all American ground forces to be stationed on the continent under the command of five-starred Gen. Dwight Eisenhower will be Negroes.

This would be a big jump from the army's old-line policy of one-tenth and would virtually put Negroes in control of the ground force units.

Seventh army officers feel, however, that the army should begin

now to adopt a policy program for use of Negroes with white troops. While most appear to favor the integration of races freely in the same units, they, however, would want Negroes to measure up to the best or better in rifle companies and other combat units from which they have in the main been excluded in the past.

One thing which they don't believe will the leadership of these mixed units, commanding officers, they believe will be white—for social reasons and for the fallacious thought that they possess superior educational backgrounds.

One-Fourth Of Ike's Army To Be Negro

STUTTGART, Germany — (ANP) — Concensus of opinion among U. S. officers of the U. S. Seventh Army in Europe is that one-fourth to one-third of all American ground forces to be stationed on the continent under the command of five-starred Gen. Dwight Eisenhower will be Negroes.

This would be a big jump from the Army's present policy of one-tenth and would virtually put Negroes in control of the ground force units.

Tuskegee Sergeant to be Warrant Officer

WILDFLECKEN, Germany, Sergeant Firt Class Edward Stallworth, of Tuskegee, Ala., a member of Company "C", 373d Armored Infantry Battalion, has qualified for appointment as warrant officer junior grade in the Army of the United States.

Sgt. Stallworth is one of three (3) non-commissioned officers assigned to units within this battalion who have qualified. Sergeant Stallworth attended Tuskegee Institute before entering the army in June 1941. He began his second tour of duty in Europe in September 1948.

HAVE LEARNED TO RESPECT EACH OTHER:

GI's Who Rioted in Germany Now Getting Along Together

By OLLIE STEWART

KARLSRUHE, Germany. — Two first-class units, fresh from the United States, with high morale and staffed by colored officers, are now stationed here to change the complexion of this sprawling German city for the first time since 1946.

Part of the Seventh Army, they are the 8th Medical Ambulance Company and the 62nd Heavy Trucking Company. In the event of war, they will certainly see front-line service.

The ambulance company will be evacuating the wounded; and the trucking unit will supply petroleum and other supplies to tanks and other fighting vehicles.

Healthy Respect Created

Only white troops have been stationed here for the past five years, but now that something new has been added, the business of getting acquainted is proceeding with give and take on both sides.

The first week the boys gave and took a few bottles—now there's a healthy respect for all concerned.

White and colored units are billeted in Phillips Barracks, where the men have their company clubs in which they entertain their German girl friends.

In the city, there are several clubs to which troops of all units may go. There are no movies at the barracks, so all troops attend the same movies in town, run by special service.

No Colored Chaplain

There are no colored special service hostesses in Karlsruhe and no colored chaplain.

As soon as their equipment arrives, the men of the 8th Medical Company will operate a dispensary and maintain ambulance service for the Karlsruhe area.

Most of the men are in their early 20's and average about two years in the Army, but they are well-trained in their duties and seem eager for work.

Capt. Clifford W. Alston, 711 Twelfth St., N.W., Washington, is the commanding officer. Both his brother officers and men spoke highly of his ability and fairness. He's now waiting for his big Buick to arrive.

Others on Roster

Other officers include: Lt. Daniel Douglas, 45 High St., Ansonia, Conn., executive; Lt. James C. Cowsen, Brooklyn, supply; and Lt. Oliver L. Norrell Jr., 1613 Claiborne St., Richmond, Va., personnel.

Outstanding non-commissioned officers keep the cojpany running smoothly. A few of these are:

M/Sgt. Isaac Freeman, Atlanta, who was graduated from Morehouse College in 1950 and was commissioned a second lieutenant in December and now waits to move up into the officer ranks;

Sfc. Robert L. Sims, Columbus, Ga., personnel sergeant major; Sgt. Jesse L. Dunn, Birmingham, Ala.; Sfc. James W. Parker, Phenix City, Ala., graduate of Alabama State College; Sfc. Joe Ray, Columbus, Ga., supply; Sgt. Andrew H. Lawrence, NYC; and Pfc. Andrew M. Shaw, Oxford, N.C.

Two Brothers in Outfit

Around the barracks I talked to: Cpl. Alfonso L. Whitmore, 7121 Keystone St., Philadelphia, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Whitmore, who sends love to his parents; Pvt. Ulysses Winston, Hanover County, Va.; Pvt. George Smith, Williamsburg, Va.; Pvt. Thurmond Grimes, Sharps, Va.; two brothers, Pfc. Sterling Fizer and Pfc. Stafford Fizer, Roanoke, Va.;

Pfc. Theodore R. Bailey, Smithfield, Va.; Pfc. Earl S. Mason, Brookneal, Va.; Pvt. William R. Manson, Alberta, Va.; Pfc. Murrill F. Johnson, Lynchburg, Va.; Pvt. George E. Booker, Mannboro, Va.; Pfc. James Carter, Norfolk, Va.; and Pfc. David W. Davis, Portsmouth, Va.

Alabama was represented by Pvt. Frank L. Forby, Birmingham; Pvt. Crawford Jones, Fairfield; Pfc. Sammie Hazzard, Birmingham; Cpl. Earnest Carpenter, Utah; Pvt. Herbert Terrell, Guin; Pvt. Eugene Jones, Birmingham; Pfc. Ralph Payne, Birmingham; Pfc. John Walton, Birmingham; and Pfc. Robert Bell, Mobile.

Others were:

Pvt. Quentin A. Jordan, NYC; Pvt. Frank McCrainey, Greenwood, Miss.; Cpl. Andrew Johnson, Pensacola, Fla.; Pfc. Julius Headen, Winston Salem, N.C.; Cpl. Nathaniel Yon, North, S.C.; and

Pvt. Joel Stephens, Longview, Texas, who told me that my sister, Mrs. D. M. Brown, wife of the principal of Shiloh School, roomed with his mother, Mrs. Leo Stephens, when she first arrived to teach in Longview.

Many Vets in Outfit

The 62nd Heavy Trucking Company, which will supply the area rolling stock with petroleum and lubricants, is a tough outfit. Many of the men have seen service in the Pacific and European campaigns of the last war.

The commanding officer, Capt. Oliver D. Lewis, is a real veteran. I saw him the first time in Casablanca, back in 1942, with the famous 22nd QM Truck Company. He comes from St. Paul, Minn.

All the other officers, with one exception, are Baltimoreans. The exception is Lt. George T. James Jr. of Navasota, Texas, who has served in North Africa and Italy.

Baltimoreans Listed

There is Lt. John Davis, 1840 W. Franklin St., Baltimore, who was an employee of the Social Security Administration until recently and is now actually on leave from his post. He sends greetings to all his friends. His brother, Michael, and wife, Thelma, also work for Social Security.

Lt. Nathaniel B. Young, 1152 N. Carey St., who was graduated from Morgan College in 1950. His wife. Mrs. Florence Young, now in Newport News, Va., will be coming over to join him soon.

Then there is Warrant Officer Nison C. Myles, 1117 Park Ave., who is motor maintenance officer, and who was in Europe in 1944 and returned to the United States in 1945. His wife, Mrs. Ella J. Myles, is at Glendale, Md., with the children, Nison Jr. and Constant Ameilia.

I also found Baltimoreans among the enlisted men. Having no complaint and getting along fine is Pfc. Charles A. Sanders, 233 N. Spring Court, E. Baltimore, who sends love to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Jones.

Then there is Pvt. Arthaniel Sanders, 206 E. 23rd St., who sends love to his mother, Mrs. Consolo Sanders at the same address, and to his father, Charlie Sanders, 411 Smith St., Durham, N.C.

Pfc. Millard Edwards, 1551 Fulton Ave., Baltimore, also has no complaint, and posts a greeting to his brother, Percy L. Edwards. Sgt. Arthur Pinder, 1431 E. Eager St., wants to be remembered to his wife, Mrs. Lillian Pinder.

All Remember Relatives

Private John Parker, comes from 512 Jefferson St., Nashville, Tenn., but has a brother, James Gilliam, who plays second base for the Baltimore Elites.

Others seen were:

Cpl. Eugene Lloyd Jr., Memphis, Tenn.; Cpl. John Robinson, Bessemer, Ala.; MSgt. Ernest Meade, Newport News, Va., sending love to his wife, Mrs. Mozella Meade, MSgt. Cleveland O. Williams, Augusta, Ga.;

Cpl. Gerald Elliott, NYC; John R. Chavis, Columbus, Ohio; Sgt. Elbert G. Johnson, Miami, Fla.; Cpl. Clarence Johnson, Jacksonville, Fla.; Sfc. Amos Benefield, Stanton, Va.; Sgt. Luther Riley, Sumter, S.C.;

Cpl. Willie Thompson, Atlanta; Sgt. Donald Robinson, Cincinnati; Sgt. George Mitchell, Portsmouth, Va., sending love to his wife, Mrs. Amaza Mitchell; Cpl. Charles C. Davis, Franklin, Va.; Pfc. James R. Rucker Jr., Nashville, Tenn.; Pfc. Jack Banks, Scranton, Pa.; Cpl. James R. Granger, Lake Charles, La.; and Pvt. James E. Johnson, Greenville, S.C.

'Diaper Run' Discharges Record Load Of Service Families At German Port

BREMERHAVEN, GERMANY —The S.S. Washington, 30,000 ton former pride of the U. S. lines tourist ships, docked here last week on its new "diaper run" under the Military Sea Transportation Service, discharging a load of 1,000 American wives and children.

Included in the record cargo of dependents were a number of Negro families who made the trip to Europe to join relatives in the armed forces here. Navy officers in charge of the ship said that the Negro personnel on board were given equal accommodations in berthing, dining, and all the rest of the ship's facilities.

According to Frederick Le Mon, headwaiter on the ship, the ship's officer made no segregation, as it is not the custom of the U. S. lines to practice segregation, he said.

Many of the children, ranging in age from one to 12 years, will be seeing their soldier-fathers for the first time.

Included in the pasenger list were.

Mrs. Ida H. Norrell, wife of Lt. Oliver L. Norrell, Jr., Richmond, Va., 8th Medical Ambulance Co., Karlsanke, Germany.

Mrs. Katherine E. Straham, Detroit, Mich., wife of M/Sgt. James L. Straham, Hoeckst, Germany.

Mrs. Bonnie Jennings, Los Angeles, Calif., wife of Warrant Officer Ralph Jennings, Hoeckst, Germany.

Mrs. Edith E. Dance, Detroit, Mich., wife of M/Sgt. Thomas E. Dance, Frankfurt, Germany.

Mrs. Jennie V. Davidson, wife of Capt. Arthur T. Davidson, Linz, Austria.

Mrs. Ella V. Pinckney, wife of Lt. Samuel M. Pinckney, Nurnberg, Germany.

Mrs. Jeanne Balthrop, wife of Lt. Nathaniel Balthrop, Richmond, Va., to Munich, Germany.

Mrs. Rosie L. Singleton, New York City, wife of Sgt. Frederick Singleton, Frankfurt, Germany.

Mrs. Mary E. Hardy, Columbus, Ga., wife of M/Sgt. T. Hardy, Frankfurt Germany.

Mrs. Daisy Gore, Baltimore, Md., wife of Sgt. James H. Gore, Hoechst, Germany.

Mrs. Essie P. Dixon, Nashville, Tenn., wife of T/Sgt. Andrew Dixon, to Chateauroux, France.

Master Richard L. Roberts, son of Sgt. James E. Roberts, Norfolk, Va., to Karlsaruhe, Ger.

Mrs. Ruth Butler, Leavenworth, Kansas, wife of Sgt. Riley Butler, Frankfurt, Germany.

Mrs. Lou Ella Luke, Columbus, Ga., wife of M/Sgt. Simuel Luke, 22nd Inf., Schweinfurt, Germany.

Mrs. Bettye Gray, wife; Wm. K., Jr., Cheryl Gray, children of S/Sgt. Wm. K. Gray, Landsberg, Germany.

Mrs. Verna C. Miller, Columbus, Ga., wife M/Sgt. Harry D. Miller, Wildflecken, Germany.

Mrs. Ruth Newby, Paris, Texas, wife of Lt. George T. James, Jr., to Karlsaruhe, Germany.

Mrs. Ruth Seagranes, Los Angeles, Calif., wife of Capt. W. B. Seagranes, Verdun, France.

Mrs. Vashti Christmas, wife, Lt. Bernard H. Christmas, to Frankfurt, Germany.

Communications Zone Headquarters Out to Keep Tan GIs in 'Place'

Afro-American Sat. 10-27-51

By OLLIE STEWART

VERDUN, France—The contrast between the Army's Communications ZZone sub-headquarters here in the Maginot Caserne, and the Air Force's depot at Chateauroux, which I discussed last week, is nothing short of startling. Baltimore, Md.

Ollie Stewart

As was pointed out, the air depot had a group of Americans selected for jobs on the basis of skill and intelligence. Men and officers alike kept both eyes on the big objective—getting the job done. They ate, slept, worked and played together because there was genuine teamwork all down the line.

There were no "white" units and no "colored" units. There were simply American Air Force Units. And anybody who wanted it otherwise was regarded as anti-American.

It is not that way here at Verdun—where allied troops have died for freedom during two world wars. Where American motives are suspect, to begin with; and where the French pay strict attention to everything the Americans do and say.

Here, the COM-Z headquarters seems to have a divided task. One hand is dedicated to the job of keeping colored troops "in their place"—while the other hand does the best it can to get some work done.

By the strangest coincidence, no colored lieutenants, captains, majors or colonels have been assigned to the headquarters staff. There is one colored captain at the hospital. That's all.

Strange Coincidence

I was told that there were two enlisted men assigned to jobs at headquarters, but I didn't find them in my tour of the building. But if they are on the job, it is also a strange coincidence that only two qualified men could be found for a headquarters of this size.

The fact of the matter is, there is no integration here. White units are all-white, eating in their private mess line, and sleeping in their own barracks. Colored units are all-colored (except when they have white officers to keep them under control), and they have their own mess line, and sleep in tents.

The President's Executive Order on the utilization of manpower means nothing here. There is none of the Air Force's foolishness about mixing American soldiers here. The yardstick is black or white — and never mind about being an American.

"Better in Dixie"

"We had it better when we were stationed in the South," a sergeant told me. "The way they separate us here would make somebody think we were the enemy — not the Russians. I wonder what the French think?"

There are two colored units stationed here at the moment — one with colored officers and one with white officers. The one with colored officers is slated to move to a new location within a few days.

The 591st Medical Ambulance Co., which has three white officers, is likely to remain here indefinitely, for the men will work here in the hospital until the unit is separated into three parts and spread around in France.

This outfit was having real rough going when I arrived. They were put in tents with no stoves. They hadn't been paid for more than a month.

They had been separated from their equipment and barracks bags —and didn't even have a change of clothing. They were assigned (after a hurried consultation) to eat with the other "colored boys."

"When this other colored unit moves on, I don't know where we'll eat," one of the men said to me. "Around here it seems like a hell of a strange thing for a white soldier and a colored soldier to get in the same mess line. Crap like this isn't just prejudice; it's stupidity."

Most of the soldiers in the ambulance company were very young, and at least half a dozen have been in the Army less than six months. They've all had first aid training (not time for much else), and most of them are ambulance drivers.

Names of Men Seen

I talked with three of the men who are working in the 32nd Station Hospital. Pfc. Paul V. Donaldson, Logan, W. Va., is working in the hospital pharmacy. He formerly attended West Virginia State and played football three years.

Cpl. Macieo Justice, Detroit, is a medical technician and has been in the Army just over a year; while Cpl. Charles Edmondson, Louisville, Ky., has been assigned as laboratory technician.

Two Baltimoreans were encountered: Cpl. P. K. Jenkins, 756 W. Saratoga St., is a master mechanic; and Pfc. Freddie Dulin, 2116 Mulberry St., is an ambulance driver. He has been eleven months in the Army and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Dulin, can know from this that he is thinking of them.

Washingtonians include Cpl. Frederick Wimbush, 804 First St., NW, (father Charles Wimbush); and Pfc. Isaac Keels, 1126 Fourth St., SE, who are both ambulance drivers. Afro-American

From Philadelphia, Pfc. Calvin Ryder, 2447 Montrose St., and Pfc. Willie Johnson, 1316 Lombard St., who is only 19 years old, and is working as a mechanic. Other Easterners include Pvt. James Williams, 256 Norfolk St., Newark, a driver; Cpl. Charley J. Fuller, 437 E. Bute St., Norfolk; Pfc. Henry Ross, Wilmington, Del;

Also James E. Butcher, Townsend, Del.; Pvt. Robert L. Murphy, Fayetteville, N.C.; Pvt. Charles Hennine, Winston - Salem, N.C.; Pvt. Eddie Wright, Daytona Beach, Fla.; Pvt. Clifford Currin, Ft. Benning, Ga.; Pvt. Al Johnson, Patterson, La.; Cpl. Frederick Hunter, Detroit; Sgt. Leroy Nicholas, Detroit; and Sgt. Robert Miller, San Francisco, supply sergeant.

The first sergeant of the unit is M/Sgt. Arthur L. Russell, Sullivan, Ind. He has 10 years of service behind him, and wants to bring his wife and two children over as soon as he can find a house for them. Sat. 10-27-51

The mess sergeant is SFC Romeo A. Jamison, Orangeburg, S.C., who also has a wife and two children, and 11 years in the Army.

Chief of Surgery

Cpt. Frederick R. Randall, 64 N. 36th St., Philadelphia, is chief of surgery here at the 32nd Station Hospital. The only colored officer on the headquarters staff, he was recently transferred here from Germany.

Capt. James Anderson, Cincinnati, Ohio, is commanding officer of the 543 Trucking Co., the second colored unit here — or here in part — for some of the outfit is on maneuvers and the other part is in another city in France.

With Captain Anderson is Lt. Curtis J. Winston, 5401 Laurens St., Philadelphia; Lt. Edward B. Jones, Hartford, Conn.; and WOJG E. H. Owens, Morgan City, La.

Sergeant First Class Merle G. Brown, 10 Monticello Avenue, Jersey City, who is first sergeant of the company, has been nominated for warrant officer, and will probably be wearing bars by Thanksgiving. He has almost 9 years in the Army.

The 543 is one of the best-known trucking companies in France — and one of the best in the Army, according to SFC Elmore Gilbery, Chicago, who is the motor sergeant.

All the men take pride in the fact that they haul everything that's used at headquarters — but they can learn here for the first time what a white lieutenant colonel in headquarters thinks about them:

"They've got the worst goo-dam accident record in France!" That's what the colonel said while I was sitting in his office. Me, I wouldn't be knowing.

The man with the biggest car in the company is SFC Louis Love, Muncie, Ind. It's a big cream-colored Buick, and Sergeant Love can retire any time he wants to because he already has 25 years of service behind him.

Nine Men Named

Other Easterners seen include: Cpl. Sylvester Mobley, 4510 Linmore Ave., Philadelphia, who sends love to his wife, Mrs. Marion Mobley, and his daughter, Barbara Sgt. W. F. Early, 501 W. 164th St., NYC; Cpl. Benjamin T. Watkins, 10 W. Charity St., Richmond, Va., whose aunt, Mrs. Frances Barnes, lives at the same address, and whose sister, Mrs. Pearl E. Taylor, lives at 524 N. 3rd St., Richmond.

The mess sergeant is SFC Walter Fulmore, Fort Wayne, Ind., 9 years in the Army, whose wife and two children are still in Frankfurt, Germany. Sergeant First Class Raymond Avent, Buffalo, N.Y., is personnel sergeant; while Sgt. Henry L. Martin, Albany, Ga., is first cook. He hopes to spend Christmas with his wife (Laura) —if things and the Russians act right.

Others seen: Cpl. Paul Price, Atlanta; Pvt. Lewis Allen, Atlanta; Pvt. William Sanders, Nicholasville, Ky.; Pvt. James Edwards, Seaboard, N.C.; Pvt. Theodore Harey, St. Louis, Mo.; and Sgt. John W. King, Mobile, Alabama.

There will probably never be a large number of colored troops stationed here in Verdun, as long as this headquarters maintains its present policy. It is administrative and loaded with rank. With segregation the rule, there just isn't any place for colored soldiers.

Since they can't (with segregation in effect) sleep in the same barracks, they have to sleep in tents with no comforts whatever.

Since they're not in the white units that do the paper work, obviously it would be impossible for them to be working at headquarters.

Vicious Circle

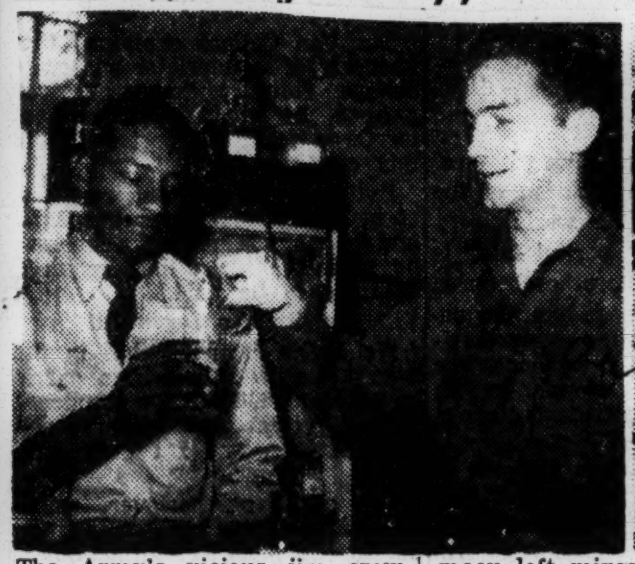
Since there are no colored MP companies needed to police the white boys, it stands to reason that you won't be likely to see colored MP's in Verdun — and you don't.

And so the Army's vicious circle continues.

Thus, there is now in France the strange spectacle of the Army, striving to gain the confidence of NATO countries, fighting the Civil War and tying its hands by worshipping color instead of ability, on the one hand, and the progressive Air Force, on the other hand, making use of all its intelligent young men without bringing up the question of color.

With what result? Well, one half the NATO people are laughing at America — and the other half are confused to hell and gone.

Baltimore, Philly, N. Y. and D.C. Meet



The Army's vicious jim crow circle hurts these men at Verdun, France, Ollie Stewart explains in the accompanying story. In left photo, Pfc. Paul V. Donaldson, Logan, W. Va., assistant in the 32nd Station Hospital pharmacy, left, mixes a dose of medicine with the help of Sgt. L. C. MacConnell, right, of Indianapolis. In right photo, Cpl. P. K. Jenkins of 756 W. Saratoga St., Baltimore, a master mechanic, works on a balky truck.

Congratulations

Capt. James Anderson, Cincinnati, commanding officer of the 543rd Trucking Co. at Verdun, France, congratulates Sfc. Merle G. Brown, Jersey City, who has been nominated for warrant officer.

Afro American
Sat. 10-27-51

Residents of Philadelphia, New York, Washington and Baltimore are stationed at the communications zone headquarters Ollie Stewart describes in the accompanying article. In left photo, Lt. Curtis J. Winston, Philly, left, offers a cigarette to Sgt. W. F. Early of New York. In right photo, Pfc. Freddie Dulin of Mulberry St., Baltimore, enjoys his noonday meal with Pfc. Al Smith, 728 Fifth St., NE, Washington.

OLLIE REVISITS OCCUPIED GERMANY:

Democracy in Air Force Seen Pattern for Army

Afro-American Sat. 10-6-51 Baltimore, Md

By OLLIE STEWART

MUNICH, Germany — When you get to this metropolis of Bavaria, you will find that the Henry Caserne is still the center of attraction—but for more reasons than one this year. Some significant changes have been made.

Previously, Henry Caserne has been the home of all the colored troops stationed in this area. Now, a WAC detachment, commanded by Lt. Ann G. Hall, Chicago, has been stationed in a nearby caserne. And white soldiers were recently moved into Henry Caserne in large numbers for the first time.

And the 370th Infantary Battalion has been put on wheels. Previously the 370th was an outfit of foot soldiers. Now it's an armored battalion that speeds to its mission in armored cars and half tracks and its fire power has been tremendously increased.

The Army hasn't gone to an trouble to publicize the change over, but wverybody in Munich car read the new name and see the new equipment.

The 370th is commanded by Maj. Irvan Harrison, Detroit, a lean, efficient officer whom I met for the first time in France back in 1944, when he was with the 761st Tank Battalion—and I was one badly frightened war correspondent.

Three other majors are on Major Harrison's staff. They are: Major Frederic E. Davison, 3107 11th St., N.W., Washington; Maj. Abner E. Jackson, Columbia, S. C., and Maj. Charles L. Pickett, Chicago and Aurora, Ill.

The companies are commanded by:

(A) Capt. William R. Royston, Kansas City, Mo.; (B) Capt. Kenneth L. Thomas, Troy, Kans.; (C) Capt. Callie N. Cook, Brooklyn, N. Y.; (D) Capt. Alfred C. Levy, St. Louis, Mo.; (HQ. and S) Capt. Otis O. Zachary, Monterey, Calif.; and the medical detachment by Capt. Christopher R. Owens, Richmond, Ind.

Other Officers Listed

Other officers on headquarters and headquarters detachment include:

Capts. Thomas N. Carter, Forest, Va.; Cleo E. Hancock, Kansas City, Kans.; James E. Ray, Quincy, Fla.; Joseph Watson, Corona, L.I.; Richard A. Zander, Berkeley, Calif. Lts. Leroy P. Hayes, Chicago; Warren B. Steele, Red Bank, N.J.; 2nd Lt. Charles P. Nixon, 2220 Reed St., Philadelphia; WO Othor Gibson, Shelbyville, Ind., and WO James O. Posey, Chicago.

The other big unit in the Henry Caserne, and a real oldtimer, is the 29th TT Battalion. Maj. Ben Johnson, ex-Columbia track star- is the executive officer.

The unit has four white companies and two colored companies. One of the colored companies is staffed by white officers. And a white Lt. Col., Glendale Gallaher, Seattle, Wash., is the battalion commander.

Has Hard-to Beat Record

The 29th has a transportation record that is hard to beat. It also supplies so many good athletes that about half the men on the Munich baseball team are part of the unit.

The religious life of the caserne could easily be a model for a civilian community.

Church services and allied activities are conducted by Maj. Pliny W. Jenkins. Chaplain Jenkins, assisted by his wife, has made the Sunday services at Henry Caserne tremendously attractive not only to the soldiers, but to nearby Germans as well.

The choir, for example, has a front row of German girls (in choir robes) who sing every Sunday—in English. In addition, the choir has colored and white soldiers and colored Wacs. The organist and choir director is Sfc. James A. Belle, of Clarksville, Tenn., graduate of Tennessee State College.

During the four years that Chaplain Jenkins has been in Munich, he has performed scores of marriages between soldiers and German girls.

Aided Brown Babies

He has collected and distributed thousands of dollars for the care of brown babies. And, in turn, the lives of himself and his wife have been enriched by little Ramona, the brown baby which they adopted more than a year ago.

Somehow, you sense that racial friction is a little less raw in Munich than in some of the other German cities where occupation troops reside in large numbers.

This seems true where Germans are concerned, as well as between white and colored Americans. My guess, and I could be entirely wrong, is that this may be due to the integrated airbases (Neubiberg and Fusrtenfelbruck) located nearby.

Air Corps personnel, thoroughly mixed, could be ironing out some of the wrinkles that have been caused by the Army's stubborn adherence to a policy of rigid segregation, at least they set a pattern for harmony and efficiency that the Army has not yet achieved.

A visit to the Orlando Club showed how the men in and around Munich relax with music and dancing. There were a few colored Wacs and dependents, but most of the girls were German. The band was German and so were the waiters.

Scribbles Names at Random

At random, I scribbled the names of M/Sgt. Travis Wright, Kansas City, Mo., and Cpl. Edward L. Patterson, 1743 S. Colorado St., Philadelphia, both in the Air Corps. Then there were Sgt. Samuel Holloway, Erie, Pa.; Sgt. William Gill, Oakland, Calif.; Cpl. Elmer C. Turner, 2621 Ridgely St., Baltimore

Another Baltimorean sings in the Henry Caserne choir. He is Pfc. James Wilson, 1104 N. Eutaw St. Two Wacs, also in the choir, are Cpl. Mary M. Ferrell, Waco, Texas, and Cpl. Opal D. Greene, Dallas, Texas.

From the 370th, I met Sgt. James E. Kerr, 2012 E St., N.E., Washington; Cpl. Robert Riley, Charleston, S.C.; Cpl. Felix G. Ricard, New Orleans, M/Sgt. William Mazeke, Jacksonville, Fla.; M/Sgt. Ceth T. Hunter, NYC; Sfc. Herman R. Jackson, South Bend, Ind.; Pfc. Robert D. Hodge, East Orange, N. J.; Pvt. Glenn Blaine, Hopkinsville, Ky.; Sfc. Bernard J. Margin, New Orleans;

Another Philadelphian

Sfc. Earl Frames, Philadelphia; Sgt. William Crapp, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Sfc. Willie M. Tolliver, Chicago; M/Sgt. James O. Carol, Pittsburgh; Pvt. Joseph L. Branley, Akron, Ohio; Pvt. Belton Phillips, Cincinnati;

Pfc. Daniel Holcomb, Atlantic City, Pvt. Henry E. Russell, Mobile, Ala.; Pvt. Joseph Jenkins, Little Rock, Ark.; and Cpl. Herman K. Humphries, Columbus, Ohio.

Integration Successful as All Work to Do a Good Job

Afro-American

By OLLIE STEWART

CHATEAUROUX, France—"We don't judge people by color at this base. If a man knows his job and does it well, we're all for him. But if he's no good or a bad egg, the hell with him — no matter what color he is!"

Stewart

That's the formula I got from Brig. Gen. Joseph H. Hicks, commanding general of the huge new air depot set up here by the U.S. Air Force six months ago. General Hicks comes from Mineral Ridge, Ohio, and his speech is slow and deliberate. When I asked about integration he hesitated a moment, then said:

Sat. 10-20-51

"That's a subject that hasn't come up before here. Air Force directives are precise, and we follow them. What's more, we've got too many problems getting this place going, to worry about color.

"You might say it's like what happened when I asked my medical officer what about VD. He told me there was nothing to be said about VD—because there was no VD!"

No Problem

The general was right. After a two-day visit here, I am prepared to state that there's nothing to be said about integration at Chateauroux except that it works. There is no problem.

It is a continuation of the utilization of manpower as I have seen it at every Air Force installation visited in Europe—get the best man on the job and you'll get the best results.

The only trouble with integration, from a reporter's point of view, is that you have to burn up a lot of shoe leather in tracking down enough colored airmen to prove that they're integrated all down the line.

On a base as big as this, I feel downright proud that I could hoof long enough to compile the following cross section:

Sergeant William Moore, Johnstown, Pa., is athletic director and coach of the football team which he took to England for a game with another Air Force team the first week in October.

I found him leading a squad of men who were tying white streamers to barbed wire running through the camp area, so that the men wouldn't cut themselves on it at night. Back in Johnstown High he used to hit the line so hard he got All-State mention. Been in the service three years.

Property Officer

Capt. C. Campbell Wilson, Detroit, is property disposal officer, which means that he sells surplus property and handles all the details. He's a reserve officer, called back last March from the University of Michigan where he

Detroiter There

Maj. William Krogh is public information officer at the huge air force depot in Chateauroux, France. He's former assistant city editor of the Detroit Free Press. Lt. James Ewing Jr., Sacramento, Calif., is vehicle repair officer.

was studying political science. During the war he was with the 33rd Fighter Group in Italy. Plans to return to school (this time in Paris) when his tour of duty ends.

Lt. Charles Cochran, New Orleans, is shop officer for the 73rd vehicle repair squadron, and the

Lt. Charles Cochran

W. O. Ollie M. Robinson

boys say he is a good one. He was commissioned at Tuskegee and is a regular Air Force officer.

Lt. James Ewing Jr., Sacremento, Calif., is also with a vehicle repair unit. He was an enlisted man during the war, was commissioned and discharged. A few months ago he was recalled and given his present assignment.

Warrant Officer Ollie M. Robinson, Dayton, Ohio, has two jobs. He is squadron adjutant and personnel officer. He has eight years of service and during the war served in the European Theater.

Staff Sergeant Nathaniel J. Grant, San Bernadino, Calif., has one of the most responsible jobs on the base. He is weapons supervisor. With eleven years of active duty behind him, he plans to make it twenty. He was formerly with the Army (9nd Division) but likes the blue of the Air Force better.

New Yorker Supervises

S/Sgt. Robert L. Thompson of NYC, is bus supervisor. The base has a huge fleet of busses which transport personnel all over the base, into town and to headquarters, about three miles from town.

Thompson's job is to see that the vehicles are not only in good shape mechanically, but that they run on schedule. Thompson has been in uniform for nine years and expects to make a career of it.

On a base as big as this one, you never know where you will find somebody nor what type of job he will be doing. For instance, after a lunch of pork chops, mashed potatoes, slaw, diced pineapple and coffee, I had a look at one of the finest kitchens I have ever seen in any military installation. Some of the equipment was American (bread slicer) and some was French (50-gallon coffee urns), but all of it was hotel equipment and the very latest. About 40 workers served 2,000 men at one time.

A white and colored team was handling a big electric machine that turned out mashed potatoes by the gallon in the same way that a cement mixer on the street delivers sand, gravel and cement into a wheelbarrow.

The colored soldier was Pfc. Donald Carter, Fredericksburg, Va., with a year and a half in the service, while the white boy was Pfc. Marvin McFarland, Greensburg, Ky., who has been in two years.

Both said they had done "a little cooking" in civilian life. When a photographer aimed his camera at them, a white GI at the steam table next to them said jealously: "How the hell do those guys rate to be celebrities? I do all the work around here."

The huge mess hall is just like the rest of the base—mixed all along the line. White and colored cooks and kitchen help work side by side. The men come up to be served in line in the same manner—and find a place at a table according to the way they feel.

No Jim Crow

The pattern varied at almost every table: Four whites, one white and three colored, two whites and two colored, one colored and three whites—but it was as normal as life on the base.

Officers and enlisted men alike get in line. A major takes his place behind a private and eats at the same table if he happens to see an empty seat. The Air Force generally bothers less with rank than any other branch of service.

Barracks are being rebuilt now for the men, but since the base was taken over a few months ago, everybody has lived in tents — eight men to a tent. In contrast to the Army tent city at Bordeaux, the men here have raised wooden floors in tents twice as large as those at Bordeaux, and the tents are new. Even though they are comfortable now (with heat and electric lights), work is progressing so rapidly on the barracks that the men will be out of the tents by the first of the year.

Small shower huts are now used for taking baths. And instead of a pice of canvas stretched around a slit trench for a toilet (as in Bordeaux), the airmen here have permanent stucco toilets with all the comforts of home except running water.

There are movies five nights a week, plus cafes in Chateauroux and passes for trips to Paris. There is a fifty-bed hospital on the base (soon to be 100 beds), a big post exchange, a clothing store and a commissary.

The men are paid in military script, the same as in Germany, but when they need French money they can always get it at the finance office. The are forbidden to give script to the French.

There are no pilots at this base. I saw only one plane on the field, and that one was en route somewhere else. Chateauroux is a depot pure and simple, and its two missions are supply and maintenance.

Flag Raised

The American flag was raised over headquarters building here for the first time on September 15, although operations began here last May, after a lease agreement had been reached with the French government. Chateauroux thus becomes one more stop along the "route to the front" which begins at Bordeaux where goods from the USA are unloaded, and ends in Germany where the fighting is expected to start.

The Allied High Command decided last year that it was too dangerous to keep their reserves in Germany. Another Pearl Harbor might deliver it all into the hands of the enemy.

The French naturally aren't happy about having their country used as a huge warehouse. They say these depots and storage dumps will be the first targets for enemy planes, and their homes the second target.

But the route to the front has now been established through France, under the defense assistance program mapped out by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and for air warfare, Chateaudroux is now one of the most important installations along the way.

I can not say what is being stored up at this base. I wouldn't say if I knew. But traveling teams of experts in all phases of supply and maintenance are stationed here and their job is to visit NATO countries whenever their services are needed. They will train and assist aviation groups in these countries to make the best use of the materials to be furnished under NATO agreements.

Biggest Gripe

The problems arising at a new base like Chateauroux are many and complex. General Hicks told me about some, and the men added several of their own. The biggest gripe comes from the technical men who have had to pitch in and lay bricks, or pour concrete for walks, or dig ditches and build latrines because there has not been enough French civilian labor available.

They have had to lay aside their technical jobs long enough to get comfortable before winter sets in. Growing pains have been tough on everybody.

For example, S/Sgt. Candis Whitaker, Columbus, Ohio, is an air craft technical inspector — but at the moment he's helping in supply. Whitaker has ten years in the Air Force, dating back to 1941 when he was a member of the original 99th Pursuit Squadron. He came overseas with the unit, and got his technical rating the hard way.

I met two others in supply who hope soon to be doing something else. They are Pfc. Hubert H. Praytor, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Pfc. Edgar Carter, St. Louis, Mo. However, Pfc. Walter Mitchell, Jacksonville, Fla., is a supply technician and isn't kicking. And neither is Sgt. Clifford Kemper, San Antonio, Texas, who is an expert on leather and fabrics.

Over to the PX to get some films, I ran into Cpl. Lewis Pogue, Oklahoma City, Okla., who a medical technician and works in the hospital.

I think he is the only colored working at the base hospital. He was a member of a medical detachment during the war, and when he came here he was given the job for which he was trained.

Others Seen

Other men seen of the base by finding them on the job include: S/Sgt. James E. Hall, New Orleans, with nine years of service, and S/Sgt. James W. Thompson, NYC, who has been in uniform ten years—but never left the States throughout the war. This is his first trip overseas.

Others talked to were Cpl. Robert A. Duncan, San Antonio, Texas; Pfc. Billy Jones, Shreveport, La., warehouse; Pfc. Benjamin Allen, Opelousas, La., facilities service; Pfc. Clifton Dabney, 27 N. Delaware Ave., Atlantic City, N.J.; and Pfc. William R. Drumgoole, Minden, W. Va., warehouse.

And a funny thing, the whole time I was on the base I didn't meet a single private. Maybe I should have asked if they have privates in the Air Force.

Tan GI's Still Popular In Germany Says Ebony Mag.

Chicago, Ill.—The Negro GI is still as popular as ever with the Germans without depending on the chocolate bars and nylons to buy friendships, according to a survey made by Ebony magazine.

In its current issue, Ebony reports: "Despite anti-Negro propaganda spread by some white Americans in Germany and the undemocratic example set by the U. S. Army in delaying the integration of troops in Germany, the Negro soldier has retained his high position in the eyes of the women and children and is rapidly winning over all but the diehard Nazis among the men."

The Negro soldier being sent to Germany today is different than the soldier the German people met five years ago. "Today the Negro soldiers are a mixture of young soldiers and older men who have decided to make a career out of the Army," says Ebony. "Most of them are between 19 and 23 years of age."

Thousands of Negro women and children have flocked to join their husbands and fathers in Germany, which has probably brought about the biggest change in the attitude of the German people toward the Negro soldier, says Ebony. The Germans now see the Negroes as a part of an entire social scene, the Germans and Negroes fraternize socially, Negro and German children often play together, and there has been less fraternization between the Negro soldier and the German fraulein.

"The coming of the Negro families to Germany has also meant a break for many of the homeless 'brown babies' who seemed destined to spend their lives in German orphanages," says Ebony. "Many Negro families have adopted these babies and others are trying to adopt still more."

Finds GIs in Mannheim From All Over America

By OLLIE STEWART

MANNHEIM, Germany — This city on the Neckar River, which has always been a hub of whirling activity, is today one of the busiest in the US Zone of Germany.

For here is located the Samuel J. Turley Barracks (named in honor of a soldier who died in France, in 1944), which houses the famous 28th TT Battalion, now furnishing transportation for the Mannheim-Heidelberg area.

Since soon after the end of the war, the 28th has been noted for its slogan, "We move anything, anywhere." And some of the best trucking companies in EUCOM have at one time or another operated out of the Turley Barracks.

The 28th has always had a white commanding officer — and still has — Lt. Col. Elias F. Liakos, who assured me he was "damn proud" of his outfit.

Didn't Have Answer

But several persons here, aware that Lt. Col. Hyman Chase commanded the 24th in Frankfurt, and that Lt. Col. Percy Turnley is now acting commander of the 24th, asked me how long I thought it would be before the Army discarded the business of putting white men over colored men, when nobody likes it but the Army. I didn't have an answer.

In addition to the 28th, there are three other units located in the Samuel Turley Barracks. They are:

The 557th Infantry Rifle Platoon (Honor Guard), commanded by Lt. Alford J. Dempsey Sr., Aliquippa, Pa.; the 3rd Army Band, commanded by Major Harold E. Johnson, Wilberforce, Ohio, with CWO Harry H. Hollowell, Oakland, Calif., as bandleader, and the 427th Army Band, commanded by CWO James M. Randolph, Chicago, with WOJG Oliver Ferrell, Chicago, as bandleader.

On the surface things are pretty wonderful in Mannheim, but when you talk to people who have a finger on the pulse of things, you get a different story.

If the Army must be told one more time, I can now state flatly that most of the colored officers and men stationed in Mannheim don't like being in segregated units — and they like even less being segregated with white officers in command!

One man told me with extreme disgust: "I'm damn sick of this gradual elimination of segregation, as they call it. In my book it's nothing but tripe.

"It's asking too much of human nature to put a man into the Army on a segregated basis and expect him to fight for what the white man calls the Free World. The biggest idiot in the world can see through that kind of farce.

Maybe an idiot can see through the farce, but it is my sad duty as a reporter to write here, as I have many times before, that the U.S. Army in Germany is determined, before all else, to keep the colored soldier "in his place" —and that place is incontestably subordinate to the whites.

"Army Sees Color First"

Not only in Mannheim but throughout Germany, the Army sees color first, last and always.

Efficiency, morale and world opinion — these things count for less than nothing. What counts is that the American colored soldier must not contaminate the white soldier by being in the same company — or ever be in a position to give a white soldier an order. That's SOP.

These are the things I heard in Mannheim — and I have heard them all before.

The 388th TT Company is one of the units of the 28th TT Battalion that has an all-colored staff of officers.

Commanded by Lt. George F. Simmons, Los Angeles, the 388th fed me in a mess hall that was as clean and attractive as any restaurant I have ever eaten in, thanks to the combined efforts of Mess Officer William J. Cleveland, Warren, Ohio, and Mess Sergeant Roscoe Salters Sr., Ft. Myers, Fla.

The other officers in the company include Lt. Howard L. Williams, Los Angeles; Lt. Harry E. Lowrie, 4828 N. Mervine St., Philadelphia, and Lt. Elton C. Williams, NYC.

Captain Baker Is Escort

Capt. Edgar A. Baker, Pensacola, Fla., went with me from the colonel's office to show me anything I wanted to see around the area.

Maj. Bennie Armstrong, Chicago, commanding officer of the 84th TT Company, received news of his promotion from captain while I was in the area. W/O James P. Trent, 2266 Sixth St., N.W., Washington, is his motor officer and a good one.

Crossing from one building to another, I met M/Sgt. Al C. Irby, Montgomery, Ala., Pvt. Joseph Sweatt, NYC.; Cpl. George H. Dirickson, Red Bank, N.J., Sgt. John E. Johnson, Evansville, Ind.; Pfc. John A. Procter, Brandywine, Md.; M/Sgt. Kilgore R. Richard, Chicago; and Cpl. John Hightower, Flint, Mich.

Hightower is mathematics and science instructor in the on-duty educational program.

The Tornado Club in the caserne is one of the best run clubs in EUCOM. Under the managership of Sgt. Fred E. Bell, Santa Ana, Calif., and with M/Sgt. William D. Carroll, Tulsa, Okla., as custodian, the Tornado Club serves all the men in the Turley Barracks and in adjoining units.

"No Serious Incidents"

"There have been no serious incidents in the club in two years," Sergeant Bell told me. "We can seat 510, we have nine waiters, three barmen, a checkroom girl and a seven-piece orchestra, with a female vocalist."

The club is open from 6:30 to 11 on week days and stays open one hour later on Saturdays and Sundays.

The German girls who come to the club can come only with passes and some soldier has to be sponsor for each girl who gets a pass. During the time the girl has a sponsor, she cannot enter the club with another soldier.

In front of the club, I met Sgt. John N. Fortune, 748 S. 16th St., Philadelphia, who is one of the few colored soldiers assigned to a CID (Criminal Investigation Division) unit.

Sgt. Herman I. Kimbrough, Demopolis, Ala., captained the 88th TT Company softball team and Sgt. Arthur Carroll, Abiline, Kans., is captain of the 28th TT Battalion championship basketball team.

Get Along Well With Germans

The soldiers in Mannheim get along very well with the Germans. One reason is the spectacle furnished frequently by the combined 3rd and 427th bands on parade.

Almost every day, the marching musicians have a commitment which causes them to march through the city and the streets are always lined with German spectators. The honor guard, with shiny helmets and white-laced boots, is also very popular with the military-minded German population.

Jersey Joe Walcott is another reason. Mannheim is fond of the world heavyweight champion, even though he whipped Ten Hoff here last summer.

Walcott had trouble collecting his money and taking it back to the USA, and, during the many weeks when he had to stay here to spend it, he made himself popular with the Germans by his conduct.

Men Listed by Units

M/Sgt. Henry Radcliffe, Chicago, who with his wife has a family of six children, is one of the best known soldiers in Mannheim. He plays the clarinet in the 3rd Army Band and is assistant bandleader. His son, Henry Jr., is the first American to ever study for a degree in chemistry at Heidelberg University.

Personnel rosters of the Army units mentioned follow:

Evans, Charles L., SFC, Box 442 Winnfield, La.
Hubbard, Marvin, SFC, 147 McKeever St., Petersburg Va.
McIntosh, Thomas S., SFC, 147 McKeever St., Petersburg, Va.
Bolden, Floyd C. Jr., Sgt., 632 Carrol St., Portsmouth, Va
Brown, McCoy, Sgt., 1014 Bradley Ave., Tarboro N.C.
Gardner, Simon P., Sgt., Box 371, Rt. No. 2, Matawan, N.J.
Harris, James W., Sgt., 1246 Spruce St., Coatesville, Pa.
Moore, Thomas L. Jr., Sgt., 1726 Jefferson St., Gary, Ind.
Taylor, James A., Sgt., 330 E. 5th St., Tucson, Ariz.
Williams, Theodore A., Sgt., 2410 N. 6th Ave., Pensacola, Fla.
Willis, Richard H., Sgt., 4737 Butler St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Alexander, Theophus, Cpl, 3516 Booker Ave., Dallas, Texas.
Alexander, Wilbert J., Cpl., 1316 Teche St., New Orleans, La.
Brown, Henry S., Cpl., Rt. No. 1 Box 7, Snow Hill, Ala.
DeLawrence, John L., Cpl., 40 Sanford St., Hartford, Conn.
Evans, William E., Cpl., 1119 Florida Ave., Portsmouth, Va.
Garner, Archie, Cpl., 1714 Lafayette St., New Orleans, La.
Hill, Franklin J., Cpl., 914 S. Dubuque St., Iowa City, Iowa.
Jenkins, Eugene Jr., Cpl., 1625 Webster Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Kelly, Alfonza, Cpl, 110 N. 51st St, Philadelphia, Pa.
Lewis, George Jr., Cpl., 746 Kohler St., Los Angeles, Calif.
Morris, Emery Jr., Cpl., 2100 Kansas Ave., East St. Louis, Ill.
Shelton, Samuel B. Jr., Cpl., 3650 West St., Oakland, Calif.
Smith, Monroe A., Cpl., 614 10th St., Cambridge, Ohio.
Washington, William, Cpl., 257 N. Francisco Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Williams, Clinton O., Cpl., 3405 Roanoke Ave., Newport News, Va
Wilson, Sheridan W. Jr., Cpl., 616 N.E. 2nd St., Oklahoma City, Okla
Harris, William F., Pfc., 2409 Bedford Ave., Pittsburgh Pa.
Kelso, Langston P., Pvt.-2, 500 Clarissa St., Rochester 8, N.Y.
Wallace, David E., Pvt.-2, 924 Market St., Farrell Pa.
White, Henry A. Jr., Pvt.-2, 227 Autumn St., Passaic, N.J.
Cosby, Robert L., M/Sgt., 751st Griffith St., Aliquippa, Pa.
Lee, Larce, SFC, 471 W. 125th St., New York, N.Y.
Malone, Lorenza, SFC, 7208 Grand Ave Cleveland, Ohio.
Sharpe, Joseph W., SFC, Loftis St., Leaksville N.C.
Waller, Lee M., SFC, 141 E. Walton St., Muskegon, Mich.
Viltz, Lester, SFC, 2813 Louisiana Ave., New Orleans, La.
Ballard, Thomas, Sgt., 11348 S. Throop St., Chicago, Ill.
Beaty, Theodore R., Sgt., 35 Mt. Vernon Dr., Alliquippa, Pa.
Butler, Charles E., Sgt., 910 Madison Ave., West Madison, Ill.
Keller, Carl C., Sgt., Box 651 Akron, Ohio.
Mosely, Nick, Sgt., 710 South Monroe St., Albany Georgia.
Pugh, Earnest Jr., Sgt., R.F.D. 3 Box 249th Dixons Mills, Ala.
Benson, Robert F., Cpl., 1232 East Jefferson St., Phoenix, Ariz.
Blair, James R., Cpl., 1011 Ill., St. Detroit, Mich.
Boasten, Frank, Cpl., 46 Summer Ave., Bklyn, New York.
Booker, Clarence T., Cpl., Logan, West Virginia.
Brown, Lester L., Cpl., Gen Del., Stephens, Arkansas.
Burgess, Richard, Cpl., 2321 Harrison St., Alex., La.
Coleman, Vancil C., Cpl., 2430 Washington St., Denver, Colorado.
Delgado, Albert P., Cpl., 21021 N. Vine St., Euclid, Ohio.
Dougherty, Roosevelt, Cpl., Main St., Box 392 Nanuet, New York.
Duckett, Arthur, Cpl., 694 Canfield St., Detroit, Mich.
Fuller, Thomas W., Cpl., 5 Magnolia St., Arco ,Ga.
Gibson, Alexander, Cpl., R.F.D. 2 Box 67 Ridgeway, Fairfield Co., S.C.
Gully, Sherman L., Cpl., 3111 Lucas Ave., St. Louis, Missouri.
Gray, Louis T., Cpl., 805 Sanford Ave., Sanford, Fla.
Grazes, George W., Cpl., 12 Utah St., Pontiac, Mich.
Henry, Irving E., Cpl., 310 Convent Ave., New York 31, N.Y.
Hilson, John L., Cpl., 2680 Balis Dr., Baton Rouge, La.
Jackson, William P., Cpl., 633 N. 32nd. St., Phila., Pa.
Jenkins, Richard T., Cpl., 501 West Southern Ave., Springfield, Ohio.
Jones, Clyde Jr., Cpl., 112 First St., Laurel, Miss.
Kilgour, Harold V., Cpl., 3240 McKinley Ave., Los Angeles.
Mallory, Nathaniel, Cpl., P.O. Box 432, Penns Grove, New Jersey.
Piggee, Herbert D., Cpl., 10743 Dunlapp St., Ferndale Mich.,
Piggee, Harold F., Cpl., 10743 Dunlap St., Ferndale, Mich.
Scott, Dennis W., Cpl., R.F.D. Box 121 Hilton Village, Va.
Scott, Roy A., Cpl., 1524 Columbia St., N.W., Washington, D.C.
Smith, Joseph B., Cpl., 124 Fla. Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.
Taylor, Richard O., Cpl., 527 Oak St., Terre Haute, Ind.
West, Roosevelt, Cpl., 2628 Wise St., Alexandria, La.
Whitaker, Spencer J. Jr., Cpl., 398 Bloomfield Ave., Pontiac, Michigan
Williams, Alton, Cpl., P.O. Box 78 Union Newton, Miss.
Winborn, Winford M., Cpl., Box 267 State Line, Miss.
Wright, Samuel, Cpl., 1717 N. 25th St., Phila., Pa.
Humphery, James T., Cpl., 2731, 22nd Ave., North, Birmingham, Ala
Alsandro, Wilton, Cpl., Gen Del, Opelousas, La.
Barsh, William W., PFC, R.F.D. 2 Box 114, Pine Bluff, Ark.
Bush, Walter F., PFC, 610 Church St., Marianna, Arkansas.
Grice, Charlie T., PFC, 1123 W. 22nd St., Little Rock, Ark.
Lee, Calvin, C., Cpl., 921 South 12th St., Phila., Pa.
Hall, Elmer L., PFC, Box 190 Martinsville, Va.
Pressley, Eugene R., PFC, 301 Henry St., Alexander City, Ala.
Wheaton, Paul, PFC, R.F.D. Box 76, Montrose, Miss.
Franklin, Harry A., M/Sgt., 731 W. Walnut St., Indianapolis, Ind
Radcliffe, Henry Sr., M/Sgt., 522 E. 44th St., Chicago, Ill.
Bell, Cleo, SFC, 3026 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.
Coleman, Abram E., SFC, 642 Coates St., Coatesville, Pa.
Coxx, Willie J., SFC, 722 Inglehart St., St. Paul, Minn.,
Reese, Clarence, SFC, 3811 Rivard St., Detroit, Mich.
Bowie, Curtis J., Sgt., 48 Weller St., Dayton, Ohio.
Boxx, Elroy, Sgt., 2713 Glasgow St., St. Louis, Mo.
Bradley, Joseph A., Sgt., 1505 6th St., Lynchburg, Va.
Brent, Leonard, Sgt., 2322 W. Madison St., Louisville, Ky.
Hurst, James D. Jr., Sgt., 1624 Arthur St., Louisville, Ky.
Ivey, Lee G., Sgt., 408 Mitchell St., Rocky Mount, N.C.
Keller, James H., Sgt., 1783 52nd St., Newport News, Va.
Larry, Thomas, Sgt., 48 Orange St., Bridgeton, N.J.
Medley, Walter D. Jr., Sgt., 50 Howard St., Haverhill, Mass.
Powell, Dempsey, Sgt., 121 Hale St., Montgomery, Ala.
Rentie, Bob C., Sgt., 621 4th St., Alamosa, Colo.
Savoy, Milton J., Sgt., 1610 San Wilson St., Houston, Texas.
Thomas, James O., Sgt., 3628 Cottage Grove, Chicago, Ill.
Savoy, Milton J., Sgt., 1610 San Wilton St., Houston, Texas.
Thomas, James O., Sgt., 3628 Cottage Grove, Chicago, Ill.
Williams, Frank E., Sgt., 7 Riverside Drive, Hempstead, N.Y.
Bolden, Irving Jr., Cpl., Altamonte Springs, Fla.
Childs, James E., Cpl., 2114 Elmore Sq., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Curry, Norman, Cpl., 2 Moton St., Campbell, Ohio.
Davis, Henry, Cpl., 635 Petrey St., Eufaula, Ala.
Davis, Robert, Cpl., PO Convent, La.
Dingess, Harlan T., Cpl., Rhodell, W., Va.
Dufauchard, Sidney A., Cpl., 1813 St. Philip St., New Orleans, La.
Dye, George W., Cpl., Box 225, Perrine, Fla.
Evans, Edward, Cpl., 824 S. Senate Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
Gibbs, William A., Cpl., 331 Belmont St., Brockton, Mass.
Gilbert, Curtis, Cpl., Gen Del., Iola, Texas.
Hooks, Frank G. Jr., Cpl., 3815 Pennsylvania Ave., E. Chicago, Ind.
Hunter, Willie T., Cpl., 427 E. 170th St., Bronx, N.Y.
Hutchinson, James E., Cpl., 298 Venice St., Rochester, N.Y.
Jackson, Armstead D., Cpl., Box 425, Salem, Va.
Jackson, Gus Jr., Cpl., 1111 S. Galvez St., New Orleans, La.
Johnson, David E., Cpl., Gen Del., Blackstone, Va.
Joyner, Raymond, Cpl., 724 N. John St., Goldsboro, N.C.
Kent, James H., Cpl., 8 Girard Ave., Atco, N.J.
Lowe, Walter, Cpl., 54 Bellevue Sq., Hartford, Conn.
McDaniel, Louis C., Cpl., 5903 Northfield, Detroit, Mich.
McGlone, Lemuel L., Cpl., 4353 Merion Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Miles, Frederick W., Cpl., 625 Tinton Ave., New York, N.Y.
Mosley, James P. Jr., Cpl., 2904 N. 28th Ave., Omaha, Neb.
Owens, Jonas H., Cpl., 2706 17th Ave., Tampa, Fla.
Patterson, William V. Jr., Cpl., 1418 3rd Ave., Charleston, W. Va.
Purnell, Jack C., Cpl., 815 E. 20th St., Los Angeles 11, Calif.
Rhoades, William A. Cpl., 204 2nd St., Neville Island, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Scott, Robert J., Cpl., 124 Ludie St., Montgomery, Ala.
Welch, Charles L., Cpl., 711 Betsy Ave., Atlanta, Ga.
Williams, Clarence, Cpl., 2149 W. 29th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
Wilson, Peter, Cpl., 1706 Missouri Ave., E. St. Louis, Ill.
Harrison, Charles Jr., Pfc, 4230 W. Maffitt St., St. Louis, Mo.
LeCompt Paul J., PFC, Lewisville Rd., Lawrenceville, N.J.
Smith, Forest R., Pfc., 1010 West End Place, Moberly, Mo.
Foster, Jimmie, Pvt.-2, 130 Prospect Ave., Bronx, N.Y.
Fulford, Curtis D., Pvt.-2, 1149 Wilson Rd., Norfolk, Va.
Harris, Thomas J., Pvt.-2, 109 W. 112th St., Apt. 31, New York, N.Y.
McCants, Walter L., Pvt.-2, 620 S. 13th Ave., Maywood, Ill.
Stevenson, Ernie L., Pvt.-2, 24 Highland Ave., Morristown, N.J.

NEGRO SOLDIERS ARE STILL VERY POPULAR IN GERMANY

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Negro GI is still as popular as ever with the Germans without depending on the chocolate bars and nylons to buy friendships, according to a survey made by Ebony magazine.

In its current issue, Ebony reports: "Despite anti-Negro propaganda spread by some white Americans in Germany and the undemocratic example set by the U. S. Army in delaying the integration of troops in Germany, the Negro soldier has retained his high position in the eyes of the women and children and is rapidly winning over all but the diehard Nazis among the men."

Ebony says the Germans have come to realize now that among the other things Hitler was wrong about was that the Negro was subhuman, that he is instead a warm-hearted and generous person, free with his surplus food and clothing and kind in his dealings with the defeated people. "The new German and the new Negro soldier seem to be getting along well together," says Ebony.

The Negro soldier being sent to Germany today is different from the soldier the German people met five years ago. "Today the Negro soldiers are a mixture of young soldiers and older men who have decided to make a career out of the army," says Ebony. "Most of them are between 19 and 23 years of age."

Thousands of Negro women and children have flocked to join their husbands and fathers in Germany, which has probably brought about the biggest change in the attitude of the German people toward the Negro soldier, says Ebony. The Germans now see the Negroes as a part of an entire social scene, the Germans and Negroes fraternize socially, Negro and German children often play together, and there has been less fraternization between the Negro soldier and the German fraulein.

"The coming of the Negro families to Germany has also meant a break for many of the homeless 'brown babies' who seemed destined to spend their lives in Germany orphanages," says Ebony. "Many Negro fomilies have adopted these babies and others are trying to adopt still more."

They Are Ready To Go

Bound for a port of embarkation to Germany from Camp Rucker, Ala. these soldiers of the 293rd Engineer Construction Battalion seem to be saying that they are ready to go. The battalion will form a part of General Eisenhower's Atlantic Pact force for the defense of Western Europe. Left to right, Pvt. Edmund J. Patterson, New York City; Cpl. George L. Mitchell, Macon, Ga.; Pfc. Oliver W. Hughes, Waco, Ga., an unidentified soldier; Cpl. Thomas Marshall, Norfolk, Va.; Pvt. Samuel Washington, Kansas City Mo.; Cpl. Dan H. Goynes, Dunn, N.C.; Pvt. B. H. Flowers, Bennettsville, S.C.; and Sgt. Garfield Murrell, Memphis, Tenn.

Germany-Bound Engineers Wave Goodbye

Waving goodby to their relatives and friends as they depart from Camp Rucker, Ala. for a port of embarkation to Germany, are some of the members of the 293rd Engineer Consturction Battalion. Left to right, an unidentified soldier, Cpl. David C. Hall, North Hills, Pa.; Pvt. James Taylor, Elizabeth City, N.C.; Pvt. Norwood Gwynne, Chicago; Pvt. Alvoid Pilot, Kamack, Texas; and another unidentified soldier.

30m(4) 1951

Sitting forlornly in the Hinds county jail is a 20-year-old Vicksburg Negro who ignored an order to report for induction in the army. His fate will probably be a term in the Atlanta penitentiary, which is far less pleasant than serving in the army. Youngsters, when those draft board letters arrive, don't neglect Uncle Sam's greeting and command.

30m(4) 1951

Georgia

Negro Pay Suit Dismissal Asked

The Atlanta Board of Education has petitioned the Federal Court here to dismiss the salary discrimination complaint brought against the board by Samuel L. Davis and other Negro teachers.

Dismissal was asked on grounds the petitioner had not attempted to get relief through administrative channels as recommended by the Circuit Court of Appeals.

A decision favoring Davis was rendered in the district court. The decision was appealed and the Circuit Court ordered the plaintiff to seek relief through "regular" channels before taking legal action again.

30m(4) 1951

Mississippi

Negro Teachers Lose Top Court Appeal

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (U.P.)—Two Jackson, Miss., Negro teachers, who appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court a case in which they charged they are paid less than white teachers of equal qualifications, were refused a hearing by the high court.

The decision, in the form of a brief order, upheld a lower court dismissal of their case on grounds that they did not exhaust other remedies before going to court.

Wed. 10-10-51

The case was brought by Gladys Noel Bates on behalf of all Negro teachers and principals in the Jackson separate school district. After she was fired from her job, another Negro teacher, Richard Jess Brown, came into the case on her side.

Parents Fight for Doomed GI

Gets Death in Korea After Court Martial

WOBURN, Mass.—Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Bigger began last week what appears to be a long and difficult fight to save the life of one of their sons, John A. Bigger, 24, who has been convicted of murdering a Korean farmer.

Residents of James St., Mr. and Mrs. Bigger, parents of 14 children, do not believe their son is guilty. He, however, was found guilty at a one-day court martial at Taegu, Korea, on Aug. 11. Word has been received that Gen. James A. Van Fleet, Eighth Army commander, had approved the death sentence.

But the anxious mother, doubting her son's guilt, has written Rep. Edith Nourse Rogers for help, but has not as yet received an answer to that letter. Now she has appealed to President Truman.

He Blames Another

According to UP, the prosecution charged that Bigger and two friends visited a farm dwelling near Chungju last April "to look for women," found the farmer, his wife and two daughters in the house and the farmer offered to lead the soldiers to a place where there were women.

The farmer was killed outside the house, and a ballistics test showed that the bullet came from Bigger's carbine, Bigger, in a letter to his mother, said that he let someone else take his rifle.

Mrs. Bigger said that her son left school in the ninth grade and worked in the Boston Navy Yard in World War II. At the age of 18, he enlisted in the Army for a year and a half. After his term was oer, he came home for a short period and then re - enlisted for three years.

"Frozen" in Army

The second enlistment expired last October, but he was "frozen" in the Army because of the Korean War. He has been in Korea several months and is a corporal with a transport company.

Thomas Maguire, Woburn police chief, who has known the family for years, noted that the son "always struck me as being a pretty good kid. I never knew him to get into any trouble and that goes for his whole family."

Johnny is one of three sons who have had Army service. James, 29, and William, 34, served in the Army in World War II and William is still in the service.

The other children in the family are Rosemary, 33; Catherine 32; Lulu, 27; Martha, 22; Helen, 20; Ada, 18; Julia, 15; Ella, 13; Frank, 12; June, 11, and Grover, 8. Mr. Bigger is employed in a leather shop.

Military authorities in Washington will review the case and then President Truman must give final approval.

Korea G.I. Says Murder Trial RailroadedHim

Slew Korean Officer in Self-Defense, He Declares; Conviction Took 6½ Hrs.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Sept. 29 (UP).—A Korean war veterans sentenced to life imprisonment at hard labor for the murder of a South Korean officer, charged today that he was "railroaded" in a quick six-and-a-half-hour court martial.

"It was all over so fast I didn't know what happened," said Pvt. Albert Abraham. "How could I? The only witness against me spoke Korean and no one bothered to tell me what he said."

Pvt. Abraham, limping from a gunshot wound as a result of the fracas in which the South Korean was killed, admitted shooting the officer but claimed self defense, saying: "He shot me in the leg first. What was I supposed to do?"

A patient at Percy Jones Army Hospital and under military police guard, Pvt. Abraham, twenty-nine, will see his Benton Harbor, Mich., parents for the first time since his conviction tomorrow. Up to now, the Army had refused him any visitors.

He was tried and convicted by general court martial in Pusan June 8on six counts of robbery and premeditated murder allegedly committed Feb. 10. His case is before the Army Review Board in Washington now.

They appointed a captain to defend him, the soldier said. The principal witness against him, a Korean truck driver, spoke only his native tongue. Pvt. Abraham said interpreters told the court martial board what he was saying, but I didn't hear any of it." He said he didn't know if his captain defense attorney did either.

According to Pvt. Abraham, the robberies were committed by a buddy whom he had accompanied on a jeep trip to get his watch. During the return trip, he said, they met a Korean truck. Both vehicles stopped and his buddy, whom he identified only as "Pvt. Knox," went back to speak to the Korean officer in the cab.

"There was some shooting," he said. "I ran back and saw that Knox was killed. I high-tailed it back toward the jeep but was hit in the leg. That's when I shot the officer three times. It was self-defense."

Pvt. Abraham blamed his buddy for the robberies, saying: "I went along because the lieutenant said Knox could go get his watch only if I went with him in the jeep."

Pvt. Abraham, divorced and the father of a small boy, did not write his parents that he had been court martialed, although he did report that he had killed a South Korean. They learned about his life sentence through the press. His ex-wife, Patsy Stovall, of Berrien Springs, Mich., tried to see him, but the Army turned her down.

NAACP Wins Exoneration For World War II Veteran

NEW YORK — Frank S. Cole Negro veteran of World War II, has been exonerated of participation in a mutiny in Germany in 1946, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was informed this week by the Judge Advocate General's office of the Department of the Army.

In a letter to Jack Greenberg NAACP assistant special counsel who represented the convicted serviceman, Lt. Colonel James K. Gaynor cited the action of the Judge Advocate General in vacating the sentence of Cole and restoring to him "all rights, privileges and property affected by such sentence" and substituting an honorable discharge from the Army as of August 21, 1947 for the dishonorable discharge previously executed.

Cole was convicted, along with 21 other enlisted men, at the conclusion of a four-day general court-martial at Hohenbrunn, Germany, on October 17, 1946. All of the men were found guilty of joining in a mutiny at Hohenburnn on the night of July 3 after a ruckus with military police in Munich.

Dishonorably discharged, Cole was sentenced to 20 years at hard labor and deprived of all privileges. On appeal to the board of review, an investigation of the charges against Cole was instituted. His sentence was first reduced to five years. By subsequent clemency action his term was reduced to three and one-half years. He was released on parole on May 6, 1948. Freed from parole on April 10, 1949, he was still stigmatized with a dishonorable discharge and forfeiture of all veterans' privilege.

Martin J. Hansberry, counsel for Cpl. John A. Bigger, 26, of Woburn, said this week that the Board of Review had ordered final arguments in the case.

Convicted Last August

Corporal Bigger was convicted by court martial last August. The prosecution contended he shot a Korean farmer who had offered to lead him and two other soldiers to "excitement." Corporal Bigger pleaded not guilty.

The death sentence was approved by Gen. James A. Van Fleet, but before the sentence can be carried out, it must be approved by both the Board of Appeal and President Truman.

Review Set In Soldier's Case

Convicted In Killing Of Farmer In Korea

WALTHAM, Mass. (ANP)—The case of a Massachusetts soldier condemned to death for the alleged slaying of a Korean civilian will come before the Military Board of Review in Washington Friday.

Court-Martialed

Afro American Sat. 10-6-51

Capt. John Royston, who was given six months at hard labor and a dishonorable discharge following a court martial at Camp Edwards, Mass.

Capt. Royston Gets 6 Months; Denies Charge

Afro American Sat. 10-6-51

Trial Record Kept Secret; Chief Witness Refused to Testify

By JAMES L. HICKS

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass.—Captain John E. Royston, one-time military aide to General B. O. Davis, has been court-martialed and given a dishonorable discharge from the army on charges of indecent exposure in a case where the chief complaining witness, a white woman, has refused to appear at a pre-trial examination and refused to sign the statement of evidence on which he was convicted.

Royston, a native of Kansas City, Mo., graduate of Tuskegee Institute and Howard University Law School (1940) was tried by General Courts Martial at Camp Edwards on August 21, and sentenced to be discharged from service, forfeit all pay and allowances due and to become due, and confined at hard labor for six months.

He was convicted under the 96th Article of War with "Wrongfully and willfully" indecently exposing himself on old Silver Beach near Buzzard's Bay last May 10.

Refused to Sign

The charges appear to have grown out of conversation which Miss Beverly Wallace, white, daughter of Buzzard Bay's fire chief, had with persons in and around Camp Edwards which finally came to attention of army officials.

Fire Chief Wallace, father of the girl, told the AFRO his daughter had mentioned to friends that a colored officer had indecently exposed himself on the beach where she was in position to see him but where it was doubtful that he could see her.

Chief Wallace said army officials contacted his daughter, asked her to make a statement and that he gave her permission to do so on the agreement that her name would not be revealed.

Miss Wallace made the statement but refused to sign it after it was prepared for her signature Chief Wallace said he forbade her to sign it because "I felt she had given them enough to go on."

Witness Transfered

Camp Edwards officials then court-martialed Royston and subpoenaed Miss Wallace as witness. In an unusual lineup of colored men at Camp, Miss Wallace picked Royston out of group as the man she saw on the beach. She also identified his car.

Royston denied being on the beach and produced three witnesses who swore he was in camp at time of alleged incident. One witness, a white salesman, offered his appointment book to snow ne was in Royston's office with Royston at the time of the alleged incident.

Another witness who allegedly could prove Royston's whereabouts was transferred to Korea before being heard.

Sentenced Called Unjust

The conviction and the severe sentence of the tall, handsome, popular captain has brought charges of injustice throughout this quiet area of Cape Cod, both in and outside of camp. Chief Wallace said his daughter has been harried to a point where she had to give up her job and he has forbade her to talk with anyone about the case including army officials.

He was bitter over the fact that her name had been given out as the complainant and said the army promised him secrecy.

Army officials here were highly secretive about the whole case. Major John W. Lynch, Judge Advocate General of the post, refused to let the public information officer tell this reporter who had preferred the charges against Royston, and also refused to let him name the members of the courts-martial Board who tried Royston.

Record Kept Secret

He said this was all a part of the offic ial record of the case and the record has not yet been "authenticated." It was learned, however, that charges were preferred by a Lt. Colonel Neil and that a colored officer, Major Randolph Hewitt of the 369th Gun Battalion served on the court.

When I asked to see record of the trial, Major Lynch called in Captain Royston and told him we would turn the complete records over to me if Royston would sign a written statement giving his consent.

Royston refused to do this on the grounds that he himself has not been given opportunity to read the record of his trial. He said he would gladly turn the record over to the press after he has been given opportunity to see it.

Delay Upsets Wife

Royston said later that he had been told that the record would be ready for a reviewing authority on Sept. 7 and said he had hoped to see it at that time but to this date he has not been given opportunity to see it. Major Lynch explained this by saying that there has been some delay in the preparation of the record.

Meanwhile, Royston and his wife have been living nearly a month in anxiety while army officials toy with the record of his trial. Royston is not confined, nor forced to do hard labor while awaiting the results. Mrs. Royston is in a state of nervousness during the delay.

Some officers and civilians on the post said the whole trial was an effort by Camp Edwards Officials to "Get" Royston with a colored officer, Captain Burgess his commanding officer, serving as hatchet man.

Morale of Unit Shot

General Funk has placed Burgess in command of a jim-crow provisional battalion in which Royston and another Captain serve as junior officers to Burgess although Royston is senior in rank to Burgess by almost four years.

The feeling between the two is known to be strained. The morale of the Provisional Battalion, which was pointed out in an AFRO series as an "Uncle Tom" unit not authorized by the War Department's Tables of Organizations, has reached a new low since trial.

At the time of the alleged incident, Colonel L. Eisen was Royston's Commanding Officer and under military law, a commanding officer ordinarily prefers charges against members of his command. Col. Eisen is said to have refused to bring charges against Royston although he told this reporter on Saturday that he had not been asked to do so.

Had Memory Lapse

Burgess is said to have had a marked lack of memory about Royston when he took stand during the trial.

Civilian authorities of the area who are closely watching the case claim that the charge is not a felony under Civil Law and say sentence is out of proportion to the charge even if Royston is guilty.

Colored officers on the base who were called in to appear in the lineup complained at the procedure followed. Major Lynch said they were called in to protect Royston's rights.

It would appear that without a look at the record of the trial that the army took the initiative in seeking out Miss Wallace and encouraging her to bring action against Royston. When I asked her father if she had first gone to the army or whether the army had come to her, he stated that an army official had come to her.

Has Appeal Right

Miss Wallace's name was romantically linked with a Colonel Dalrymple, stationed in the post but such a report could not be confirmed.

Segregation and discrimination found by the AFRO among colored troops at the base continues under General Funk with the Jim-crow provisional Battalion which he set up still representing a disgrace to the army in the eyes of this reporter.

Captain Royston was defended by Major Harry I. Fernandez of Louisiana. The case goes to General Funk for review and then to Washington, if he concurs in the findings of the court. At Washington, Royston will have the right of appeal before a three-man court of civilian judges.

Convicted in 1938

Washington court records reveal that a John Royston faced a charge of indecent exposure on Sept. 22, 1938. He failed to appear and forfeited $15 collateral.

The case was continued to Sept. 23, at which time Royston pleaded not guity but was fined $15 or 15 days in jail. The only witness was one Virginia R. Jones.

No further details were available because the papers are missing from the clerk's file.

AFRO Expose Aids Royston

Afro American Sat. 11-3-51

Stiff Court Martial Sentence Dropped

Baltimore

WASHINGTON

An exclusive AFRO story detailing the strange circumstances surrounding the secret court martial of Capt. John Royston in Buzzard Bay, Mass., has resulted in the dropping of the severe sentence, it was learned Monday.

The story, written by the AFRO's James Hicks and published in the issue of Oct. 6, told how Royston, one-time military aide to General B. O. Davis, had been discharged from the Army on charges of indecent exposure in a case where the chief complaining witness, a white woman, had refused to appear at a pre-trial examination and refused to sign the statement of evidence which convicted him.

Royston who was stationed at Camp Edwards was sentenced to six months at hard labor and ordered to forfeit all pay and allowances due and those to become due.

Sentence Dropped

But, when the case reached the Pentagon on Friday in appeal the sentence of six months at hard labor and the forfeiting al all pay had been strick3n from the records.

Afro-American

The appeal will be assigned by the Judge Advocate General to one of eight boards of review which will rule on whether he is to be dismissed from the Army.

A native of Kansas City, Mo., Royston was convicted under the 96th Article of War with "wrongfully and willfully indecently exposing himself on old Silver Beach near Buzzards Bay last May 20. The court-martial conviction was on Aug. 20.

Baltimore

At the time of the AFRO visit to the court martial scene it was learned there was general feeling that the entire case was part of 'grudge' action on behalf of some Camp Edwards officials out to 'get' Captain Royston.

Captain Royston Court Martial Sentence Called 'Grudge' Action

See Discharge As Attempt To 'Get' Kansas City GI

By JAMES L. HICKS
Afro-American Reporter

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass. — Captain John E. Royston, one-time military aide to General B. O. Davis, has been court-martialed and given a dishonorable discharge from the army on charges of indecent exposure in a case where the chief complaining witness, a white woman, has refused to appear at a pre-trial examination and refused to sign the statement of evidence on which he was convicted.

Royston, a native of Kansas City, Mo., graduate of Tuskegee Institute and Howard University Law school (1940) was tried by General Courts Martial at Camp Edwards on August 21, and sentenced to be discharged from service, forfeit all pay and allowances due and to become due, and confined at hard labor for six months.

He was convicted under the 96th Article of War with "Wrongfully and Willfully" indecently exposing himself on old Silver Beach near Buzzard's Bay last May 10.

Refused to Sign

The charges appear to have grow out of conversation which Miss Beverly Wallace, white, daughter of Buzzard Bay's fire chief, had with persons in and around Camp Edwards which finally came to attention of army officials.

Fire Chief Wallace, father of the girl, said his daughter had mentioned to friends that a colored officer had indecently exposed himself on the beach where she was in position to see him but where it was doubtful that he could see her.

Chief Wallace said army officials contacted his daughter, asked her to make a statement and that he gave her permission to do so on the agreement that her name would not be revealed.

Miss Wallace made the statement but refused to sign it after it was prepared for her signature. Chief Wallace said he forbade her to sign it because "I felt she had given them enough to go on."

Witness Transferred

Camp Edwards officials then court-martialed Royston and subpoenaed Miss Wallace as witness. In an unusual lineup of colored men at camp, Miss Wallace picked Royston out of the group as the man she saw on the beach. She also identified his car.

Royston denied being on the beach and produced three witnesses who swore he was in camp at time of alleged incident. One witness, a white salesman, offered his appointment book to show he was in Royston's office with Royston at the time of the alleged incident.

Another witness who allegedly could prove Royston's whereabouts was transferred to Korea before being heard.

Sentence Called Unjust

The conviction and the severe sentence of the tall, handsome, popular Captain has brought charges of injustice throughout this quiet area of Cape Cod, both in and outside of camp. Chief Wallace said his daughter has been harried to a point where she had to give up her job and he has forbade her to talk with anyone about the case including army officials.

He was bitter over the fact that her name had been given out as the complainant and said the army promised him secrecy.

Army officials here were highly secretive about the whole case. Major John W. Lynch, Judge Advocate General of the post, refused to let the public information officer tell this reporter who had preferred the charges against Royston, and also refused to let him name the members of the courts-martial board who tried Royston.

Record Kept Secret

He said this was all a part of the official record of the case and the record has not yet been "authenticated." It was learned, however, that charges were preferred by a Lt. Colonel Neil and that a colored officer, Major Randolph Hewitt, of the 369th Gun Battalion served on the court.

When I asked to see the record of the trial, Major Lynch called in Captain Royston and told him we would turn the complete records over to me if Royston would sign a written statement giving his consent.

Royston refused to do this on the grounds that he himself has not been given opportunity to read the record of his trial. He said he would gladly turn the record over to the press after he has been given opportunity to see it.

Delay Upsets Wife

Royston said later that he had been told that the record would be ready for a reviewing authority on Sept. 7 and said he had hoped to see it at that time but to this date he has not been given opportunity to see it. Major Lynch explained this by saying that there has been some delay in the preparation of the record.

Meanwhile, Royston and his wife have been living nearly a month in anxiety while army officials toy with the record of his trial. Royston is not confined, nor forced to do hard labor while awaiting the results. Mrs. Royston is in a state of nervousness during the delay.

Some officers and civilians on the post said the whole trial was an effort by Camp Edwards Officials to "Get" Royston with a colored officer, Captain Burgess his commanding officer, serving as hatchet man.

Morale Of Unit Shot

General Funk has placed Burgess in command of a jim-crow provisional battalion in which Royston and another Captain serve as junior officers to Burgess although Royston is senior in rank to Burgess by almost four years.

The feeling between the two is known to be strained. The morale of the Provisional Battalion has reached a new low since the trial.

At the time of the alleged incident, Colonel L. Eisen was Royston's Commanding Officer and under military law, a commanding officer ordinarily prefers charges against members of his command. Col. Eisen is said to have refused to bring charges against Royston, although he told this reporter on Saturday that he had not been asked to do so.

Had Memory Lapse

Burgess is said to have had a marked lack of memory about Royston when he took stand during the trial.

Civilian authorities of the area who are closely watching the case claim that the charge is not a felony under Civil Law and say sentence is out of proportion to the charge even if Royston is guilty.

Colored officers on the base who were called in to appear in the lineup complained at the procedure followed. Major Lynch said they were called in to protect Royston's rights.

It would appear that without a look at the record of the trial that the army took the initiative in seeking out Miss Wallace and encouraging her to bring action against Royston. When I asked her father if she had first gone to the army or whether the army had come to her, he stated that an army official had come to her.

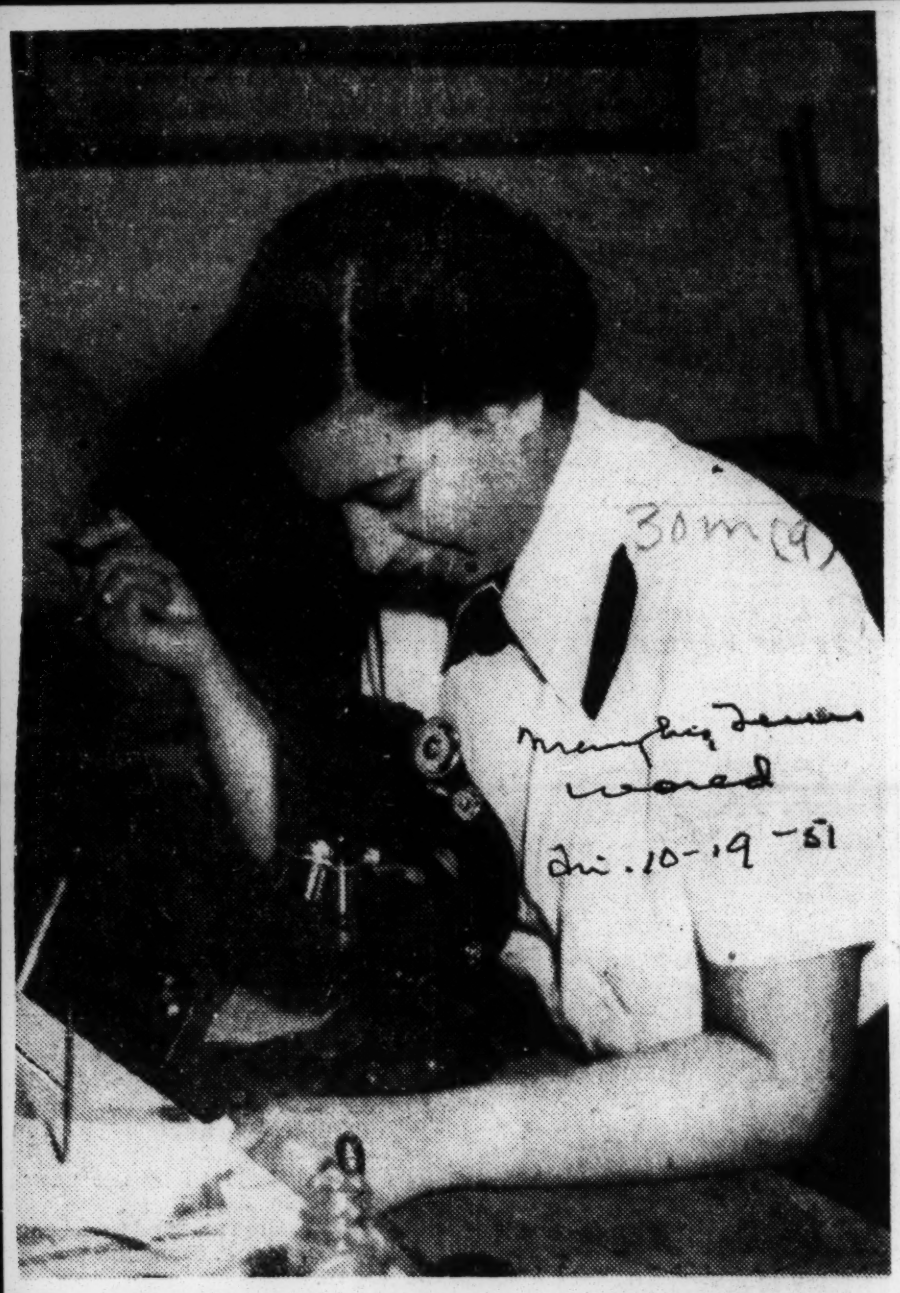
Has Appeal Right

Miss Wallace's name was romantically linked with a Colonel Dalrymple, stationed in the post but such a report could not be confirmed.

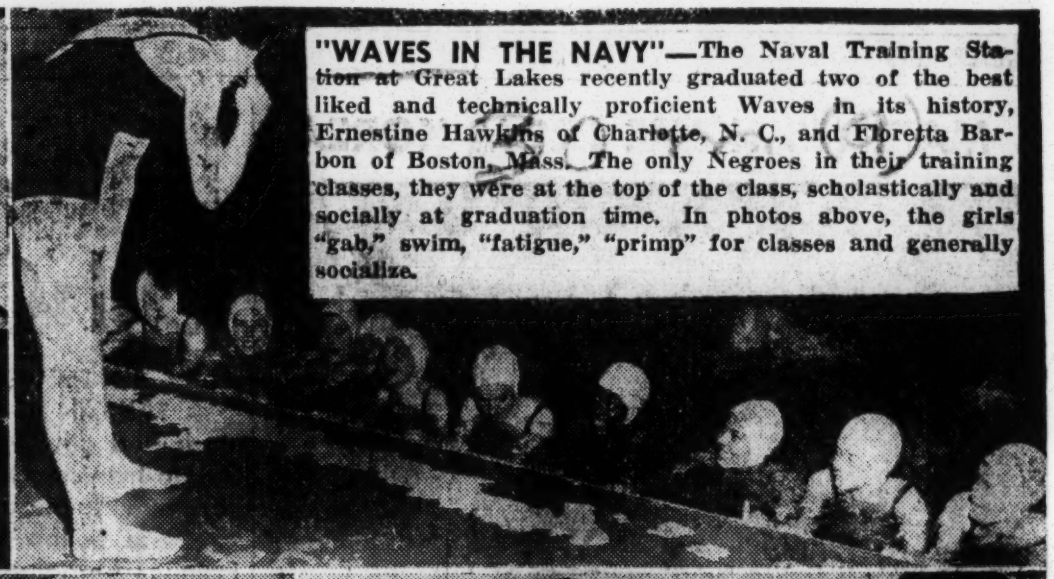
Segregation and discrimination found among colored troops at the base continues under General Funk with the Jim-crow provisional battalion which he set up still representing a disgrace to the army in the eyes of this reporter.

Captain Royston was defended by Major Harry I. Fernandez of Louisiana. The case goes to General Funk for review and then to Washington, if he concurs in the findings of the court. At Washington, Royston will have the right of appeal before a three-man court of civilian judges.

SMILES DOT THE FACES of these three Navy WAVES, recent winners of a 50-yard dash event for Armed Forces women held as part of a Women's AAU track meet at Franklin Field, Dorchester, Massachusetts. Stationed at Headquarters, First Naval District, Boston, Mass., the three WAVES (left to right) are: Sarah Coffman, personnelman seaman, USN, of 1506 Misslin street, Huntington, Pennsylvania; Marilyn Spencer, personelman seaman, USN, of 352 East 37th street, New York, N.Y.; and Joyce Dimitry, hospitalman, USN, of 517 West 152nd street, New York, N. Y. The girls placed first, second and third, respectively.—Official U. S. Navy Photograph.



MISS CYNTHIA FORBES, dental apprentice, WAVES, USN, examines a slide under the microscope at the Dental Technician's School, Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill. The Wave, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Forbes of 569 Webster Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y., studied bacteriology as a part of the course she completed October 1. Miss Forbes was the first Negro WAVE to win the coveted American Spirit Award, presented to the outstanding WAVE of each recruit graduating class at the center.—Official U. S. Navy Photograph.



"WAVES IN THE NAVY"—The Naval Training Station at Great Lakes recently graduated two of the best liked and technically proficient Waves in its history, Ernestine Hawkins of Charlotte, N. C., and Floretta Barbon of Boston, Mass. The only Negroes in their training classes, they were at the top of the class, scholastically and socially at graduation time. In photos above, the girls "gab," swim, "fatigue," "primp" for classes and generally socialize.

AND INTEGRATED TOO:

Wave, 25, Says Varied Careers Open in Navy

By JAMES L. HICKS
NNPA Correspondent on Tour Of Army, Navy And Air Force Installations

NAVAL AIR TRAINING COMMAND, Pensacola, Fla. — A pretty twenty-five-year-old Wave who has been thoroughly integrated into the Navy's training station at Pensacola, last Friday offered her experiences as a guide for young women who wish to serve their country, but cannot make up their minds what branch of the service to select.

The Wave, Marlynn Johnson of 440 West St., Port Chester, N.Y., was so thoroughly integrated along with other personnel at the NATC base where she works that I hesitated about making her conspicuous and asking her to write a thumbnail description of herself and her reaction to the Navy.

But here is what she says:

"I can't thank you enough for being interested enough in my opinions to want to print them. I only hope that through my actual experiences I will be able to open the eyes of the many young girls who still have doubts about this great outfit, or who may be interested in a branch of the service, but are yet undecided as to which might be the best for them.

Variety of Ratings Open

"I might be a bit prejudiced but I sincerely feel that for a definite career, the Navy has a large variety of ratings that are open to us. For example, there are hospital corpsmen, flight orderlies, yeoman electronics technicians and many others.

"Since I dabbled in secretarial work in civilian life, I've chosen yeoman as my future work in the Navy. It's the same as a secretary in civilian life, only done 'the Navy way.'

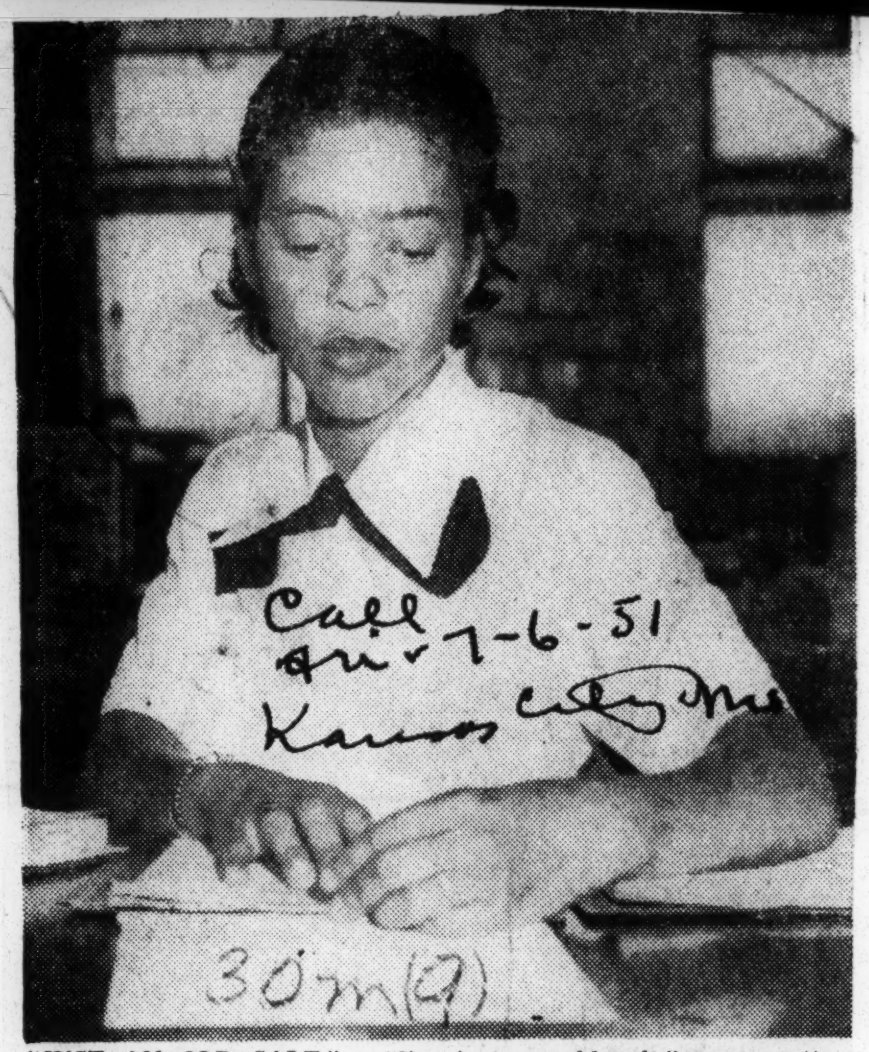
"My birthplace is Metropolis, Ill., and I am 25. My education was not extensive, just grammar and four years of high school. I've lived in New York (Port Chester) off and on all my life.

Trained At Great Lakes

"I've lived in Greensboro, N.C., Augusta, Ga., and now Pensacola, Fla. I reported to Great Lakes on Dec. 7, 1950 where I received 13 weeks of thorough naval training.

"NAS (Naval Air Station) Pensacola is my first duty station, and I think that if my two wonderful roommates will cease putting rubber mice in my bunk at night I'll survive."

FIRST WAVE TO RECEIVE AMERICAN SPIRIT HONOR MEDAL.—The first Negro WAVE to win the American Spirit of Honor Medal was awarded the decoration Saturday, June 16, at the Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill. The medal, a new award specially designed to mark achievement in basic military training, has been presented to one recruit at Great Lakes Naval Training Center each week since July 1, 1950. One WAVE in each graduating WAVE recruit company also receives the medal. Cynthia Teresa Forbes, seaman recruit, of the Bronx, N. Y., won the medal as she finished training at Great Lakes. It was presented by Captain Jesse R. Wallace, Commandant of the Ninth Naval District, during a military review. Identification of people in accompanying picture: (left to right) Delores Walker, Honor WAVE, of Detroit, Michigan; Captain Jesse R. Wallace, USN Commandant, Ninth Naval District; Cynthia T. Forbes, American Spirit Honor Medal winner (seaman recruit WAVE); and Lieutenant A. B. Davis, USN WAVE officer-in-charge of WAVE recruit training.—Official U. S. Navy Photo.



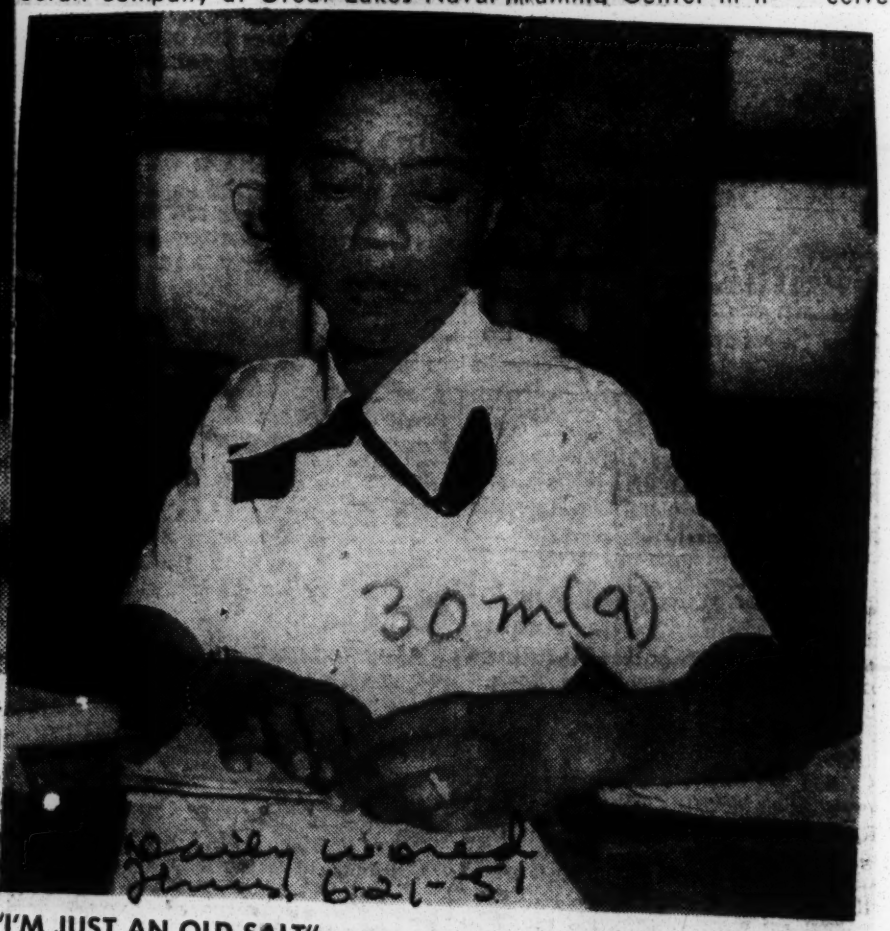
"JUST AN OLD SALT."— "I'm just an old salt," says pretty Marylnn Johnson, one of the most popular of all Waves stationed at the Naval Air Training Command at Pensacola, Florida, where she is a member of the education department. In the navy just eight months, Marylnn likes her complete integration at the NATC base so much she told Jimmy Hicks, "I'm just an old salt. Tell all the girls if they really want the life, join the Navy." She is the only colored Wave at Navy's Corry airfield near Pensacola. She lives at 440 West St., Post Chester, N. Y.

30m (9) 1951

WAVE

OUTSTANDING WAVE—Pictured are Miss Audrey D. Dantley of Atlanta, Ga., a graduate of the Fort Valley State College, and W. E. Blanchet, dean of the Georgia college. Miss Dantley was the second Negro Wave to receive the American Spirit Honor Medal while in training as a recruit at Great Lakes, Ill. Seaman Dantley is now stationed in San Diego, Calif., in the Communications' Technician Radioman School.

Sound Off'—Seaman Audrey D. Dantley of Atlanta, Ga., left, calls cadence for her Wave recruit company at Great Lakes Naval Training Center in Illinois. Seaman Dantley, who graduated last week, is the second Negro girl in the Center's recruit training history to receive the American Spirit Honor Medal.—ANP.



"I'M JUST AN OLD SALT", says pretty Marlynn Johnson, one of the most popular of all Waves stationed at the Naval Air Training Command at Pensacola, Florida, where she is a member of the educational department. In the Navy just eight months, Marlynn likes her complete integration at the NATC base so much she told Jimmy Hicks, "I'm just an old salt. Tell all the girls if they really want the life, join the Navy." She is the only colored Wave at Navy's Corry airfield near Pensacola. She lives at 440 West St., Port Chester, N. Y.

SKIRTS AHOY! — In formation for M-G-M Technicolor production "Skirts Ahoy," is Wave recruit Mattie L. Hall (right-center) daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Turner of 711 Lea ave., S., Nashville, Tenn. At left-center are stars of the film, Vivian Blaine, Joan Evans and Esther Williams. Born in Birmingham, Ala., Miss Hall attended Fisk university and enlisted in the Waves in Aug. 1951. As a member of Wave recruit drill team she worked with the stars during film location work at Great Lakes, Ill.

She's High Wave In Her Class

FOLLOWING GRADUATING CEREMONIES, during which Seaman Dantley was cited as person chosen by her shipmates as best typifying the Navy in honor, initiative, loyalty and high example to comrades in arms. Left to right: Col. Fred T. Crimmins, Jr., commanding officer, O'Hare Air Force Base, reviewing officer; Seaman Dantley, Lt. Viola V. Sanders, officer in charge of recruit training (Waves); Mrs. John H. Sengstacke and Mr. Sengstacke, editor and publisher of The Chicago Defender, Commander J. R. Hansen, commanding officer, recruit training command.

EXHIBITING her Honor Certificate and the American Spirit Honor Medal is Audrey D. Dantley, of Atlanta, Ga., who has received the highest honor awarded to a graduating recruit. Examining the award at Great Lakes Naval Training Center are Joan Elaine Worman, (seated on floor), Jane Kriz, Thelma Howard, Mary Ayres, Roselee Eldred and Axes Howard.

CALLING CADENCE—for her Wave recruit company is Seaman Dantley (left) as the company nears the reviewing stand. The 24-year-old Wave is the second Negro girl to be graduated with the Honor Certificate and American Spirit Honor Medal.—U.S. Navy photographs.

Assigned to California

Seaman Apprentice Rose Jackson of the WAVES is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Junius Jackson, 94 Eleventh Ave., Newark, before going to San Francisco where she has been assigned to personnel administrative duties at a naval base. She was trained at the Great Lakes Naval Station in Illinois, and is an artist in her spare time.

30m(9) 1951

WAVE

California Wave Wins American Spirit Medal

The first Negro Wave to win the American Spirit Honor medal was awarded the decoration Saturday, June 16, as she finished training at the Naval training center at Great Lakes.

She is Cynthia Teresa Forbes, seaman recruit, daughter of Mr and Mrs. Rudolph Forbes of Los Angeles. Capt. Jesse B. Wallace, commandant of the Ninth Naval district, presented the medal to her during an outdoor military review on Great Lakes' Ross field.

The American Spirit Honor medal, a new award designed to mark achievement in basic military training, is awarded each week to one recruit in each branch of the armed forces. The medal is provided by the Citizens' Committee for the Army, Navy and Air force.

Miss Forbes was selected for the honor by a special committee of recruit training officers at Great Lakes.

A native of the Bronx, N. Y., Miss Forbes is a 1948 graduate of Walton high school there. Her parents moved from the Bronx to Los Angeles while she was in training.

CYNTHIA FORBES

'TENSHUN'—Outstanding among the Waves stationed at the United States Naval Air Station in New York, is Miss Zelina Armstrong, Seaman Apprentice, at left in above photo. Miss Armstrong, the first Negro woman to be stationed at Floyd Bennett since the end of World War II, stands at attention as Rear Admiral Lucian A. Moebus, chief of Naval Air Reserve training passes the Waves' ranks at the station's annual military inspection. Also in attendance that day was Undersecretary of the Navy, Francis P. Whitehair.

Wave Is Honor Graduate

GRADUATING WAVE RECRUIT Audrey D. Dantley, 24, Atlanta, Ga., is shown with Col. Fred T. Crimmins Jr., USAF, Commanding Officer, Recruit Training Command, Great Lakes, Illinois. Seaman Dantley, winner of the American Spirit Honor Medal, is the second Negro girl to be so honored by her shipmates. The medal is awarded each week to a graduating Wave who, chosen by her shipmates, best typifies the Navy attributes of loyalty, honor, initiative and high example to comrades in arms.—Official United States Navy Photograph.

DENTAL APPRENTICE AT GREAT LAKES.—Miss Cynthia Forbes, dental apprentice, WAVES, USN, examines a slide under the microscope at the Dental Technician's School, Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill. The Wave, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Forbes of 569 Webster avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y., studied bacteriology as a part of the course she completed October 1. Miss Forbes was the first Negro WAVE to win the coveted American Spirit Award, presented to the outstanding WAVE of each recruit graduating class at the center.—Official U. S. Navy Photograph.

30m 11 1951

Vet Club Bans Dixie Jim Crow

Plans for construction of the South's first non-segregated veterans clubhouse were announced this week by Howard Horton, Chairman of the New York City American Veterans Committee. The clubhouse will be built in Tallahassee, Florida, with funds raised by AVC chapters all over the country.

"This is our answer," said Mr. Horton, "to the Grand Dragon of the Klan who stood on the steps of the court house in Tallahassee three months ago and shouted to a mass meeting that it was 'up to them to put a halt to the mixed meetings of the AVC.' The Dragon went on to demand that the townsmen 'throw AVC out of the South along with its communist allies, the CIO, AFL, NAACP and the Federation of the Churches of Christ.'

"It took guts for that handful of veterans to take on the Klan," continued Mr. Horton, "but they figured that if Negroes and Whites could fight together in war, they could certainly work together in peace. So their answer to the Klan was the memorable one the embattled heroes of Bastogne flung at the Nazis—Nuts!"

To highlight the nationwide campaign for the Tallahassee clubhouse, the New York City AVC is giving a cocktail party and dance Sunday afternoon, Jan. 28, in the Grand Ballroom of the Governor Clinton. Guests of honor will represent the "other communist outfits" the Klan wants to drive out of the South. Walter White of the NAACP, Louis Hollander, Chairman of the New York State CIO and Reverend Jesse Stitt will be present. Other guests include Norman Thomas, A. Phillips Randolph, Ted Poston and Louis Freeman. The public is invited to attend.

"The clubhouse will stand as a beacon for all those who know that the men of common interests can work together regardless of color," concluded Mr. Horton.

Army Spending $60,000 On Jim Crow Officers' Club

Evening Star 8-2-51

PETERSBURG, Va. (NNPA)— A spokesman for Major General R. C. L. Graham, commanding officer at Fort Lee, admitted last Wednesday that an "officers' lounge" for use of colored officers at the post was being built to replace a similar structure mysteriously burned down last March 15.

Although Fort Lee has a $500,000 officers' recreation center, the additional Jim Crow structure is being built at a cost of $60,000 to American taxpayers for the exclusive use of colored officers.

The spokesman for General Graham said colored officers were reluctant to use of the officers' recreation center. Some colored officers made application to join the officers' recreation center at the time the officers' lounge (Jim Crow club) was burned down and were accepted, the spokesman said.

He added that the officers' recreation center is open to all officers at Fort Lee and there are at present several colored members. Membership in the lounge, it was explained, does not preclude membership in the officers' recreation center.

The spokesman said General Graham's decision on the officers' lounge and the spending taxpayers' money for a specific group of people was based upon the actions and conduct of colored officers, who seemed reluctant to use the officer' recreational center and objected to one of its regulations.

The center's regulation, to which colored officers were said to have registered objections, limited the number of guests of each officer to one couple in addition to his female companion.

Colored officers at Lee, it was said, have been in the past entertaining large groups of high class colored persons from the campuses of Virginia State Collee and Virginia Union University in the lounge because there was no such restriction there.

The spokesman said the commanding general wants to maintain a place for all of his officers, colored and white, where they will enjoy wholesome recreation, and he is providing the lounge because of the pattern of the colored officers.

The officers' lounge project has been approved by the Second Army.

The spokesman also intimated that there was some interest expressed in the lounge by prominent colored civilians who were frequent visitors at Fort Lee and were entertained in the lounge.

30m (11) 1951

Alabama American Legion (Britton McKenzie Post 150)

THANKS FROM VETS—The Department of Alabama American Legion recently gave an inspiring citation to employes of the Tuskegee VA Hospital for the facility's outstanding work in behalf of veterans during the past year. More than 2,200 former servicemen are at the facility. The citation was made by Roger E. McDonald, past commander of the Tenth District. Left to right, are: James D. Ross, Britton McKenzie Post 150, Tuskegee; Roger E. McDonald and Dr. George C. Branche, chief of professional services; Ernest J. Davis, assistant manager, and Dr. T. T. Tildon, hospital manager, all of the Tuskegee VA facility.

30m 11 1951 American Red Cross

Korea - Bound—From left, assistant American Red Cross director, Jesse O. Thomas, is seen congratulating the Misses Jessie F. Abbott, Shirley M. Walton and Gynell White, last week, just before they sailed on ARC assignments in Korea. Miss Abbott is the daughter of Maj. Cleve Abbott, famed Tuskegee coach, and the other young women hail from Brooklyn and Cincinnati, respectively.

American Legion

30m 11 1951

S. Carolina Legionnaires Accept Negroes

COLUMBIA, S. C.—(SNS)— All Negro American Legion posts are aceptable to South Carolina legionnaires.

This decision was made Thursday when the South Carolina American Legion, in closing convention meetings, voted to accept all-Negro legion posts.

The action follows a similar step taken in Mississippi and North Carolina.

The constitutional change in which 395 of 400 delegates cast a favored vote now makes it possible for Negroes legion posts in all states. Prior to this action, South Carolina was the only state in which the legion did not allow Negro posts.

AFTER 3-MONTH INTERVAL:

Tent City in France's Mud Now Much Better

Afro-American

By OLLIE STEWART

BORDEAUX, France—Camp Hope (the tent city in the mud near here), has changed for the better in many respects since I visited it three months ago, but it is still a place that most of the soldiers hope to get away from.

The tents are soggier and saggier; the mud is deeper, when you step off the walks and roads that have been built; and, despite efforts to geve the men some sort of recreational activities, the lads still feel they are much too far from the nearest city of any size.

As was mentioned in an earlier article, several companies of ordnance and trucking units were brought here from Germany in November to handle supplies en route to American troops in Germany.

3-17-51

No Quarters Provided

Little or no preparation was made for them previous to their arrival so they pitched their tents in an open field about 60 miles south of Bordeaux.

When I was here before, there were no passes being issued, no post exchange, no recreational activities and no colored officers. The commanding officer refused to see me.

This time I found things considerably different. The commanding officer, Lt. Col. T. A. Weadock, white, of Tucson, Ariz., said he was glad for the men to get some publicity.

He co-operated to the extent of personally taking me to the ranking colored officer and asking him to see that I saw the camp and talked to all the men I wanted to.

Kansan Issues Supplies

There are now four colored officers, two on headquarters staff and two with the companies. Another officer not yet arrived has been assigned to the command, and a civilian is in charge of the PX. There are still about five companies with only white officers on the staff.

The ranking colored officer is Maj. John H. Washington, Kansas City, Mo., who is in charge of all supplies. He is a staff officer and a graduate of Illinois State Normal. Commissioned in 1942 at Fort Warren, Wyo., he has been in Germany for the past three years and has his wife and daughter still in Mannheim.

"I have been here only two weeks today," Major Washington told me, "and I think the men complain most about being so far from Bordeaux. Pysically, I don't think they're suffering at all. Naturally, this place is a lot different from occupation living in Germany, but this kind of thing is the test of a good soldier."

Ex-Baltimorean Officer

The rain was coming down in a veritable cloudburst, so the major put on his field coat and took me outside to see the camp—although at the moment I would infinitely have preferred to stay close to the stove and hear about it.

Major Washington shared a tent with the other staff officer, Capt. Berney F. Powell, Minerva, Okla., who is special services officer for Camp Hope. Captain Powell was away for the day, looking for a room and athletic equipment, new films to show and anything else he could bring back in the way of entertainment.

Three tents away we ran into the two company officers, Lt. William H. Terry, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Lt. Thomas F. Brady, Johnson City, Tenn., who was living in Baltimore before his departure for Germany. Both these officers are with ordnance companies.

Major Scruggs Expected

The officer assigned but not yet in camp is Major Baxter Scruggs of Los Angeles, until recently public information officer at Kitzengen. The inside dope is that he got as far as Bordeau and heard so much about the camp that he has put off his arrival as long as possible.

The PX manager is Arthur C. Ferguson, Chicago, who was in charge of the PX in Kitzengen for the past three years. His wife, a Swiss girl, is with him. They live in Bordeaux.

One soldier, Cpl. Wm. S. Pond, Kansas City, Mo., battalion mail clerk, said he was glad to see me, because he thought I was the new educational director. The men generally seem glad to see another colored officer or civilian arrive at the camp.

Bordeaux Passes Limited

On the improvement side, Camp Hope now has movies once or twice a week in the area. True, the theatre is a huge tent set up in a wrecked building, but the men can see a picture after the day's work is done.

Passes are now being issued for Bordeaux, for the whole week end, to a certain number of soldiers. They are on their own, since the Army provides no facilities for them in Bordeaux, and the trip is long—but passes have given them a new lease on life.

At least a dozen told me they feel a lot better about things in general since they can get away from the routine for a couple of days.

There is also a snack bar, in the same building with the PX. Most of the companies now have some sort of day room in a big tent, but the one I saw had only three books and a record player.

The soldiers opened the flap at the top to let in some light the electricity had failed) and the rain soon had us all soaking wet. Then when the flap was closed, the only thing we could do was sit in the dark and talk.

Company Mess Plan

Wooden walks have been laid from every tent to a central walk that runs between the rows of tents, and the roads are being covered with gravel and rock. But it is still a muddy trek when you go across the area.

Each company has its own mess hall, and its own latrine. The men still wash and dry their mess kits in steaming cans of boiling water after eating, and are still served while standing in line in the open air.

Maybe it is because they are accustomed to soldiering in the field again, or maybe they're resigned to their fate. I don't know. But at any rate, I am prepared to say that a much smaller number were griping this time than on my previous visit.

Certainly, the passes and movies and meager day rooms and the arrival of a few colored officers didn't do any harm.

Plans to Study Thwarted

One soldier, Pvt. August F. Dos Santos, Brooklyn, had his own private gripe. He said he was getting out of the Army because he couldn't connect with the education program and finish high school.

In Germany, he was in the French Zone, and couldn't attend the classes. Now he is in France—and no courses are being offered. "I'm disgusted," he told me.

A Baltimorean, Cpl. Joseph Dorsey, 341 Flicker Ct., didn't hesitate to tell me that after three years in the Army, he plans to make it his career. He asked me to let his wife, Mrs. Doris Dorsey, know that she will see him soon.

He'll be in Baltimore in mid-March on a re-enlistment furlough, [illegible] daughter, Joan Ann, aged 4.

He also said he hoped his par[illegible] 2820 Simpson St., would be glad to see him again.

Philadelphians, Dee Ceeans

At chow time, I encountered several Philadelphians. Eating in a hurry and rushing back to his work was Cpl. Ellis D. Mumford, 836-C Percy Pl.

Then there was Pfc. Leonard DeBrady, 2313 N 27th St.; and Cpl. William Johnson, 46 N. Dewey St.

These men may not like living in tents and working in the mud, but they all certainly had good healthy appetites.

From Washington I encountered Pfc. John H. Dunn, 100 block of 21st St., N. E., who sends greetings back to the folks at home. He has been in France almost three months.

Here and there I managed to get the names of Sgt. John H. Williams, Brooklyn; Pfc. Joe Rivers, Syracuse, N. Y.; Cpl. Gia C. Davis, Dallas, Texas; Pfc. Freddia Buckner, Plaquemine, La.; Cpl. Leo Vaughan, Baton Rouge, La.; and Cpl. William Pearson, Harrisburg, Pa., who is battalion clerk and photographer and really wants "out' from Camp Hope.

Meets Many Enlisted Men

Others encountered were:

Pfc. James Cloud, Concord, N. C.; Cpl. Edwin Dawson, Wilson, N. C.; Sg. Lloyd Morgan, Chicago; Pfc. Morgan Schoonmaker, NYC; Cpl. James W. Palmer, Chicago; Cpl. L. Scott, Steelton, Pa.; Cpl. Jim Boyd, Kansas City, Mo.; Cpl. Charley Brown, St. Matthews, S.C.;

Pfc. Teddy Thornton, Bloomington, Ill.; Sgt. Edward Powell, Macon, Ga.; Cpl. Charles Jarrett, Columbus, O.; Sgt. Tom Hayden, Birmingham, Ala.; Cpl. Elliott Milling, Strother, S.C.;

Cpl. Fitzhugh L. Shelton, Winona Miss.; and M-Sgt. William H. Klutz, Wadesboro, N.C., who has a wife and two children in Munich and was in the Pacific during the last war.

At Dedication Of New USO Center in D.C.

Staff members at the new USO-Lafayette Square Center hold the blue satin ribbon which was stretched across the doors and then cut when the center was dedicated on Wednesday afternoon. Located in the old Belasco Theatre in Washington, D. C., the center was opened to the public on Monday night, Dec. 3, from 8 to 10 p.m. The staff members are, from left: Joe Stiegman, associate director; Miss Rickie McCoy, staff aide; and James R. Brown, assistant executive director.

Start Probe Of Veterans' Complaints

Washington Officer In St. Louis

George L. Holland, liaison officer for the Veterans' Administration in Washington, said in St. Louis this week, that if any of the charges made against the Missouri Valley Institute of Trades are true, "the situation will be corrected."

Holland, in St. Louis on an inspection trip, said a preliminary survey had already begun by the local VA.

HOLLAND

The charges have been brought by 49 veterans who were terminated by the school from its upholstery department on December 22, for signing a petition complaining of training irregularities. The petition was sent to P. Larry McKeever of the State Department of Education. McKeever did not reply, but the veterans, all enrolled under the GI Bill of Rights, were called and orally terminated.

Holland said the VA could not withhold the tuition funds of the 49 men pending an investigation as regulations made it necessary to withhold funds from the entire course.

The St. Louis branch of the NAACP had asked the paymaster of the local VA office to withhold payment of funds until the veterans are given a hearing and the matter cleared up.

Holland confirmed reports that Congressman John B. Sullivan in Washington had instigated action from his office. Sullivan was appealed to by the men after they reported they had been given "the runaround" by local VA officials and State Deartment officials.

Holland pointed out that all standards of education and curriculum are set by the state and the VA, by law, pays the schools providing the schools have state approval. He said some of the charges made, if true, could be grounds for legal action on the part of both the men and the VA. He said he would report the results of his findings to his office in Washington and the regional office here.

Vets May Enter College This Fall

Eligible veterans who have not previously used educational benefits of the GI Bill still can start college this Fall.

George D. Nations, state veteran's affairs officer, said regulations originally ended all GI training on July 25 unless veterans were enrolled on that date. A new ruling now allows students to obtain benefits if their applications are in by July 25.

They must be in school within 30 days after certification is made of their GI status. However, if the school doesn't open until more than 30 days later, students may still enter, when classes begin.

This means that former GIs who want to enter college this Fall for the first time may do so by putting in application under the GI Bill before July 25.

The Veteran's Administration Guidance Center here yesterday reported applications up 50 per cent from normal.

But Nation's office reported the flow of applications about normal.

V. A. Eases Rules On G. I. Bill Studies

Approval Not Needed to Start Before Deadline

WASHINGTON, July 12 (UP).—The Veterans Administration announced modified rules today for World War II veterans trying to beat the July 25 deadline for taking new courses under the G. I. Bill or for changing courses already started. A relaxation of the rules was necessary, the V. A. said, because so many veterans are applying to start new courses or switch their fields of study. The agency will not have time to approve their applications before July 25.

Veterans discharged before July 25, 1947, are required to be in training on July 25 of this year or their rights to further education expire, under Federal law. The few veterans discharged after July 25, 1947, have four years from their discharge date in which to start training.

Under the relaxed rules, former service men still will not be permitted to begin studies after the cut-off date. But the new rules will permit veterans who normally would be required to obtain V. A. approval before starting courses to go ahead and begin them ahead of July 25.

As for veterans in regular school courses who plan to change their field of study before July 25, "so long as their applications for the change are received by V. A. ahead of the date . . . pre-deadline change-of-course provisions will apply," the V. A. said.

Veterans who want to change their courses should merely file applications now and remain in their present field of study, a V. A. spokesman said. If the V. A. approves the move, the spokesman said, the agency will give the veteran "plenty of time to change his course after the cut-off date."

No GI Courses After July 25

BALTIMORE

The deadline for entering Vocational Trade training under the GI Bill has been set for July 25, 1951 according to the Division of Vocational Education of the Department of Education.

Persons already in training will not be permitted to transfer or change courses after July 25th.

Baltimore Public Vocational Schools, have designated June as Vocational Veteran Training Month to render such services as individual counseling, trade course information, VA forms data and registration.

This service can be obtained at the following offices:

Room 107, 3 East 25th St. (open from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.) and 2614 Pennsylvania Ave. (8 a.m. to 11 p.m.. Monday through Friday) For information call Belmont 6300, extension 79.

The Baltimore Public Vocational Schools offer the following VA approved courses on a day or evening basis:

Aircraft Construction, Auto Mechanics, Body and Fender Repair, Bricklaying, Cabinet Making, Carpentry, Catering, Combination Welding, Commercial Art, Commercial Broadcasting,

Drafting, Plumbing and Heating, Printing, Radio Service, Sheet Metal, Tailoring Dressmaking, Dry Cleaning, Electric Motors, Electric Shoe Repairing,

Electric Wiring, General Business, Machine Shop, General Woodwork, Oil Burner Service, Painting and Decorating, Pattern Making, Television, Tool and Die Trowel Trades.

G. I. Bill Is Still Aiding 4 Million After 7 Years

Loan Program Continues to '57, With Few in Default; Other Benefits Ending

WASHINGTON, June 21 (UP).—The G. I. Bill of Rights, which will be seven years old tomorrow, is still providing benefits for about 4,000,000 World War II veterans.

The measure, which became law June 22, 1944, gave veterans the right to three major types of aid—guaranteed loans, free education and training and allowances for unemployment and self-employment. Unemployment benefits have expired for most ex-G. I.s, and the training program will end for most of them July 25.

But the loan program will continue until July 25, 1957. So far, some 2,680,000 veterans have obtained G. I. guaranteed loans for homes, farms and businesses. About 2,426,000 of those loans are outstanding.

Loans granted have amounted to about $15,600,000, half of which the Veterans Administration has vouched for through guarantees and insurance.

The V. A. said former service men have proved to be good risks. Only 0.5 per cent of the home loans have been defaulted so that the V. A. had to make good on its guaranty. On farm loans, the figure was 2.5 per cent, and for business loans, 6.2 per cent.

7,500,000 Got School Aid

During the seven years of the G. I. education and training program, about 7,500,000 veterans have gone to school or taken on-the-job training, at a cost of more than $12,000,000,000. Some 1,600,000 are still taking advantage of the program, but that number is expected to decline fast after July 1.

This program ends July 25 for all discharged before July 25, 1947, unless they are enrolled in courses on the deadline. Those few discharged after July 25, 1947, have four years from date of discharge in which to start. The program is scheduled to end for every one July 25, 1956.

As for the unemployment allowance program, the V. A. said about 9,000,000 veterans have drawn allowances totaling $3,800,000,000. The number is down to a trickle, with about 2,000 receiving allowances.

World War II veterans discharged after July 25, 1947, have two years from discharge in which to obtain the allowances. Except for a small group of veterans, no allowances may be paid after July 25, 1952.

The V. A. said that although most veterans were eligible for a full year of unemployment benefits, one one in ten exhausted his rights to the money. The average veteran found a job after being on the rolls for a month and a half.

GI's to Attend Army Schools

Ofro-Germany

Four Officers, 14 Men in Germany Selected

Bat 7-14-51

WILDFLECKEN, Germany — Four officers and fourteen enlisted men of the 373rd Infantry Battalion (Sep) are slated to attend European Command Schools.

Scheduled for Ordnance School, Eschwege, Germany, from Headquarters Company are Cpl. Willie S. Smith, Birmingham, Ala., and Pvts. Marvin Wilson, Coatsville, Pa., Marshall Weaver, Nashville, Tenn., and John H. Robinson, Jefferson, Kentucky.

Selected to attend Quartermaster School, Lenggries, Germany, are WOJG Miles Swain Jr., Detroit, Company C; Josephus Crandie, Knoxville, Tenn., Company A, Freddie L. King, Baberton, Ohio; Cpl. John Durham, Cincinnati, Company B, and Pvts. Antone Soars, Providence, R.I., Co C, and Leo Dixon, Pottstown, N.J., of 518th Truck Company.

One to Intelligence School

Selected for the Intelligence School, Oberammergau, Germany, is 1st Lt. Eugene V. Williams, De Moines, Iowa, from Company C. Others who have been selected to attend schools, are:

Sfc. Samuel Lemar, Macon, Ga., and Cpl. Joseph Hall, Galveston, Texas, both of Company A; Sgt. Smithie Adams, Atlanta, and Cpl. Ernest Hick, Marrero, La., Company B; Sgt. Raymond Franklin, Hampton, Va., Company C, and Sgt. Samuel Marsh, New Orleans, 518th T Truck Co., all of whom will attend NCO Academy in Munich.

Slated to attend the Engineer School at Murnau is Cpl. John Muse of Philadelphia, a member of Company B.

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES

Richmonders Hail Editor on Promotion

Editor Surprised as He Enters Hotel; Praised for Leadership

RICHMOND

While 60-odd voices sang "For He's A Jolly Good Fellow," and his wife wept as orchids were pinned on her, Josephus Simpson stood amazed, last Wednesday night, at a surprise farewell party in his honor.

Managing-editor of the Richmond AFRO for the past five years, he was feted on the eve of his return to the paper's home office in Baltimore where he has ben promoted to assistant managing editor of the organization.

Praised as Crusader

On the suggestion of W. Lester Banks, executive secretary of the Virginia State Conference NAACP, some 60 persons gathered in the private dining hall at Slaughter's Hotel to say goodbye to Mr. Simpson, "crusaer and fighter for the rights of man."

Composing himself after his apparent amazement, Mr. Simpson Blanche D. Simpson ,her face wet with tears ,walked to the guest table as cameras clicked throughout the hall.

Highlighting the affair was the presentation by Mr. Banks of a plaque to the newspaperman on which was inscribed: "To Josephus Simpson—Journalist an Crusader — for uncompromising Service — From the NAACP, Co-operating Organizations and the Citizens of of Richmond."

In his opening remarks, Dr. O. J. M. Tinsley president of the Richmond NAACP an toastmaster for the affair, referred to the journalist as a "great man."

'It seems that when we have great men or great women, they tarry with us a short while and then they are called to greater things," Dr. Tinsley said.

Following this tribute others extended one minute greetings. When Mr. Simpson took the floor he declared: "You have overwhelmed me—I don't know what to say."

President 'Inspiration'

I have done in Richmond the things that I thought I ought to do. As far as I am concerned, I have done my best. Carl Murphy, (president of the AFRO), has been an inspiration to me and to others I know on the paper. He is a man who brings out the best in any man—if he has anything to bring out.

"Mr. Murphy gives you a free reign. He allows you to speak your mind."

At the guest table with the Simpson, were members of the Richmond AFRO's family, including James and Frances Wood, who, as new manager and editor respectively, fill the vacancy created by Mr. Simpson's promotion.

New Executives Present

Mrs. Wood was introduced by Mrs. Emma Bradshaw, social writer for the paper, and Mr. Wood was presented by Paul D. Morton of the AFRO advertising department. The Woodses each spoke briefly, assuring those present that they would endeavor to do as well as their predecessor.

Before introducing the new editor. Mrs. Bradshaw announced her departure from the AFRO, stating that her last "Richmond Social Whirl" column would appear in this week's paper.

Speaking of her relationship as society columnist and as a co-worker of Mr. Simpson's, she said; "It has been enjoyable working with Mr. Simpson. I have enjoyed writing the column and I want to thank him for his fine cooperation."

It was Mrs. Bradshaw who pinned the orchid corsage on Mrs. Simpson.

Persons who gave short good byes to Mr. Simpson, and what they said in part follows:

R. T. Bradshaw—"He has gotten the AFRO to be the voice of our people in this city and we hope that the policy he has endorsed will not be changed, for it is a policy we approve."

George T. (Brother) Walker — "I am glad he's leaving because he worked day and night and he needs some rest."

Horace W. Gillison Jr. — "He needn't think he has left me, for I shall soon be in Washington and Baltimore."

Frank Render—"I have known Mr. Simpson as a fearless fighter and a courageous person. He is a man we shall regret losing."

James Carter—"I am testifying by my presence, my admiration for the man. He has done much for the advancement of race relations."

Civic Contributions

Christopher Foster — "I commend Editor Simpson for his social, political and civic contributions to Richmond."

Miss Estelle Clarke—"I present you a gift on behalf of the Community Junior League. You shall ever live in our hearts."

George Clarke — "Mark these words—the contributions you have made to the community and State will live for generations."

Roland D. Ealey — "From the Richmond Chapter of the Old Dominion Bar Association, I bring you most sincere wishes for your continued success."

'Honest Editor'

Alvin Leake—"He was an honest editor, fearless man, and a courageous journalist. The editors of the daily papers respected him because they feared him."

Henry MacDougal—"As a neighbor and a friend I wish Mr. and Mrs. Simpson Godspeed."

David Graves — "They say the pen is mightier than the sword. Mr. Simpson has proven that."

James Spencer—"On behalf of the Virginia Voters League, I offer best wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Simpson. If the new editors change the paper and the program as set up by Mr. Simpson, we promise to make so much noise that Carl Murphy will hear it in Baltimore."

Proves Love, Respect

J. S. Carrington — "This demonstration proves the love and respect the people of Richmond hold for you."

Howard H. Carwile—"Mr. Simpson was a militant crusading editor and we all need him. We never needed him any worse. Why is he leaving us? I hope it is not because some editor did not like his crusades."

Daniel Perkins — "He has been an inspiration to the youth of Richmond."

C. Bernard Gilpin—"I have been closely associated with Mr. Simpson for many years. I was president of the old Richmond Planet in its later days and I have never known Mr. Simoson to shirk his duty for fear of what people may say of him."

George Benjamin — "We are losing a wonderful leader not only for our race but also for the other. His writings have informed all."

Paul D. Morton — "I was first associated with Mr. Simpson when my wife and I were in high school and we wrote the society column for the Planet."

William D. Reese — "I have known him as a friend and a boss and through it all, he has been gentleman."

Afro Raps $16 Ton Hike in Newsprint

WASHINGTON

D. A. Murphy, advertising director of the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers and a director of the National Negro Press Association, was in Washington June 12 with 24 U.S. daily newspaper publishers for a meeting with Michael DiSalle, Office of Price Stabilization.

Newspaper publishers are protesting the increase of $16 a ton imposed by Canadian manufacturers of newsprint within the past 8 months on the ground that it is excessive, and that it will compel newspapers immediately to increase the rates to advertisers and the per copy cost to readers.

$25,000 for Weeklies

Cost of newsprint to dailies will go up as much as a half million dollars. For weekly newspapers the annual increase will amount to $25,000.

First announcement of the impending increase was made by the Abitibi Power and Paper Co., Ltd., from which the AFRO purchases its newsprint.

Other announcements followed in quick order by International, Consolidated and Montmorency paper companies.

The increase caught most of the publishing industry by surprise. An agreement had been worked out to the effect the U.S. Government would be given ample notice before any price hike was made.

The following scale shows how newsprint has almost tripled in price since 1935.

1935	$ 40.00 per ton
1936	$ 41.00 per ton
1937	$ 42.50 per ton
1938	$ 50.00 per ton
1942	$ 51.00 per ton
March 1, 1943	$ 55.00 per ton
Sept. 1, 1943	$ 59.00 per ton
April 1, 1945	$ 62.00 per ton
Dec. 11, 1945	$ 68.00 per ton
July 11, 1946	$ 74.80 per ton
Aug. 8, 1946	$ 75.00 per ton
Oct. 11, 1946	$ 85.00 per ton
1947	$ 90.00 per ton
1948	$100.00 per ton
Nov., 1950	$106.00 per ton
July 1, 1951	$116.00 per ton

The increase of $6 Nov. 1, 1950 and then $10 on July 1, 1951 makes a total increase of $16 within a 12-month period and puts newsprint at its highest figure per ton in 30 years.

3 AFRO Staff Men Honored

Among 20 Praised by Inter-Urban Group

31 PHILADELPHIA

The publisher, editor and a theatrical editor of the AFRO-AMERICAN are among 20 newspapers, individuals and organizations cited this week by the Inter-Urban League of Pennsylvania for advancing the civic and industrial progress of the race in 1950.

Honored were Carl Murphy, publisher; Cliff W. Mackay, editor, cited by the League as "editor of the year;" and E. B. Rea, theatrical editor, for his column, "Encores and Echoes."

Other Citations

Other citations went to:

Dean McCollough, editor, and Jerry Gaghan of the Philadelphia Daily News; Jack Saunders of the Courier; John H. Johnson, Chicago publisher; Eustace Cay, editor and Philadelphia Tribune news commentator on Radio Station WHAT; Randy Dixon of Radio Station WDAS, Dolly Banks of WHAT and Stan Lee Brooza of WCAU.

Also, the Tribune Charities, Crawford Furriers, the Aqua String Band, Fred J. Kesel, captain; and three leaders cited for civic advencement: Mayor Bernard Samuel, Albert M. Greenfield and Charles T. Mitchell.

Judge William H. Hastie was cited as "Man of the Year." Other citations went to: Mrs. Hanna A. Byrd, first colored woman magistrate; Mrs. Juanita Green, R.N.; Marion D. Cuyjet, and Mrs. Ada Carter.

Junior Oscar Set

This year the Inter-Urban League will create the "Junior Oscar Award" to be given in the field of entertainment.

The Inter-Urban League Cup will not be announced until the award night when the League presents its annual show "Big City."

If the public has any choice for the annual League award send names to the secretary of the League, Miss Harriette Highsmith of 164 E. Sharpnack St., Philadelphia.

31 1951

Albert L. Hinton Memorial Fund

Newspaper Folk Honor Guide Man

Journal and Guide

Writer Gave Life On War Story In Korea Year Ago

Dat. 8-4-51

NEW YORK — A national committee of 15 well-known Negro newspaper people this week announced the formation of the Albert L. Hinton Memorial Fund in memory of the late associate editor of the Journal and Guide and war correspondent of the NNPA News Service.

Mr. Hinton was one of four American, British and French journalists whose plane crashed into the Japan Sea on July 26, 1950, while enroute to the fighting in Korea. He was the first Negro war correspondent ever to lose his life in the course of an assignment.

The Fund, according to its announcement, has three aims:

"To perpetuate the memory of a good reporter, a good editor, and a good fellow who enjoyed the respect and high regard of those in the craft who knew him.

"To create a symbol through which all members of the craft might recognize, that in the performance of their respective duties in getting out a paper, they share a common interest and serve a common cause.

"To provide the working press in particular, of which Al Hinton was so much a part, with a vehicle in which they may take personal pride by being the backbone for this brief and intensive appeal."

* * *

THE JOB OF the national committee will be to solicit the funds and to determine how best to employ them in accordance wtih the stated purpose. It was emphasized that the solicitation would be conducted exclusively among those who work to produce the member papers of the Negro press.

The announcement comes on the anniversary of Hinton's untimely passing, and was made here by the Press Club of New York. Shortly after news of the incident had been received, the Club informally suggested to various newspaper men and women the idea of memorializing Hinton's death. They saw in the occasion also an opportunity to provide tangible point of common interest and reflection for the Negro working press. The favorable responses received led to the formation of the group which will undertake the work.

The chairman of the national committee is Ernest E. Johnson of New York. Mr. Johnson was until recently a public relations counsel, and before that Washington bureau chief for the Associated Negro Press. He is at present a radio news writer with the State Department's "Voice of America" program."

* * *

MR. JOHNSON stated that the committee would soon be consulted about developing an "inexpensive and practical" method of fulfilling its mission, and for setting a date to begin the solicitation. He doubted that the campaign itself would start before the fall.

The other officers and members of the committee are:

Vice chairmen — William G. Nunn, managing editor, Pittsburgh Courier; Fletcher Martin, city editor, Louisville Defender; secretary,—Enoc Waters, managing editor, Chicago Defender; treasurer—Mrs. Betty Murphy Phillips, managing editor, Afro-American Newspapers; members —James L. Hicks, New York correspondent, Afro-American; Eustace Gay, editor, Philadelphia Tribune; Oscar Haynes, president of the Capital Press Club, Washington; P. B. Young, Jr., editor, Jiurnal and Guide; Emory Jackson, managing editor, Birmingham World; Charles Loeb, managing editor, Cleveland Call-Post; Collins George, Detroit editor, Pittsburgh Courier; Lawrence Still, president of the Mound City Press Club, St. Louis; Miss Lucile Bluford, managing editor, Kansas City Call, and J. Robert Smith, president of the Los Angeles Press Club.

First Anniversary Of Hinton's Death

Journal and Guide

The first anniversary of the death of Albert L. Hinton, former associate editor of the Journal and Guide who was killed in a plane crash off Japan July 26, 1950, while serving as an NNPA war correspondent, found the nation's newspaper people organized and about to launch a memorial project in honor of Mr. Hinton.

Dat. 8-4-51

The Albert L. Hinton Memorial Fund will be established to the memory of the first Negro war correspondent ever to lose his life in the course of an assignment.

31 1951

ALBERT L. HINTON Memorial Medal

Publishers Honor Hinton, Prizes To Southern Papers

NEW YORK — Southern weekly newspapers took all three prizes for the best example of public service in the first annual merits awards announced at its annual convention in New York last week.

The prizes were awarded in three groups as follows: group No. 1, newspapers with circulations up to $15,000; group No. 2, from 15,000 to 30,000 circulation, and group No. 3, 30,000 or more circulation.

Awards were also announced in the same three circulation groups for excellence in typography, and for the "best examples of promoting the Negro press."

IN THE PUBLIC service competition the Louisiana Weekly (New Orleans) was cited in group one for a series of editorials "on the importance of segregation in the fight for full integration of Negroes in the mainstream of American life." The judges made particular note of one editorial captioned "No Unity Without End of Segregation," published on March 3.

In group two the winner was the Louisville Defender for a series of articles and editorials about "projects vital to the readership of this publication."

The Houston Informer took the group three award for its "lucid and vigorous series on the Texas State University situation, which cleared the minds of Texas citizens, and the atmosphere of the whole country on segregation in education in the United States."

THE TYPOGRAPHY awards went to the Louisiana Weekly in group one, the Cleveland Call and Post in group two, and the Kansas City Call in group three.

The citations for promoting the Negro press went to the Louisville Defender in group two and the Pittsburgh Courier (for its series on "A Half Century of Negro Progress") in group three.

(Editor's Note: The Journal and Guide did not submit any entries in this competition.)

* * *

THE ASSOCIATION adopted for inclusion in the next year's merit awards a prize for the "best example of objective news reporting" to be known as the Albert L. Hinton Memorial Medal.

This action was taken to recognize the outstanding journalistic achievements of the former Journal and Guide associate editor, who was killed in an airplane crash enroute to the Korean battlefront last July as a pool war correspondent for NNPA papers. Mr. Hinton was the first Negro newsman to lose his life in pursuance of his job as a reporter.

Judges were Ted Poston, of the New York Post, chairman; J. Saunders Redding of Hampton Institute, and Armistead S. Pride, dean of the school of journalism, Lincoln University (Mo.). William O. Walker was chairman of the publishers committee which set up the first annual awards.

31 1951

American Newspaper Guild

N. Y. Newspaper Guild Accused Of Race Bias

Because no Negro was designated among the candidates seeking election as delegates to the American Newspaper Guild's Pittsburgh convention in June, leaders of the New York Newspaper Guild were accused this week of following a lilywhite policy with respect to its Negro members.

The complaints, coming chiefly from Guild members on the Amsterdam News, The New York Times, Our World magazine and the Daily Worker, followed the March meeting of the union's Representative Assembly, when Arthur Rosenstock, spokesman for the Guild Unity Slate, failed to include the name of a Negro among the 20 candidates being voted upon next month.

As a result, the Amsterdam News Unit offered to support any independent slate that would include representatives of minority group publications and threatened to send its own observers to the convention in the event the New York Guild failed to send a Negro to Pittsburgh.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Gertye West Brown, Miss Enid Hunt, Mrs. Marvel Cooke, of the Daily Compass, and several other prominent Negro Guildsmen were scheduled to confer this weekend to discuss the prospects of the campaign to include a Negro on Local 3's delegation.

Courier
Sat. 7-7-51
Pittsburgh Pa

Guild Visitors—During the convention of the American Newspaper Guild in Pittsburgh, ANG delegates visited the Courier plant. Standing, left to right: Steve Ripley, ANG international representative; Earl Vogt, St. Paul, Minn.; Edna Berger, ANG international representative, and Earl Hord, Courier business manager, look over the paper held by Managing Editor William G. Nunn, seated.

Urges More Negroes on Dailies

News Guild Backs Rights Legislation

Courier 7/3/51 Pittsburgh Pa

PITTSBURGH—Delegates to the eighteenth annual convention of the American Newspaper Guild, CIO, passed resolutions here last week directing their local units to step up their efforts to fight discrimination in the hiring of Negro newspapermen by daily papers. They also took a strong stand for civil rights legislation.

"The most general type of discrimination," the resolution said, "is the virtual barring of Negroes from white-collar departments—editorial and commercial—of daily newspapers, despite an occasional single Negro reporter on a large daily. The convention urges expanded efforts by the ANG and, in particular, by locals, to seek more general hiring of Negroes on the basis of ability only."

MAJOR ACTIVITY

The Guild directed that its anti-discrimination program be made "a major activity of the Guild in the coming year." Locals are to name anti-discrimination committees, and the IEB is to set-up a four-man standing committee on anti-discrimination.

The program calls for a survey by Guild locals to determine: the number of Negro employes working in white newspaper offices, what job classifications they have, their salaries, and what other newspaper experience each has had.

VISIT COURIER

A visit was paid to the Courier plant and Guild officials met with Mrs. Robert L. Vann, president and publisher of the Courier. Mrs. Vann was congratulated as being the outstanding Negro publisher in the nation where union-management relationships are concerned. The Courier's over-all publication was also lauded.

Three Negro delegates were present this year. They were: Frank Bolden of the Courier, Orrin C. Evans of the Chester, Pa. Times, and Charles Crawford of St. Louis, Mo. Next year's convention will be held in Portland, Ore.

31 1951

Atlanta Daily World

Lucius Jones Joins Atlanta World

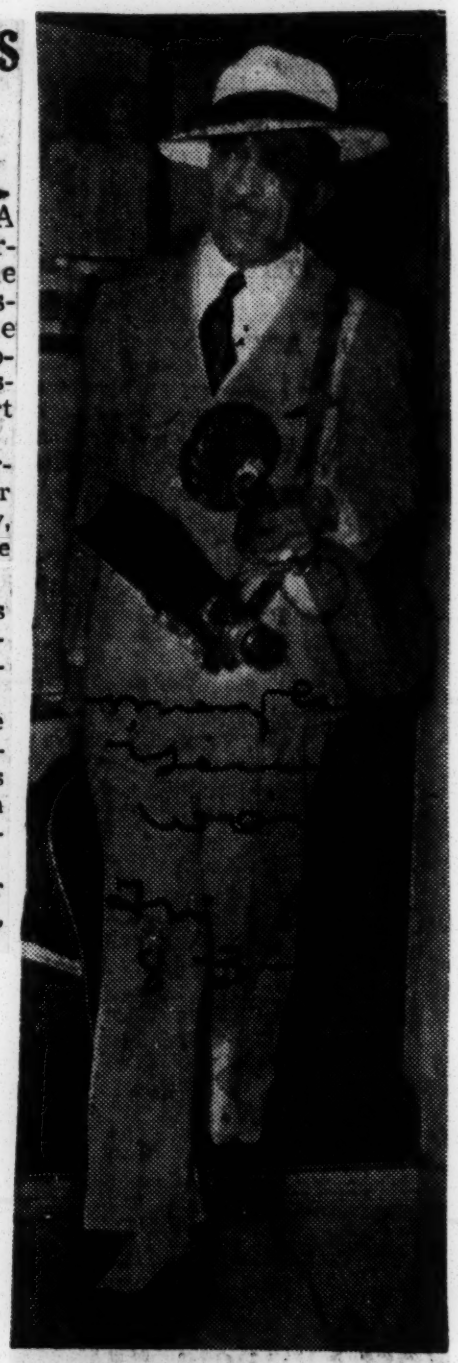
NEW ORLEANS, La. — (ANP) — Lucius L. Jones, former managing editor of the Pittsburgh Courier's Louisiana edition, has joined the Atlanta Daily World as promotional director. He was dismissed from the courier a short time ago.

Mr. Jones was appointed Courier. Jones was at one time director of publicity at Dillard university, and advertising instructor at the YMCA.

At another time, he was sports editor for the World, where he acquired the sobriquet of "Melancholy Jones."

Al Dunmore, an attache of the Courier's main office in Pittsburgh is presently handling affairs here, and it is hinted that John E. Rousseau Jr., a member of editorial staff, will supplant Jones.

When asked the reason for Jones' dismissal, Dunmore replied, "no comment."



RALPH MATTHEWS, war correspondent for the Atlanta Daily World and other newspapers belonging to the National Newspaper Publishers Association is shown with camera and typewriter as he left recently for the Korean war front. The Atlanta Daily World and the all papers associated with the Scott Newspaper Syndicate, will carry stories of the war by-lined by Mr. Matthews.

Mr. Matthews is a veteran reporter and one of the editors for the Afro-American newspaper.

31 1951

California Eagle

Henry Kirksey Takes Over Calif. Eagle

LOS ANGELES — (ANP) — Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, for 40 years editor and publisher of the California Eagle, second oldest Negro newspaper in the nation, announced that she has given up the active work of directing this paper.

New editor and publisher is Henry Kirksey, a veteran of World War II who rose from private to major in the field artillery. He and his wife, Mrs. Jackie M. Kirksey, and their two children recently came to Los Angeles from the midwest.

MRS. BASS STEPS DOWN AS MANAGER OF 'EAGLE'

LOS ANGELES — A 40-year career as editor and publisher of the California Eagle ended here last week when Mrs. Carlotta Bass turned over management of her paper to Henry J. Kirksey, a North Carolinian.

Defender Is 46 Years Old

THE Chicago Defender, the world's greatest weekly newspaper, was born May 5, 1905, forty-six years ago. This week, as we enter our 47th year of continuous publication, we rejoice that the great democratic ideals which inspired our founder, Robert S. Abbott, have won acceptance among Americans of goodwill of both races and have borne a rich harvest of new opportunities for Negroes in the North and the South. In 1905 Mr. Abbott declared "American Race Prejudice Must Be Destroyed" and we rededicate ourselves to that task today.

Our Opinions

A New Dixiecrat Movement

Notice was served upon President Truman and the Democratic National Committee last week that the civil rights program of the Democratic Party must go. The call to rally the forces of the deep South against the program came from Senator Harry Flood Byrd of Virginia, the principal speaker at the Atlanta Jefferson-Jackson Day Dinner.

Senator Byrd reviewed administration efforts to pass civil rights legislation and declared: "...today the South stands again solid and determined to resist the passage of iniquitous and unconstitutional measures which would be so destructive to our Southland. Southern Senators and Congressmen fought these proposals with all their power. They were fighting not only for the South, but to preserve constitutional government, as every single one of these so-called civil rights proposals are unconstitutional."

The Senator then warned the South: "Yet let us not lull ourselves into a sense of false security. Like a snake under the bed, these measures are still pending and could rise suddenly to strike us again. Chairman Boyle of the Democratic National Committee asserted just recently at the Truman Democratic meeting in Denver that he, the 'Democratic Party' and the President stood firmly for the passage of the whole of the President's program, including civil rights."

This self-appointed Paul Revere of the cotton belt also charged that Mr. Truman was taking the road to socialism and moral bankruptcy. In his eyes, the time has come for good Southerners to regain control of the Democratic Party and he laid the basis for another Dixiecrat movement should that effort fail.

For all the acclaim that his speech received from the Talmadge press in Georgia, Senator Byrd said very little that his colleagues had not said before. Citing the progress Negroes had made in the South, he repeated the familiar pleas of "hands off Dixie" and "leave us alone."

The good Senator is indeed a lost ball in high grass. It is pitiful and pathetic to see such a leader seek to mobilize the South for another lost cause. The majority of Southerners have moved beyond the Senator and the old political school he represents cannot for long endure. The Dixiecrat movement failed in 1948 and we predict that any similar efforts will be equally futile in 1952.

Senator Byrd said the subject of his address was "The Truth in Washington as I see it." The most charitable suggestion we can make is that the good Senator should consult an occulist. His vision is seriously impaired.

Our Opinions

The Robert S. Abbott Award

THE important pronouncements of Secretary of Interior Oscar Chapman, Senator Paul Douglas, Philip H. Willkie, Thurgood Marshall, Lester Granger and others at the fifth annual Robert S. Abbott Memorial Award luncheon last Saturday will not be soon forgotten. They laid bare the strength and the weaknesses of our fight for civil rights and concluded with expressions of supreme confidence in our progress toward first - class citizenship. Our cause is on the march.

The contribution of the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Forces, which received the Abbott award this year, toward this advancement was highlighted by a man who really knows the facts, J. Thomas Schneider, chairman of the Personnel Policy Board of the Department of Defense. His words require no elaboration.

Mr. Schneider declared: "The Committee in its report concluded that it is convinced that a policy of equality of treatment and opportunity will make for a better Army, Navy and Air Force. That such a policy is right and just and will strengthen the nation. Finally, that the integrity of the individual, his equal worth in the sight of God, his equal protection under law, his equal rights and obligations of citizenship and his equal opportunity to make just and constructive use of his endowment — these are the very foundation of the American system of values.

"There is a nobility and depth of feeling in the Committee's report which has been an inspiration to us in the Department of Defense and the military services in carrying out the Committee's recommendations. These recommendations are truly in the great tradition of our Declaration of Independence, our Constitution and the Charter of the United Nations.

"...This is the blueprint for the job we are doing day by day in the Department of Defense. From my personal knowledge, I can tell you that integration of the races in the military service is now a working reality... I believe that in presenting this Award today you are striking a blow for Freedom. I believe that too much credit cannot be given to all you Americans gathered here today, to the members of the President's Committee, to the Chicago Defender, and to the memory of the great defender of American Democracy — Robert S. Abbott."

Contest 'Gimmicks' Pay Off With Votes

It's all out for victory as contestants across the land tighten the race for one of the three Haitian Holidays, one of the three Henry J's or any of the other 103 fabulous prizes in the Chicago Defender $10,000 Popularity Contest.

They are pulling all sorts of "gimmicks" from coast to coast and making them pay off in votes. One Mid-western contestant added to her pile of votes when she staged a gala dance at one of the local halls, used the proceeds to buy subscriptions for hospitalized veterans and chalked up the votes for herself.

A West Coast contestant reported that she wrote letters to all her sorority sisters asking them to buy subscriptions or clip free voting coupons for her.

"I was surprised at the response I received," she said. Hardly a day passed that I didn't get one or more letters from my sorority sisters. And they are still coming in."

Churches Help

Take the case of the lady from a small Southern town. She had her picture run in her church newspaper along with an appeal for support in the contest. And like many others, she asked her minister to set aside a special Sunday for her effort to win one of the sensational prizes.

Several contestants have written Contest Director W. Louis Davis telling him how their ministers have helped them pull in more votes. They said the pastor has called on the entire congregation to fall in behind the lucky lady and help boost her over the winning line.

And then there is the enterprising charmer from the East Coast who is giving away an autographed photo with each subscription.

These are sure ways of adding to your stack of votes. It's not too late for any contestant to follow suit on these ideas. But there is no substitute for good, honest plodding—ringing doorbells, button-holing your friends and telling them what a bargain you have to offer.

This is the best way in the world to "put your home town on the map." A million dollars worth of publicity is waiting for the winners and their home towns. Chambers of Commerce know this and so do the mayors. That's why they have fallen right in line with their home town contestants and that's why they are plugging them to victory. The 106 sensational prizes in the Defender dream jackpot will make any woman in the land just "green" with envy. And to top off these prizes, offers are still coming in with additional honors for the winners.

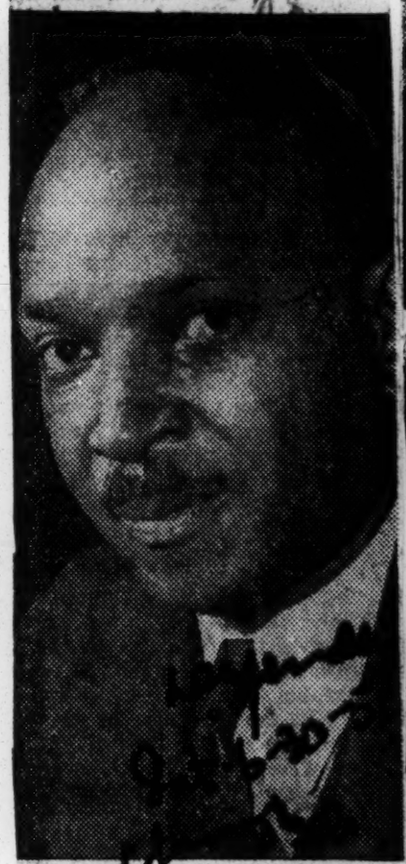
Charm courses, radio and television appearances, trips to the choice night clubs in the land, tickets to the nation's top shows—these and still more attractions are yours for the winning.

So take our word for it, this is the best bet of the year. If you are a contestant, step on the gas. Get those subscriptions in. Sell them to your friends, your relatives and the families of service men. Tell all your friends, your relatives and the families of service men. Tell all your clubs, your religious organizations, the Elks, the Masons, the American Legion—tell them all to buy a Defender and clip that free voting coupon for you that appears on page 2 of the Defender right up to the closing date, June 30.

If you are not a contestant, remember that your votes can help decide the winners. If you have been putting off buying that subscription to the World's Greatest Weekly, get off the fence. Take a look at the list on page 24, pick your favorite contestant and vote for her today! And send in those free voting coupons for her, too. Every single vote will help your lucky lady to win.

Don't hesitate. Act now!

They'll Pick Winners Of 'Pop' Contest



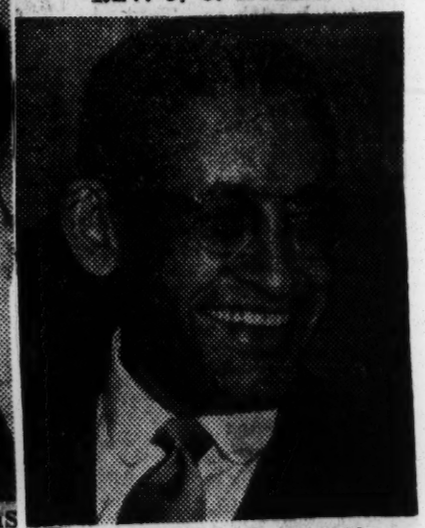
CLAUDE A. BARNETT

WILLIAM L. DAWSON

DR. CARL M. HILL

REV. J. C. AUSTIN

MRS. GEORGIA JONES ELLIS



WILLARD S. TOWNSEND

Defender's 1951 Progress Report

Racial progress is relative, depending upon the status of race relations in the community where it is being judged. For example, employment of a Negro bus driver in Tulsa, Okla., where Negroes have been driving buses for years, would not have the significance it would have in Jackson, Miss.

With this in mind, the Defender, this year, is presenting a unique summary of racial progress, done from the viewpoint of local community.

Put together the "Defender's 1951 Progress Report" gives a new insight into race relations throughout the country varying from a city where it's progress when Negroes are allowed to play golf on city - owned links one day a week to another where the election of two Negroes to the city council is hailed.

The report follows:

* * *

Progress Through Defeat

By HARRIET WALKER

MEMPHIS — The biggest thing done by Negroes in this city, and the boldest move towards full equality, since reconstruction days, was the candidacy of Dr. J. E. Walker for a position on the Memphis School Board.

Although Dr. Walker was defeated, the fact that he was able to poll 7,600 votes was significant. Memphis has some 19,000 Negroes registered. Many of them through fear of intimidation, voted for administration candidates.

The end result was that Negroes were made to feel the power of the ballot, and mutual respect and interest was manifested by both white and Negro citizens.

* * *

Stepped-Up Integration

By SADYE THOMPSON

NORTH LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Stepped-up integration was the highlight of 1951 progress in North Little Rock.

Negroes served as precinct judges during the school election and were appointed to the Revenue Commission to sell licenses for automobiles.

James P. Davis, administrative officer Production and Market-in Agriculture, was the first worker in the Southwest to receive a Superior award from the U. S. Department of Agriculture for outstanding service in Agriculture, presented at Langston university, Oklahoma.

* * *

The Hub Of Progress

SAVANNAH — Much of this city's progress in 1951 has revolved around the "Hub," a local civic organization composed of 40 men in business and professional fields.

During the year, the Hub was instrumental in getting an increased appropriation for the Carnegie library and making some changes in its board of directors.

This enterprising group also took the lead in the fight to divert the bus and truck route from Cuyler Junior high school, where lives were endangered and several teachers' autos wrecked.

The group is now working to alleviate the deplorable condition of the Negro section of the local cemetery.

Hub officers include S. J. Brown, president; E. J. Simmons, vice-president; J. R. Jenkins, secretary; B. C. Ford, financial secretary and Dr. H. M. Collier Jr., treasurer.

* * *

Progress On The Airwaves

By CAMILLE PATTERSON

NASHVILLE — Most recent progress in 1951 was made here when the nation's reported ninth Negro radio station, WSOK, officially took to the air Dec 14, from Nashville.

Officials of the station are H. C. Young, president; Dr. W. J. Faulkner, secretary and program director and C. H. Webster, treasurer.

All stockholders of the company, other than H. C. Young, are Negroes.

* * *

Cleanse Bias From Cincy Pools

By CHARLES H. WOODE

CINCINNATI — With children now swimming and playing together in our city-owned pools, a solid foundation in interracial accord has been laid. The progress in reaching this state is of far-flung importance.

Prior to 1950, many of the city pools excluded Negroes. Others had separate days for them. "Our days," were on Saturdays, a time when the water needed changing, and the pools were in need of cleaning.

Credit for solving the problem of inter-group use of the public pools goes to the Mayor's Friendly Relations Committee, piloted by Marshall Bragdon.

At this writing, 12 of the pools accept all persons on an equal basis. The others will follow suit, beginning with the summer season of 1952. No violence of any sort has marred the new pattern.

At one pool, white and Negro parents took turns in preparing and serving refreshments to all of the participants. Similarly, segregation in the use of the public school pools has been removed through the joint cooperation of white and Negro students.

* * *

Progress In Education

CHAMPAIGN, Ill. — When 5,000 students and teachers elected Miss Clarice Davis, 20, of Chicago to reign as queen of the University of Illinois homecoming, another page was added to the notebook of American progress.

Miss Davis, a senior liberal arts student, daughter of a Chicago Transit Authority motorman and a dress shop manager, won nationwide acclaim when she became the first Negro to reign as queen at a Big Ten conference school. She was sponsored by the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, of which she is a member.

* * *

Hands Across Racial Barrier

HOT SPRINGS, Ark. — Hands across the racial barrier brought integration in a local Army Reserve Corps company, and gave Hot Springs its top progress story of 1951.

The company was formed in Hot Springs and has headquarters in Little Rock. Lt. Col E. C. Callahan is the unit instructor.

The following are members of the company: Sgt. James Moore, Sgt. Clarence Woodard, Col Charles J. Brownlee, Cpl. Lester H. Craven, Cpl. Lorenzo G. Douglass, Cpl. Glenn Jackson, Cpl. George A. Jacobs Cpl. Waymon H. Norman, Cpl. Booker T. Ward, Pfc. Roy McLemore, and Sgt. Earl Anderson.

* * *

The 'Seven League' Stride

By O. C. W. TAYLOR

NEW ORLEANS — A "seven league" step up the ladder of progress was made here in 1951 with the almost total reception of Negroes into the political life of the state as registered and qualified voters.

This new political vitality has moved several Negroes to seek state offices, including Kermit Parker, who is in the race for governor of Louisiana.

Many Negro political organizations have been formed and the suppport of these is being eagerly sought after by many candidates who do so openly.

In past years the endorsement of any candidate by a Negro group was considered the "kiss of death" politically for the candidate endorsed.

Record Gains In Arizona

By THOMASENA GRIGSBY

PHOENIX, Ariz. — 1951 chalked up a record number of gains in race relations in this state. Highest honors for important steps forward in democracy should go to the residents of Tucson and Superintendent of Schools Morrow for voluntary abolition of segregation in the public schools, and the integration of all teachers employed by the system.

Significant too, was the election of two Negro state representatives, H. B. Daniels and Carl Sims, Jr. Next in line was the filing of a suit in federal district court by the Maricopa County branch of the NAACP to de-segregate the public schools in Phoenix.

A special citiation is made to the Arizona State college at Tempa, for permitting and encouraging two white cadet teachers to do practice teaching in art at the Carver high school in Phoenix, under the supervision of J. Eugene Grigsby, Jr., Negro.

Last, but not least was the election of Elridge Gonoway as president of the student body at Phoenix college, a valuable first in race relations.

* * *

Progress In Royal Style

BALTIMORE, Md. — Education boasted the top story of progress of 1951 in Maryland.

Hiram T. Whittle, 20, of Baltimore, is the only Negro undergraduate among more than 10,000 students at the University of Maryland, but says he is pleased over the way he has been accepted.

Whittle entered the university last February when officials dropped a color ban, indirectly the result of a court case that Whittle had started.

Leaps And Bounds In '51

By SADYE THOMPSON

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — Progress in 1951 came in leaps and bounds here as the city chalked up phenomenal gains along the lines of inter-racial cooperation.

Significant among the year's gains was the opening of the Little Rock public library to Negroes and the appointment of several local leaders to high city and state positions.

Charles Bussey, World War II veteran, was sworn in as deputy sheriff of Pulaski county. Later Booker Day was appointed his assistant

Mrs. Gwendolyn Floyd was appointed a member of the state Civil Defense Committee by Gov. Sidney S. McMath.

The governor appointed Rev. Charles C. Walker, pastor of Congregational church, a member of the Civil Defense Religious Committee.

The Arkansas governor also appointed Dr. Cleon Flowers of Pine Bluff to the McRae Sanitorium board.

Governor McMath became the first Southern governor to deliver the principal address at the annual meeting of the National Urban League, held at St. Paul, Minn.

Atty. J. R. Booker was appointed to the Parks and Recreation Commission by Mayor Sam Wassell.

Dr. Lawrence A. Davis, president of AM and N state college, Pine Bluff, was named to the Educational Board of the Southern Regional Governors Conference.

Three local housing projects were named after outstanding Negro leaders. Honored were: The late Joseph A. Booker, pioneer educator; Cassie Sandridge Hollingsworth, public school teacher, and Amelia B. Ives.

* * *

Goodwill Overshadows Violence

By A. J. WILLIAMS

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — The silent, bloodless revolution in Florida's racial problems is slowly, but constantly moving along.

Acts of inter-racial goodwill and friendship overshadowed sporadic outbursts of violence in scattered sections of the state.

Two candidates in a recent municipal election made a commendable showing and though they lost in the race, won the respect of Jacksonville citizens.

The most recent evidence of goodwill was the decision of the city commission, by a vote of 4-1, to permit use of both municipal golf courses by Negro citizens one day a week.

* * *

Proof Of Liberality

By GEORGE WHITE

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Having been known as a "liberal" southern city for some time, Nashville proved itself more worthy of the title this year when the city council passed a bill making it mandatory for councilmen to reside in the civil district they represented.

Passage of this bill paved the way for the election of two Negro councilmen, who emerged victorious from this year's city elections.

These councilmen are Z. Alexander Looby and Robert Lillard. Both are attorneys who know the "ins and outs" of municipal government.

The seating of these two men on the city council is by far, in my opinion, the most significant gain made by Nashville Negroes in the area of civic betterment during the year 1951.

* * *

Teachers At Vanguard

By ALICE B. SMITH

BROOKHAVEN, Miss. — Mississippi teachers were at the vanguard of progress in 1951 in their fight for equal salaries.

Their untiring efforts resulted in increased salaries, longer terms and in many instances new and better facilities.

Deserving a bouquet also is the Mississippi Negro Democrats Association, through whose efforts 20,000 names were added to the polls over the state, thereby raising the total Negro voting strength to nearly 50,000

Defender Popularity Contest Winners Enjoy Haitian Hospitality

Defender
Sat. 8-11-51
Chicago Def.

HAITIAN HOLIDAY — Officials of Haiti rolled out the royal carpet for the Chicago Defender "ambassadors of goodwill" who found their visit to Haiti crammed with thrills. Top winner of the Defender popularity contest, Mrs. Susie Goodloe of Chatham, La., is crowned photo at left, by Haiti's first lady, Mrs. Paul E. Magloire. President Magloire and small group of officials watched ceremonies in presidential palace. In photo from left, Defender party poses in front of monument of Haiti's liberator, Toussaint Louverture, just before Mrs. Goodloe placed a wreath at base of monument. Left to right,

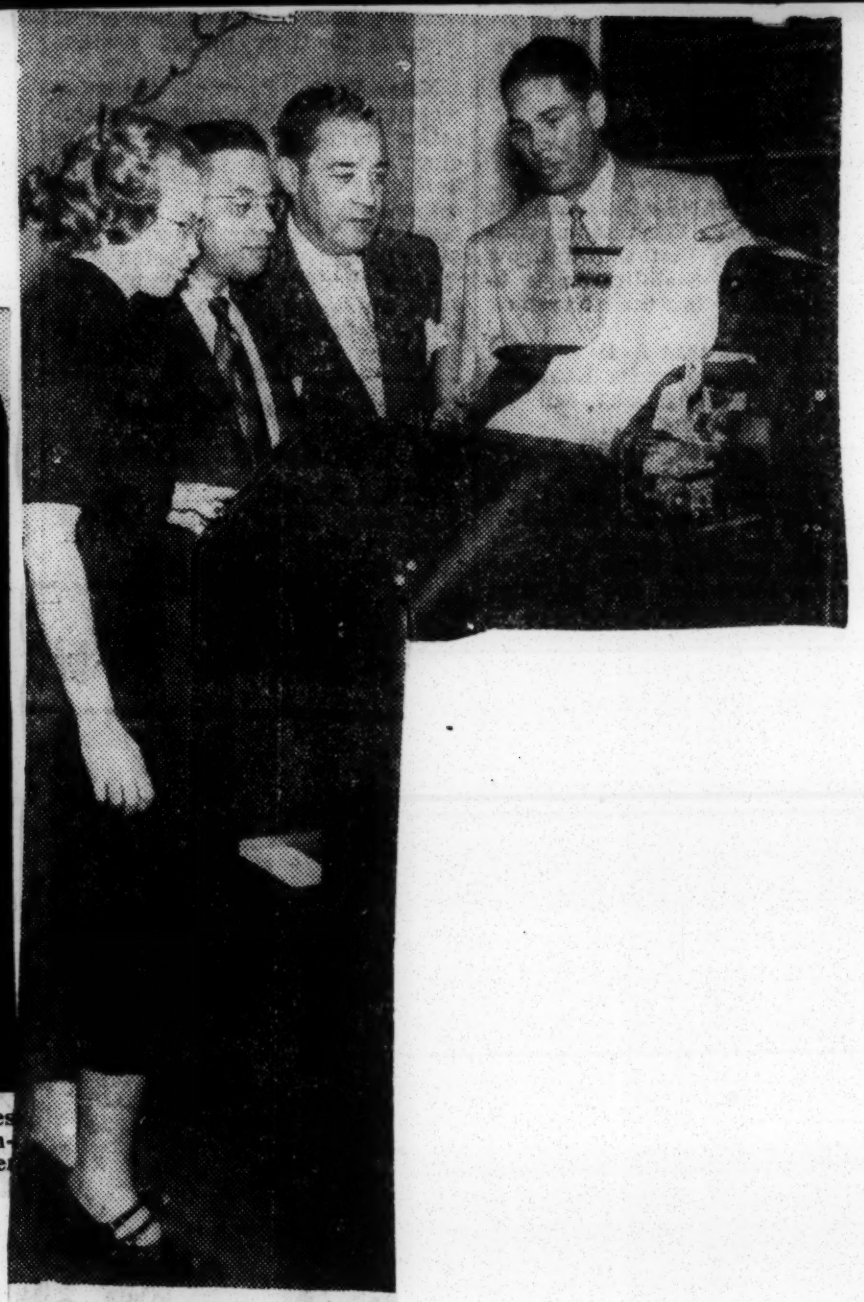
Miss Marian Nathaniel of Columbus, Ga., third prize winner; Mrs. Venice Spraggs, Washington correspondent for the Defender; Mrs. Goodloe, Mrs. Myrtle Sengstacke, wife of Defender publisher, and Mrs. Sara P. Hamilton, of Chicago, second prize winner. Lucky ladies are guests, photo second from right, at tea sponsored by Women's League for Social Action. In right photo, Mrs. Sengstacke presents huge bouquet of flowers to Mrs. Magloire in appreciation of the hospitality received by the "ambassadors of goodwill."

COUNTING THE VOTES—Members of the contest office staff hear Major C. Udell Turpin of Remington Rand, standing, outline plans for the gigantic task of tabulating votes cast in the spectacular Chicago Defender $10,000 Popularity Contest which ended June 30. Left to right, Miss Inez Owens, Leo Piernas of the Remington Rand sales force, Mrs. Thora Nixon, Turpin, W. Louis, Davis, contest director and Defender circulation consultant, and Mrs. Ella Slaton Horton.

THE SORTER — Miss Helen Christopher of Remington Rand, left, instructs Miss Owens in the use of the sorting machine. All Defender contest votes will be machine counted and tabulated so there will be no possibility of human error.

Defender
Sat. 7-7-51
Chicago, Ill.

THE PUNCHER — Mrs. Horton goes to work on the punch machine which punches little holes in a card, setting up a code for the entire operation. After all Defender contest votes have been counted and tabulated, a panel of distinguished judges will verify all votes and winners will be announced by Western Union. — All Defender photos by Rhoden.



THE TABULATOR — Piernas introduces Mrs. Nixon and Davis to the company's super tabulating machine. Turpin, who knows all about the tabulator, looks on anyway.

DEFENDER PLATFORM

31 Chicago Defender

1. "American race prejudice must be destroyed."
2. The opening up of all trade Unions to black as well as whites.
3. Representation in the President's Cabinet. Defender
4. Engineers, firemen and conductors on all American railroads, and jobs in government controlled industries. Sat. 12-29-51 P. 10
5. Representation in all departments of police forces over the entire United States.
6. Government schools open to all American citizens in preference to foreigners.
7. Motormen and conductors on surface, elevated and motor bus lines throughout America. Chicago, Ill.
8. Federal legislation to abolish lynching.
9. Full enfranchisement of all American citizens — ROBERT S. ABBOTT.

eted Places On
oll With 28 Men

Forty-two persons and institutions were placed this week on the Chicago Defender Honor Roll of 1950.

Three of these were women, 28 were men.

They were selected because they proved during the past year that they were dedicated to the ideal that all men are created equal. Their activities, spread across many fields of endeavor, were aimed at the fuller realization of a true democracy.

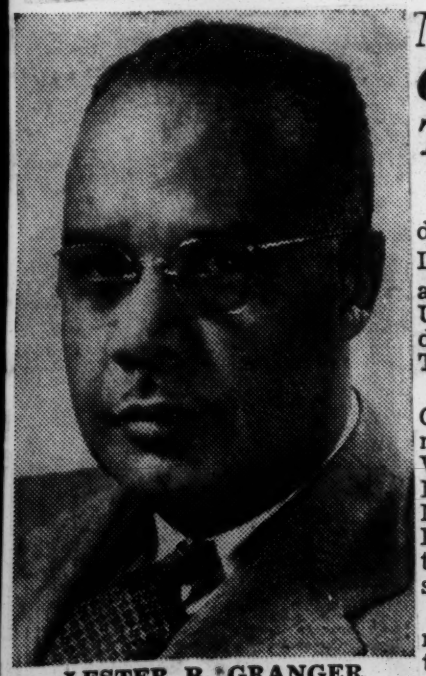
The three women honored this year are Mrs. Edith Sampson Clayton, alternate delegate to the United Nations, Althea Gibson, tennis star, and Camilla Williams, outstanding singer.

Fifteen of the persons cited are Negroes. Sixteen are white. Among the institutions are Carson Pirie Scott and Co., the President's Committee on Equality of Opportunity and Treatment in the Armed Services, the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and the University of Kansas City.

Courier-Journal
(Louisville, Ky.)

Courier-Journal Photo

PIN MONEY . . . Making the most of their school holiday are these four teen-age boys who teamed up to shovel cars out of snowdrifts. From left are Marion Tinsley, Edgar Shoulders, Theodore Hunt, and Buford Nelson. They earned $8 in less than 5 hours.



LESTER B. GRANGER
To talk Thursday

National Officer Of Urban League To Speak Here

Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League, will speak at the 31st annual meeting of the Louisville Urban League at 7 p.m. Thursday at the Central Y.M.C.A., Third and Broadway.

A veteran social worker, Granger is a graduate of Dartmouth College and a veteran of World War I. During World War II he served as special adviser to Navy Secretary James Forrestal. He has held his present position with the Urban League since 1941.

The Louisville league's annual membership drive will start at the meeting. Chairmen of the drive, to close March 6, are Albert F. Reutlinger and Thomas J. Long. The goal is 2,000 members.

"WORLD MOTHER OF 1951," Mrs. Freddye Scarborough Henderson is shown with her children in a peaceful picture of home life. Mrs. Henderson, a shining example of motherhood, combines career, community and other interests without neglecting her family. At left is seven-year-old Jacob R. Henderson, Jr., Little Gaynelle Scarborough (3) nestles contentedly in her mother's lap and Carole Elfreda (8) is at right. Mrs. Henderson is the wife of Jacob R. Henderson, manager of University Homes.

Mrs. Freddye S. Henderson WORLD Mother For 1951

The "WORLD Mother of 1951" is Mrs. Freddye Scarborough Henderson, the active wife of J. R. Henderson, manager of the University Homes. Mrs. Henderson shows remarkable ability in effectively combining home, career, church, community and educational activities.

She is the mother of three children, Carole Elfreda, 8; Jacob Robert, Jr., 7 and Gaynelle Scarborough, 3. She manages her time so that the home life of her children is not neglected and also takes care to see that their talents and abilities are encouraged.

Mrs. Henderson is the daughter of the late Reverend Scarborough formerly a well-known minister of Louisiana. Her mother, Mrs. A. J. Scarborough, resides in Oakland, California.

Holding a masters degree in fashion merchandising from New York University, she is a graduate of Southern University and has studied at the McDowell School of Costume Design and the Traphagen School of Fashion—both in New York.

Perhaps her most publicized activity is her presidency of the National Association of Fashion and Accessory Designers. This organization recently completed a successful Designers' Fashion Show at New York's Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. It was during this meeting that Mrs. Henderson was re-elected to the presidency.

Besides her activity in that group, she is the Financial Secretary of the Atlanta Metropolitan Council of Negro Women; a member of the Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, Jack and Jill Clubs of America, Inc., and the Twelve and One Club.

She is also a member of the First Congregational Church, H. C. McEwen, pastor. Another aspect of her career activity which is combined with education is her assistant professorship in Applied Art that she holds at Spelman College.

Throughout this myriad of activity, her primary interests are with her home, husband and children. Her eldest, Carole Elfreda, is already showing signs of following in her mother's footsteps by designing clothes for her dolls. She also manifests interest in the piano and creative dancing.

Jacob Robert, his parents say, has as his major interest the "wide open spaces, the saddle and Hopalong Cassidy." Gaynelle Scarborough, the baby, spends her time being just that—the darling of the family.

Mrs. Henderson is indeed representative of the present generation of mothers. Hhe wide interests are the interests of the 1951 woman—yet, her family life is maintained in the best traditions of family solidarity.

Negro Sergeant Heads "Eagle Forward", Army Newspaper

Worker Pres. 2-20-51

BY MILTON A. SMITH

25th DIVISION — KOREA — A former Negro is the Editor of "Eagle Forward," the most popular Army newspaper in this hateful peninsula.

Sgt. Malcolm Fulcher has one motto for his paper: "Beat the dead line." This is precisely what he and his staff do. They have done their job so well that Time Magazine and other national publications have asked their over-seas correspondents to file feature articles on the Sergeant and his paper.

Few other newspapers have ever been published under such trying circumstances. First, being a mimeograph job, the paper never carries pictures. But the real problems are cold and communists. Only a few other city editors have had to beat that combination.

To lick the cold the ink is thawed out before being put into the cylinder of the battered mimeograph machine. To avoid being picked ta by snipers the stensils are sometimes cut in the light of a flash light in an otherwise blacked out tent.

News that fills the paper is collected within rifle range of enemy positions, in fox holes, rice paddies and aid stations. Personal news about the outside world is picked up from truck company men and replacements to the regiment.

National and international news comes from the radio. Page two of the paper is the Special province of Col. J. T. Corley, commanding officer of the outfit.

The paper was first named "Eagle Flight" but other GI's said it had been named for the regiment's retreat in September.

The name "Eagle Forward" better describes the one page paper. As a newspaper, "Eagle Forward" was not officially born, it developed. At first it was published whenever a mimeograph machine was not busy. Later, as its effect on morale o fthe troops began to be felt, it was changed into a daily publication.

Nearly every division in Korea has a paper, but the 24th is one of the few regiments that boasts a newspaper.

The make-up of the paper is simple: On page one there is war news written in a professional way. A GI shorthand expert makes notes on news broadcasts and a re-write department fits the news in the paper.

For a while the paper published daily sentiments called "thought for the day," and may have continued to do so but the bible from which the thoughts were copied got lost—or some say—stolen.

The "Old Soldier's" Column is really Col. Corley's advice and comments on soldiering. One column asked the men if "they ever went out in front of their positions to look at the terrain," and recommended this practice because the "ground works for you. Everything you or the enemy do is affected by the ground."

When the division was pulled out of Puyong the staff which includes Pfc. Cornelius Boykin and Cpl. James Schiele, of Frogmore, La., set up shop in a bombed out hut. They warmed their mimeograph sheets over fires to make them bend and heated the ink so it would pour. But the paper came out the next day on schedule.

Today (when I wrote this) the paper was published in a thatched roof Korean hut which the "Eagle" shares with the regimental PIO (Public Information Office) Athletics Office and the historical section.

General Omar Bradley received a copy of the paper from Col. Corley and described it as a "fine paper." Gen. Bradley also congratulated Fulcher on the editorial job.

In terms of news beats the Eagle has it over Stars and Stripes which gets up here two or three days late.

The paper recently reported that 11 D S C's had been awarded to men in the 24th.

I shall try to get the names of these 11 men. One I know is Corley but the other ten are colored. Fulcher also said he worked for AP and the Brooklyn Eagle.

75 per cent of the Regiment is now replacements. One-half the officers are now white. I never saw a white enlisted man in the regiment but I hear there are some.

25th Regiment Editor In Philly

PHILADELPHIA (NNPA)—Sergt Malcolm Fulcher, editor of the Eagle Forward, the Journal of the 24th Infantry Regiment was among soldiers returned to the United States under the Army's rotation plan.

Fulcher, native of Brooklyn, has been in the service since his induction in 1940. He served in the European theatre during World War II. Upon his return to the states in 1945 he was assigned to Camp Lee, Virginia, where he edited the Camp Lee Traveller.

In September, 1949, Fulcher was sent to Japan as a member of the occupation forces and when the shooting broke out in Korea he and his 12-man unit were promptly transferred to the battle area where their portable newspaper office kept pace with the advancing troops.

31 1951

EBONY

Dixie Schools Enroll 1,000 Race Students

CHICAGO — More than one thousand Negro students are attending once all-white universities in the South to help record the biggest gain in United States race relations since World War II, says Ebony, Negro picture magazine, in its current issue.

Fifty Years of Progress of Negro Women
by- Marjorie McKenzie

50 Years of Progress For Negro Women is Amazingly Significant

but 1-13-51

Courier

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second installment of Fifty Years of Progress of the American Negro woman.

By MARJORIE McKENZIE

THIS IS HOW OUR JOB PICTURE LOOKED IN 1940

In 1940, almost four-fifths of all Negro women workers were in only five occupations, each of which had 50,000 or more workers. Close to one million Negro women were domestic service workers. The rest of us worked mainly as unpaid family farm laborers, wage farm laborers, servants outside of private families and teachers.

When, in 1940, clerical, sales and related occupations claimed 28 percent of all women workers and constituted the major grouping, only 1 per cent of Negro women had such jobs.

BUT THIS IS WHAT HAPPENED DURING THE WAR

The spectacular decline in farm work and domestic service occurred chiefly between 1940 and 1944, concurrently with the migration of the Negro population from rural to urban areas. Indeed, the Negro rural farm population declined nearly 27 per cent between 1940 and 1947 as compared with a little more than 6 per cent decline for the white population.

In 1940, 21 per cent of all Negro women workers were in farm occupations. This dropped precipitously to 11 per cent in 1944, and, further, to only 7 per cent in 1947.

Before the war, over 70 per cent of Negro women employed elsewhere than on farms were engaged as domestics. This proportion has dropped sharply to less than 48 per cent in 1947, though it is still the largest occupational group for Negro women.

Other wartime gains include the tripling of the proportion of Negro women in clerical and sales occupations and the doubling of the proportion employed as operatives and in commercial services (waitresses, beauticians, cooks outside of private families, etc.). These latter services were only 12 per cent of total employment for Negro women in 1940, but rose to 21 per cent by 1947. No comparable change in this category occurred among white women workers.

Operatives, or workers employed chiefly in manufacturing, were but 7 per cent of all Negro women non-farm workers in 1940, but nearly 19 per cent in 1947, a figure which compares favorably with the 23 per cent representation of all women workers in this occupational group.

Despite these many gains, we see that nearly 90 per cent of all Negro women workers can be found in three occupational groups: domestic service workers, service workers other than domestics, and operatives. The corresponding figure for all women in these groups is but 46 per cent.

WE HAVE HELD ON TO MANY OF OUR WARTIME ADVANCES

A National Urban League study of twenty-five cities made in 1947-'48 shows that approximately 6,000 Negro women were employed as white collar workers. Eleven per cent were working in department stores in sixteen cities; 45 per cent in other retail outlets in eighteen cities; 23 per cent in public utilities in eighteen cities, and 21 per cent in other concerns such as banks, insurance offices, law firms, and printing and publishing establishments in twenty cities. Chicago and New York accounted for nearly three-fourths of the Negro women white collar workers covered by the survey. In the public utility group, telephone companies were the largest employers of Negro women. About ten cities reported them as telephone operators, a really new employment opportunity.

Some of the other new openings included such positions as: forelady in a biscuit factory, a correspondence supervisor and a librarian in publishing houses, employment interviewer, dietitian and assistant buyer in large department stores, sales representative for a tobacco company, home economist in a gas company and architect.

Negro women have made small but significant headway as professional workers.

Women generally represent less than 5 per cent of any such professional group as doctors, dentists, engineers, chemists, architects, lawyers and certified public accountants.

Before the war, Negro women were 4½ per cent of all women professional and semi-professional workers. In 1947, they accounted for 6½ per cent.

SCIENTISTS AND TECHNICIANS

For Negro women in the sciences other than medicine, the problem is not only one of obtaining employment, but also of limited training opportunities. The courses in these fields offered in the top thirty-two Negro colleges are unrelated to vocational objectives other than the pre-medical curriculum. Here and there we find a Negro woman geologist or mathematician. Most of the opportunities for Negro women with graduate training in science are on the faculties of Negro colleges. It has been estimated that about 169 Negro women were so employed in 1946-'47 and a larger, but unknown, number are teaching on the high school level. Between 1940 and 1946, Howard University granted Master's degrees to twenty-six women in botany, chemistry, mathematics or zoology.

Opportunities as technicians exist in hospitals, medical laboratories, Government service and industry. The few Negro women found by special surveys to be in such positions are not numerically important, but they do point the way for the trained and enterprising young woman who would like to escape the traditional job openings.

HEALTH PERSONNEL

In the medical sciences and in other health services, there is a constantly growing demand for trained Negro women. The emphasis here is on training and again the difficulty is in the limited number of training facilities, but placement after training has not been a major problem. The ratio of Negro health personnel to the Negro population is very low, especially in the newer occupations such as physical and occupational therapist, X-ray technician and dental hygienist.

PHYSICIANS

Of all the physicians practicing in 1940, 4.6 per cent were women. They numbered 7,600—of whom only 129 or 1.7 per cent were Negroes. The demand for Negro women in such special fields as pediatrics and psychiatry is far greater than the supply.

DENTISTS

In 1940, there were less than 2,000 Negro dentists, both men and women. A 1940 census occupational grouping which included dentists, pharmacists, osteopaths and veterinarians indicated a total of 140 Negro women in these fields.

NURSES

In 1940, 7,192 or 2 per cent of all the trained and student nurses in the country were Negroes. Late in 1944, the number of Negro graduate nurses in the United States was estimated at 9,000. The war period brought about greatly expanded training opportunities. By July, 1944, almost 2,000 Negro women were in the Cadet Nurse Corps. While in 1941 only twenty-nine schools of nursing admitted Negro students, in 1944 this number had grown to forty-nine and included some schools noted for their excellent training facilities, like the Philadelphia General Hospital and Bellevue in New York.

In 1942, New York City hospitals employed 1,250 Negro nurses. In 1946, 5 per cent of all public health nurses were Negroes.

The war years also saw the opening of two training programs leading to a college degree for Negro nurses—at Dillard University and Hampton Institute — courses needed to qualify Negroes for administrative positions and for teaching.

There were over 12,000 Negro women who were practical nurses in 1940, representing 14 per cent of all workers in this category.

LAWYERS

The 1940 census reports forty Negro women lawyers. In 1910 there were ten. Today there are probably still well under 100.

TEACHERS

By far the largest group of Negro professional women are teachers. In 1900, there were 13,000; in 1940, there were nearly 52,000 and an additional 1,000 who were college professors.

31 1951

Fifty Years of Progress of Negro Women
By- Marjorie McKenzie

Story of Fifty Years of Progress for Negro Women

OUR WOMEN TAKE OVER . . . in various fields of labor. Here they are pictured learning how to operate a lathe machine in the Washington (D. C.) NYA War Production and Training Center; a pair of nurses taking care of a small patient, and a YWCA office worker, transcribing a letter via dictaphone. Negro women have invaded most fields in labor and continue to move onward.—Official OWI and Labor Bureau Photos.

36

Courier Sat. 1-6-51 Pittsburgh, Pa

Course Charted Through Turbulent 20th Century

By MARJORIE McKENZIE

In charting the course of the Negro woman during the first half of the turbulent Twentieth Century, we have to develop a fine eye for a curve. We must learn to appreciate the curve of progress that she has drawn, from a low point of illiteracy, poor health and servility, to a high point of participation in the most complex and demanding culture in the world. If the curves made by the other sex and by other races sometimes loop higher, the demonstrated potential of the Negro woman warrants a continuing faith in her as a woman on her way to the top.

When we measure her progress, we must also consider her problems. They are compounded of those that she faces as a woman and those that she faces as a Negro at a time when new patterns are evolving with regard to the "place" of both. There is even a third dimension to her difficulty, composed of the frustration she experiences and the aggression she absorbs because of the discrimination practiced against her husband, father or son. When we compare her lot to that of white women, we should remember this. When we observe that sometimes she excels the Negro man, we should realize that it is often easier to take the backwash than to know the frontal attack.

After reconstruction, the Negro woman did not die of poverty and disease in the Southern backwoods country, but multiplied her ranks and moved to the city.

Decade by decade there has been a steady increase in the number of Negro women in the United States. In 1910, the total Negro female population was 4,941,882, and nearly 72 per cent of this number lived in rural areas. By 1920, the total had risen to over five million, by 1930 to more than six million; in 1940 it was 6,596,480. This increase was accompanied by an equally steady decrease in rural residence until in 1940 slightly over half of all Negro women lived in cities.

In April, 1947, the Negro female population was estimated in census reports at 7,694,000, and at least 60 per cent of this number were urban dwellers.

The Negro family has grown stronger, too, though it is still at an economic disadvantage.

The number of Negro families increased from 1,383,759 in 1900 to 3,164,200 in 1940. At the same time the size of the Negro family decreased. In 1900, there was an average of 4.82 persons in each Negro household. By 1940, this figure had declined to 4.09, but in 1947, it had risen 4.24, reflecting the high birth rate of the war years.

From 1900 to 1920, most heads of Negro households were women. Since then, the Negro man has taken over the traditional patriarchal role with increasing frequency. By 1940, there were only 726,080 Negro families with female heads, while Negro men headed 2,438,120 families.

The changing position of the Negro man is chiefly the result of the improvement in his economic status. Despite the tremendous gains of the war in jobs and wages for Negro workers, the median income of the Negro family and individual in 1948 was only $1500, or just one-half the $3,000 received by white families and individuals. There was also a 100 per cent difference between rural and urban income. For Negroes who resided on farms, the median annual income was $900, as compared with $1800 in urban areas.

The proportion of wives who work is much higher when their husbands are in the low income groups. As the husband's earnings increase, the proportion of working wives drops consistently. In urban areas in 1940, in families in which the husband's annual income was less than $200 a year, 28 per cent of the wives worked. But when the husband's income was $3,000 and over, only 6 per cent of the wives worked.

Thus it is that the Negro woman is basically a worker.

In 1940, nearly two in every five Negro women, in contrast to two in every eight white women, were in the labor force. There were about 1,800,000 Negro women workers in 1940.

She works most of her life, even though she is married and has small children.

Negro women stay in the labor force longer than white women. In the older age groups, 45 years and over, the proportions of Negro women are consistently about twice as great as those of white women. Among married Negro women living with their husbands, 27 per cent were in the labor force in 1940, a proportion more than twice the 12½ per cent of white women of the same marital status. Among the women who were separated, widowed or divorced—a group on whom the burden of self-support falls especially hard—the disproportion is equally striking. We find that 53 per cent of Negro women having such status were in the labor force, but only 30 per cent of white women.

Among married women living with their husbands, and who had children under 10 years of age, the economic handicap of the Negro woman is again obvious. In 1940, 18 per cent of Negro women in this category, and but 7 per cent of white women, were wrokers outside of the home.

Among single women, who might be expected to work, there is a lower rate of employment for Negro women. Only 29 per cent of all Negro women workers in 1940 were single, whereas over 52 per cent of white women workers were unmarried. Recent surveys show, however, that for the first time there are more marreid women workers for the nation as a whole than there are single workers.

The employment patterns of Negro and white women are beginning to look more alike.

The gains of the Negro woman worker are revealed in the reverse employment trends which are characteristic for the Negro and white groups. In 1920, over 42 per cent of Negro women were gainful worker.. By 1940, the proportion had dropped to 38 per cent. For white women during this period the proportion rose. In 1948, the proportion of Negro women workers had declined from war-time increases to the 1940 level. Since the unemployment rate, though consistently higher for Negro women, had not increased, it is clear that Negro women were withdrawing from the labor market voluntarily. This in turn must mean that the economic pressure on them is easier. For white women, the 1948 level of participation is above 1940.

At the moment, there remain many sharp contrasts.

In August, 1949, of all white women, 14 years of age and over, not quite a third were in the labor force, though two-fifths of all Negro women were. Six per cent of white women as compared with 9 per cent of Negro women, were unemployed.

For 1946, white women workers in non-farm rural areas had median earnings of $1,142, while Negro women earned but $497 annually. Only 4 per cent of Negro women earned as much as $2,000 a year, though 17 per cent of white women did. Indeed, Negro women are at the bottom of the wage ladder. The earnings of white men are 95 per cent above those of white women; Negro men earn 175 per cent more than Negro women.

Low earnings reflect our concentration in menial jobs, but things are getting better for us.

In the last ten years, Negro women have moved significantly away from field and kitchen into easier, cleaner, more profitable jobs in factories, stores and offices. In 1930, about nine in every ten Negro women were still engaged in their pre-Civil War occupations—farm work and domestic service. In 1940, at the beginning of the defense program, we were scarcely better off. But by 1947, only five out of ten Negro women workers were at these traditional tasks.

Fifty Years of Progress of Negro Women
by- Marjorie McKenzie

Women's Progress Encouraging In Last 50 Years

MRS. ANNE A. HEDGEMAN
. . . adviser to Secretary Ewing

MRS. CHRISTINE DAVIS
. . . Executive Dept. secretary

MRS. BERTHA DIGGS
. . . in State Department

MRS. THOMASINA W. NORFORD
. . . Minority Groups head

Valiant Efforts Bring Women to Ladder's Top

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the third installment in the article on Negro women during the past fifty years.

The Negro Woman Has Made a Valiant Beginning in the Business World

By MARJORIE McKENZIE

Counterposed to the broad canvas of the employment of the Negro woman is a small, often bright, picture of her role as an independent business woman and employer. Nowhere is this more evident than in the cosmetic industry, developed in the first decades of this century by Mme. C. J. Walker. By 1939, there were 4,532 beauty parlors in the United States operated by Negro proprietors who garnered total annual receipts of nearly five million dollars. In 1940, there were about 16,000 Negro women barbers, beauticians and manicurists.

Beauty shop owners were not, however, the only Negro women proprietors, managers and officials in business. Out of a total of 10,000 so occupied in a selected group of industries, there were about 3,000 who either owned or managed restaurants, and nearly 4,000 in wholesale or retail trade enterprises.

BETTER JOBS HAVE MEANT BETTER HEALTH

Negro women have a lower death rate than either Negro or white men, but a higher rate than white women. The life expectancy of a Negro woman in 1948 was 62.5 years, that of her husband, 58.1 years. For both this represented a gain over 1900 when a Negro woman could expect to live only 35.0 years and a Negro man but 32.5 years.

NEGRO MOTHERS AND INFANTS ARE STILL DISADVANTAGED

Negro women have more children, proportionately, than do white women, and they bear their children at an earlier age. But more Negro mothers die in childbirth, and their babies die at a greater rate.

In 1947, the Negro birth rate was nearly 5 per cent higher than the white and was much higher for Negro mothers under 20 years of age. Maternal mortality risks were three times greater for Negro women than for white in 1947.

Nearly one hundred babies out of one thousand born in the United States in 1915 were doomed; by 1947, the rate had fallen by more than two-thirds to thirty-two deaths for each one thousand births. Yet over forty-eight Negro babies of every one thousand born in 1947 died, as compared with thirty white infants!

EVEN THESE UNFORTUNATE DIFFERENCES REPRESENT SIGNIFICANT ADVANCE

Much of the improvement in infant mortality rates is the result of a decade between 1937 and 1946. Negro women earned forty-four Ph. D's and an additional eleven were awarded doctorates in education. These degrees were earned in the best American universities and colleges, including Radcliffe, Bryn Mawr, Yale, Columbia, Cornell, the Universities of Pennsylvania, Chicago, Michigan, Wisconsin and many others.

In this same decade, twenty-two Negro women were elected to Phi Beta Kappa, and another thirty-one to other honor societies. Between 1941 and 1946, at least twenty Negro women were employed on the faculties of white colleges and universities, including the University of Wisconsin, Brooklyn College, New York University, Fordham, the University of Connecticut, Wayne, Smith, Hunter, Roosevelt and others.

For the scholastic year just ended, 12,750 Negroes received college degrees. Over eight thousand of this number were women, more than twice as many as the number of Negro men graduates.

Obviously, it is not good for Negro women or men, or the Negro family, for Negro women to have a 200 per cent educational advantage. Since 1939, the number of white men attending college has increased 55 per cent; the number of Negro men only 11 per cent. The immediate concern of Negro women, as mothers and teachers, is not to discourage the keen interest of young Negro women in higher education, but to put new emphasis on making educational advantages available and attractive to young Negro men.

AS INDIVIDUALS, A FEW OF US HAVE GONE FAR

The accomplishments of the individual Negro woman have been in the best American tradition and have transcended the handicaps of both race and sex. The Negro women leaders of the first quarter of the twentieth century were empire builders, strong women who built strong institutions against all odds.

They include such stalwarts as Maggie Lena Walker, the first woman bank president in America and the only Negro woman who has served in such capacity. Jane Edna Hunter, who founded the Phyllis Wheatley Association is in their number. Above all they include the educators—Lucy Craft Laney (who really belongs to the late nineteenth century), Janie Porter Barrett, Mary McLeod Bethune, Nannie Burroughs, Charlotte Hawkins Brown. A half century ago, Mary Church Terrell, the first Negro woman graduate of Oberlin College, founded the National Association of Colored Women and began a career full of firsts that has always been dedicated primarily to first-class

citizenship.

Three Negro women have received the Spingarn Medal: Mary B. Talbert in 1922 for her contribution as president of the National Association of Colored Women, in restoring the Frederick Douglass home; Mary McLeod Bethune in 1935; Marian Anderson in 1938. Four Negro women were listed in Who's Who in 1944-45.

Crystal Bird Fauset of Pennsylvania was the first, and has been so far the only Negro woman state legislator. Jane Bolin of the Domestic Relations Court of New York City is our first and only Negro woman judge. Gwendolyn Brooks was this year the first Negro woman Pulitzer Prize winner, honored for her collection of poetry entitled "Annie Allen." Mrs. Emma Clarissa Clement, mother of college presidents, was the American Mother of 1946, as the Golden Rule Foundation's twelfth annual selection for the honor. Alice Dunnigan was, in June, 1947, the first Negro, man or woman, admitted to the Capitol Press Gallery.

Negro women have served as assistant district attorney in New York City, as assistant county prosecutor in Cleveland, Ohio, as assistant attorney general in Ohio, as deputy attorney general in California, as member of the City Council in Canton, Ohio, as elected party officials in both the major political parties. They have been appointed to important posts in state governments, as for example, that held by Bertha J. Diggs of the Department of Labor in New York. In the Federal Government, Anne Arnold Hedgeman of the Department of Interior is adviser to the Secretary, and Thomasina Johnson Norford of the Department of Labor is chief of the Minority Groups Service.

Christine Davis is the secretary of the important House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive departments. More than a dozen Negro women serve as secretaries to Members of Congress. The Department of State has sent Dr. Ellen Diggs on a mission to South America. Dorothy Doyle has served as our Government's expert on child and maternal welfare programs in China and Brazil. Other American Negro women have been all over the world for UNRRA, UNESCO, the Red Cross, the YWCA. They have represented the United States at labor, peace, youth, church and women's conferences from Switzerland to India.

Fort Worth Paper Forced to Close

FORT WORTH, Tex.—(ANP) —Lack of financial support has forced the Fort Worth Defender (and Baptist Herald) to cease publication, the publishers of this newspaper announced last week.

Increased publication costs and lack of finances forced the paper out of business, according to a front page story in its final edition.

Participants In Broadcast On NBC-RCA And Negro Press

Answering questions of editors and publishers of Negro newspapers during an NBC-RCA sponsored seminar are (left to right) Willard Townsend, international president of the United Transport Workers, CIO, and member of the CIO executive committee; Harry Kopf, NBC vice president in charge of the Chicago office; and Dowdal Davis, president of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association and executive editor of the Kansas City Call. The group met in NBC Chicago studios to talk about NBC-RCA relations with the Negro press.

Newsmen Tell Methods Used In Field Of Journalism

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON — (ANP)— Impartiality, accuracy and broad-mindness were three specific points stressed by Edwin Tribble, editor of the Washington Star, last week as the main criteria for successful newspaper reporting.

Speaking on the editorial panel of the Capital Press club institute held at the Kappa Alpha Psi house last Saturday, Tribble pointed out that it was the policy of his paper whenever possible to train its own reporters rather than employ journalistic students just out of college.

Speaking on the same panel, Frank McNaughton of Time magazine and chairman of the standing committee of the Capitol Periodical Press Gallery, emhasized the necessity of practice and observation to become a good magazine writer rather than reyling upon the information obtained from "how to write" magazines.

Claude A. Barnett, director of the Associated Negro Press, discussed the methods of operation, and problems faced by a weekly press association.

The Star has a policy, according to Tribble, of hiring prospective reporters first as copy boys. After a time they are permitted to write news stories from "hand outs" (prepared press releases) or write stories which have been phoned in to the paper. Next they are assigned to the lower courts and step by step they move up through the various courts before being allowed to do political reporting. All Washington reporters start out with Capitol Hill as their goal, he said.

To become a successful feature writer for magazine articles, McNaughton suggested that the first step is to study the style and type of material used in the magazine which you hope to write for.

Secondly, you must practice writing. Writers should make notes of ideas whenever and wherever they come to you. Learn the art of outlining, and put some time on your writing.

One of the best sources of material for feature writing is that of interesting personalities, he said. News features are always good. Interesting situations social, moral and economic, are good subjects. School problems, Interesting buildings or building projects are other items often used for magazine articles.

Barnett gave a brief history of ANP, pointing out how the service was born in 1919 cut of need for systematic news coverage for Negro newspapers throughout the nation. It now services 67 newspapers from coast to coast and has a correspondent in almost every large city of the United States, London, Paris and three in Africa.

This service stresses race relations of darker peoples throughout the world, continued Barnett, but specializes in stories of education and achievement. It shys away from crime, he said, unless it is something very unusual because Negro newspapers realize that crime will be reported anyway.

William I. Gibson, editor of the Washington Afro-American, lead the Editorial panel, on Saturday

Roy C. Garvin, general and advertising manager of the Washington Afro led the Advertising panel during the first part of the afternoon discussions. Appearing on the panel were William E. Coyle, promotion manager of the Evening Star; Ernest Humbles of the Pittsburgh Courier, and George Titus of the Times-Herald.

31 1951

Iowa Bystander

Iowa Press Woman Wins in National Writing Contest

DES MOINES, Ia. — (ANP)— Miss Marie Ross, news editor of the Iowa Bystander, received two first place awards in the national writing contest sponsored by the National Federation of Press Women.

Announced at the annual convention of NFP at Seattle, Wash., on last week Miss Ross' "Personal Touch" column which appears weekly in the Iowa Bystander, won a first in the column classification of weekly newspapers.

Miss Ross' "Land of the Free," the second of a series of radio scripts, won first place in NFPW's radio program script classification. The script was broadcast over Des Moines' station, KWDM last January.

The script, "Land of the Free," tells of the housing problems that Negroes face in America. The first of the series of radio script, "Wanted—New Barriers for Freedom," won a first place for Miss Ross in NFPW's 1950 national contest which was announced at Reno, Nev.

Wins Two First Place Awards for Writing

DES MOINES, Iowa—Marie Ross, news editor of the Iowa Bystander, received two first place awards in the national writing contest sponsored by the National Federation of Press Women (NFPW).

Out Friday!

JET!

★ Negro pictures!

★ Negro news!

★ Negro features!

The terrific new Negro weekly news magazine

American p. 5
Oct. 12-1-51

31 - Jet

AGENTS WANTED!

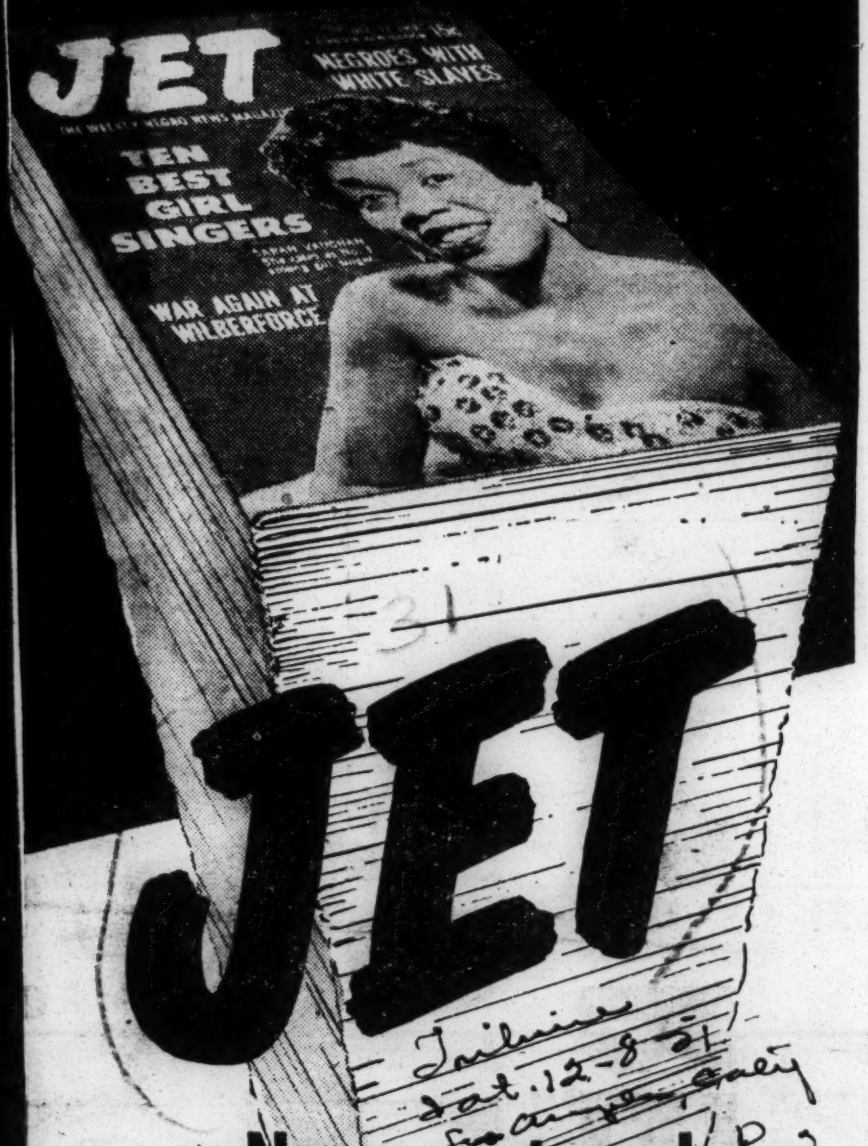
New issue every Friday!

IF YOU CAN'T GET JET, SEND 15c TO DEPT. A-4

Johnson Publishing Company, Inc.

PUBLISHERS OF EBONY • JET • TAN CONFESSIONS
1820 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE • CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Out Friday—



31

Tribune
Oct. 12-8-51
for company

★ Negro pictures! P. 2

★ Negro news!

★ Negro features!

The terrific new Negro weekly news magazine

New issue every Friday!

AGENTS WANTED!

IF YOU CAN'T GET JET, SEND 15c TO Dept. LT5

Johnson Publishing Company, Inc.

PUBLISHERS OF EBONY • JET • TAN CONFESSIONS
1820 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE • CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Negro National Medical Journal Widely Quoted

The Journal of the National Medical Association has become a much quoted source and reference. Its original articles are appearing with increasing frequency in other scientific journals as reprints, in abstracted form and as bibliographical sources.

Commercial pamphlets are requesting and receiving permission to reprint articles and some pharmaceutical firms are ordering reprints and using them free from advertising.

Although the Journal of the National Medical Association, one of 232 medical journals published in the United States, is only in its 43rd volume, it has published nearly half of all that has been written on medical subjects by Negro authors.

Dr. W. Montague Cobb, editor of the Journal, calls attention to the fact that without solitication on the Journal's part, it is now being included among the periodicals abstracted by the Journal of the American Medical Association.

On the eve of the 56th Annual Convention of the National Medical Association scheduled for August 20-24 in Philadelphia's Convention Hall, Dr. Cobb expresses himself as particularly gratified that the quality of the original articles in the Journal are winning for it the recognition it deserves.

Recent citing of the Journal in other scientific publications includes:

YEARBOOK OF UROLOGY FOR 1950 — Two-page abstract of an article by Dr. Charles H. Garvin, "Non-Specific Urethritis in the Male."

CANCER: A JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY — Abstract of an article by Dr. Louis T. Wright et al., "Remissions Caused by Tri-Ethylene Malamine in Certain Neoplastic Diseases."

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION— Abstract of article by Dr. R. O. Muether and Dr. A. H. Ishii, "Studies of Atypical Pneumonia," and an editorial cites the study on Tri-Ethylene by Dr. Wright and coworkers.

MINNESOTA MEDICINE—Reprint of the article by Dr. Franklin P. Murphy, "Problems of Rural Medical Care."

SOUTHERN MEDICINE AND SURGERY — Condensation and approving comment on an article by Dr. Margaret Grigsby, "Medical Aspects of Atomic Energy."

CURRENT CHIROPODY — Reprint of condensation of article by Dr. Bror S. Troedsson, "Evaluation and Physical Medical Treatment of Arteriosclerotic Peripheral Vascular Disease."

The Journal of the National Medical Association first started publication 1908. The first editor was Dr. C. V. Roman. He was followed in 1916 by Dr. John A. Kenney, and in 1948 by Dr. Ulysses G. Dailey. The present editor, Dr. W. Montague Cobb, professor of Anatomy at Howard University, was appointed in August 1949 at the Detroit Convention of the National Medical Association.

Militant Editor Thrown in Jail in Columbia

Probation Violation Charged in Custody Fight With Wife

(Special to the AFRO)

COLUMBIA, S.C.—John H. McCray, militant editor of the South Carolina Lighthouse and Informer, was thrown in jail here Wednesday on trumped-up charges of probation violation.

The charges, observers said, were lodged by lawyers for Mrs. McCray, who is suing him for divorce and seeking custody of their two children. Mrs. McCray lives at Charleston.

After being arrested at his newspaper office here just as his publication was going to press, Mr. McCray was carried to New Bern, S.C., the scene of his conviction on criminal libel charges last year.

Result of Story

The conviction grew out of a byline story of a death-cell interview with Willie Tolbert Jr., who was electrocuted in October, 1949, after being convicted for attacking a white woman in Greenwood County.

McCray and an Associated Press reporter, Doling Booth, had written stories detailing the doomed man's claims of innocence. Tolbert in the stories contended that he and the attack victim had been friendly over a long period.

On advice of counsel, McCray pleaded guilty and paid a $3,000 fine. The judge had ordered one-year imprisonment and a $5,000 fine, this to be suspended upon payment of $3,000 and three years' probation. Fellow members of the National Newspaper Publishers' Association raised funds among themselves to pay the fine

Case Being Appealed

The Associated Press reporter, indicted on the same charges as McCray, refused to plead guilty and his case is now on appeal to the South Carolina Supreme Court.

Mrs. McCray's lawyers, it was claimed informed the South Carolina Probation and Parole Board that McCray had violated his probation by visiting Chicago last October. He was not supposed to leave the State without permission within a three-year period.

McCray, while admitting making the trip to Chicago, insists that he had first secured consent of the probation board. A hearing has been set for Monday morning. Friends of McCray expressed confidence that the matter would be satisfactorily settled.

Jailing Termed Harsh

Meanwhile legal observers were of the opinion that the summary jailing of Editor McCray was extremely harsh. They pointed out that such quick action on probation violations is invoked about once in every thousand cases of probation.

There was a widespread belief throughout the State that McCray was being persecuted by officials angered over his determined stand for educational and political equality.

Official South Carolina from Gov. James Byrnes down is greatly disturbed over the Clarendon County school cases in which NAACP lawyers launched an all-out attack against segregated schools. McCray is one of the South Carolina leaders blamed for the filing of this suit.

S. C. Editor Back in Jail

State Charges McCray Violated His Probation

COLUMBIA, S. C.—(ANP)—John H. McCray, editor of the South Carolina Lighthouse and Informer, was jailed Wednesday for alleged violation of probation.

The militant editor was under suspended sentence for criminal libel in connection with by-line stories on interviews he held with Willie Tolbert Jr., who was electrocuted in October, 1949, after conviction for rape of a white woman of Greenwood County, S. C.

McCray, and an Associated Press reporter had written practically the same stories after interviews with the condemned man. On advice of counsel, McCray pleaded guilty and paid a $3,000 fine. The judge at the libel hearing had ordered one year imprisonment and a $5,000 fine, this to be suspended upon payment of $3,000 and three years' probation.

Doling Booth, the AP writer, has appealed his case through the lower courts to the State's Supreme Court where it now rests. Spokesmen for the South Carolina Probation and Parole Board said that Edtior McCray violated his probation by leaving the state on a visit.

Observers in the legal profession here said that the order was very harsh and that such violations are invoked once in every thousand cases of probation. Some Negro leaders expressed the open opinion that McCray was being persecuted. The editor has long been a militant leader in South Carolina Negroes' efforts to gain full freedom.

Will Appeal

Editor Gets Sixty Days

COLUMBIA, S. C.—"Men are to be spent for democracy in civil aggression, just as they are spent in military conflict," John H. McCray, jailed editor of the Lighthouse and Informer, wrote here last week as his attorneys prepared an appeal of his sixty-day jail term for parole violations.

Mr. McCray, fined $5,000 and a year in jail here last year for a story about a rape case in which the accused man died in the chair, was charged by the Parole Board with going to Chicago last October and to Durham, N. C., last Nov. 12, where he delivered speeches.

Circuit Court Judge Steve C. Griffith ruled that the journalist had violated terms of his probationary period. Columbia lawyers Roy Powell, W. P. Demetra and Erhlich Thompson have processed an appeal for McCray to the State Supreme Court.

Editorializing in the Aug. 18 edition of his paper, Mr. McCray declared.

"I do not deny the accusations that I left the state on two occasions during the past year . . . So much has been said and reported to me within the week that I wonder if these two visitations to speak are the only things behind the situation."

Mr. McCray claimed that the parole officers had asked him whether he attended the June meeting of the NAACP in Atlanta.

Explaining that, "I knew nothing about probation or parole,"

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A well-known local minister charges he received a few lumps on the head from a blackjack of a down-state policeman after he admitted knowing James M. Hinton, state NAACP president, the Lighthouse and Informer said here this week. Stopped in Williamsburg County after his car had skidded to the wrong side of an unpaved road, the pastor had answered, "Oh, yes, sir," when asked the question. The officer promptly hit him with a blackjack, said the paper, stating, "That's how he gets his . . . program over through you . . . n———r preachers," and hustled him off to jail.

the editor said that he had asked but "two questions" after a probation officer had read regulations to him last summer.

"One was whether or not getting a parking ticket, or a minor traffic accident, violated the parole. The other was whether or not a temporary trip across the state line, perhaps to write a story, perhaps to deliver an address, was also in violation. I construed the reply to both questions to be 'no,' and in the latter case, that 'leaving the state' meant 'leaving' it . . . considered I had been 'properly instructed,' put the things in my head and walked out. I have never had to make a report to the State Parole Board . . . Nobody ever mentioned the board until last Wednesday.

"It would have been an easy matter, had I known, to pick up my phone and get the required approval. In fact, it was so easy that it's humorous to realize now how difficult it has become."

Probation Officer T. R. Patton has reportedly denied having given the impression that Mr. McCray said he had. Pending the appeal, bond for the editor has been set at $500.

Stretching The Law

John H. McCray, editor and publisher of the South Carolina Lighthouse and Informer, was jailed Wednesday at Columbia for alleged violation of probation. He was under suspended sentence of one year in prison and a fine of $5,000 in connection with a by-lined story on interviews with Willie Tolbert, Jr., a Negro who was convicted and electrocuted for criminal assault upon a white woman.

On advice of counsel, Publisher McCray pleaded guilty to the charge, whereupon the judge ordered payment of $3,000 and suspended the year imprisonment and effectuation of three years' probation.

It appears that McCray violated the letter of the law and absented himself from the State and for that violation, he was ordered jailed. It ought to be said that at the outset McCray's story was based on statements from Tolbert's lawyer and from Deling Booth, an Associated Press Reporter, who also was indicted along with McCray. The Negro public has watched with keen interest, the developments in these two parallel charges. Up to this hour, Booth's succeeded in appealing his case from lower to higher courts. What the next step will be, no one is able to say. But of one thing we may be certain, the public will keep an eye on what disposition is made.

In the latter instance of McCray's jail order, some competent legal minds hazard the opinion that it was "very harsh'" and one in which the penalty is invoked once in every thousand cases. Be that as it may, it still is difficult to escape the conclusion that the law, in its determination to force obedience, lost sight of the human element and thus gives the impression that it strained at a gnat in reaching its decision to jail a man who is rendering such a distinguished and sorely needed leadership to his state. Such a man needs and richly deserves the loyal and generous support of all Negroes.

31 1951

Louisville Defender

EDWARD T. CLAYTON
To edit new magazine

Former sports editor of the Louisville Defender, Edward T. Clayton has been named managing editor of Jet, new pocket-size news and picture magazine for Negroes. The weekly magazine is published in Chicago. Clayton had been associate editor of Ebony, another magazine for Negroes, since leaving Louisville in 1948

THE YEAR AHEAD

BY MARGARET McCULLOCH

EDITOR'S NOTES: Our summarized report of twenty years of news highlights as observed by this publication since its founding on June 28, 1931 would not have its full meaning without the more important summary of the Negro hopes and reasonable expectations within the immediate future. The impact of the past score of years has given telling impetus to virtually all endeavors pointing toward a higher standard of citizenship for the Negro in Memphis and its vicinity.

Miss Margaret McCulloch, author, and educator, who has been keenly alert in the field of race relation, and a contributor to this publication, was requested by the editor to focus attention upon a field of view in which the Memphis World will have a major interest during the next twelve months. The writer has touched primarily upon those areas in which there are valid reasons for Negroes to expect solid gains to be made during The Year Ahead.

The Year Ahead

In its twenty years of life, The Memphis World has reported many advances in the lives of Negro Memphians. As it reviews these today it asks also: What lies ahead, not in the distant future, but in the next twelve months?

The world outlook is for the Negro hopeful and challenging. He can look forward to increasing acceptance as a world citizen, free to go to almost any part of the world and to find himself accepted as a man among men. This comes to him through the United Nations, our foreign policy "Point Four," world scientific and cultural associations, The World Council of Churches, and openings in the United States in all phases of our American life.

But the answer to the particular question: "What may we look forward to in Memphis," will be written not by this writer, but by the readers. True, there are external circumstances, forces, trends and these are to be reckoned with. But granted these the particular things ahead for us in Memphis depend primarily on how we meet these external factors aand what we do about them from day to day. Progress in our Memphis life is likely to be along the lines of these things about which we citizens, Negro and white, care enough to do something.

What are some of these things that are on the minds of our citizens and about which they may reasonably hope to achieve something in 1951 and 1952?

Homes

Reasonably certain: slum clearance, one new public housing project, many more private housing developments; continuing Memphis' nationally leading record in supplying good houses for all its citizens, white and Negro.

Uncertain, but hopeful: opening of new areas to Negro residents. Correcting the present overcrowding of over 40 per cent of our population into less than 20 per cent of the spacea; enforcement of building codes in our "little slums," those scattered groups of shacks and tenements that are now grave hazards of fire and disease.

Jobs

Little hope of progress in sight.

Probable; some return of Negroes to the crafts and trades, especially those concerned with construction for military purposes; some clerical appointments in federal work; a few new professional posts.

Uncertain, but hopeful; that Memphis employers and labor leaders will awaken to the economic and social waste involved in keeping 40 per cent of our labor force way below its production capacity, and in driving the best skilled and most ambitious workers out of the city by job exclusions and promotion ceiling, and that they will launch a drive for correction as effective as "Plant to Prosper" has been.

Health

Almost certain: continuance of the fine non-discriminatory work of our public health department with continuing reduction of Negro death and sickness rates approximately to the level of the white; increased employment of Negro graduate nurses in our public hospitals; some beds for Negroes in the new childrens' hospital, drive for a wing to be added to Collins Chapel Hospital; opening of educational meetings of Tennessee Medical Society to Negro physicians; admission of Negro student to University of Tennessee schools of Medicine, Dentistry, Nursing, and Pharmacy; mental hygiene education and program for both races begun.

Needed, hoped for: That our three church-supported hospitals, Baptist, Methodist, and Catholic will start caring for Negro patients as well as white, in line with the best secular practices, medical principles, Christian principles, and recent urgent appeals of Christian state and national bodies; that the city find some way to work out, within the medical center, the essential features of the McLean hospital plan.

Education

Certain: increase in teachers' salaries, white and Negro.

Practically certain: admission of Negro students to the graduate and professional schools of the University of Tennessee as in all similar cases tested.

Reasonable hopes: accreditation of at least our two oldest and largest Negro high schools as our white high schools are now accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Equalization of salaries and teaching load between white and Negro teachers as constitutionally required and as done by an order in other Tennessee cities; providing of a public nursery school for Negroes equal to that for whites.

Recreation

Reasonable hope: Some modification of the long standing gross discrimination in our public parks and playground and recreation system, and some evidence of a change of policy in this department particularly in immediate and concrete terms; landscaping, equipment and supervising of L. E. Brown Park, at present a mud flat with an open bayou; opening of Fairgrounds amusement section once a week for Negroes, and of the zoo one Sunday per month; provision of one adequate baseball diamond with bleachers, lights, fence and ticket windows; moving the golf course Lincoln Park where it is a hazard to Douglass Park; transfer of Bellevue Park from white to Negro; construction of one swimming pool in South Memphis for Negroes, a block of seats at the moat (Memphis Open Air Theatre)

Public Employment

Reasonably certain: additional Negro personnel in Tennessee Department of Employment Security and Municipal police force, and as polling officials in wards with large Negro population.

Reasonably hopeful: Negro firemen (as in Nashville and other southern cities), Negro clerks at sale of auto tags and drivers licenses and for permanent registration.

Electorate

Certain: the most effective Negro electorate yet, high per cent of eligible voters registered, active civic clubs, active Non-Partisan Citizens Committee.

Reasonably certain: New civic clubs and city-wide coordination, increased Negro participation in activities of Civic Research, League of Women Voters, and other non-partisan political activity, increased Negro participation in political party life.

Jury Duty

Reasonable expectation; increase in the practice of calling Negroes for jury duty and of acceptance of the responsibility by Negroes.

Public Policy Making

Some sort of Negro advisors or advisory bodies attached to our departments and other public policy-making bodies as long as the elected personnel of these remains white.

Social And Welfare Activities

Reasonably certain: some continued extension of services to Negroes, employment of Negro staff member, and Negro participation in advisory bodies-adoption by more agencies of the practice to provide for Negro participation in the boards of control.

Widespread hope: a more equitable distribution of Community Chest funds between the two races; some form of direct Negro participation in the policy-making bodies of Community Chest and Community Council.

Religion

Reasonably hopeful: strengthening of the Negro religious educational and community services now conducted by a few Negro churches with vision and courage, but on a shoe string; more church participation, Negro and white, in the Church and social work study groups, and in the new interdenominational ministers' alliance formed by Negroes but with a few of the white clergy also; increased white and Negro cooperation in operating daily vacation Bible schools, church sponsored day-care centers, and youth activities.

These things we may reasonably expect; but expectations cannot restrict the future. We have grounds to let our hopes exceed these "reasonable expectations." Who knows, for instance, but our Park Commission might suddenly wake up and adopt the long standing five policies of our department of health or our housing authority? Who knows, but the Christian churches might suddenly wake up to taking their secular citizenship? The very difference between one department and another, one social agency or one organization and another, one field of activity and another, reveals to us the challenging possibility of new movements springing up in line with the great world goal and trend of human brotherhood. A single leader with vision, determination, and friendly wisdom can transform a department, an agency, or a whole field of action. So 1951-52 is filled with great hopes and possibilities unlimited.

To the progress of the recent past both of our white dailies and the MEMPHIS WORLD have greatly contributed by moderation, by a constructive attitude, and by a continuing advocacy of justice and cooperative good will. The citizens of Memphis owe all there thanks for the years past and a word of encouragement and support in carrying the same spirit forward into the year ahead.

GRADING PERCY GREENE

Congressman John Bell Williams puts a quietus on Percy Greene, Jackson Negro editor, by offering conclusive proof that Greene accepted money from the Civil Rights Congress, notorious Communist organization, and that he has been messing around with other organizations of Communist tendency.

The Civil Rights Congress, it will be recalled, is the organization that has been financing the fight to save Willie McGee, Negro rapist, from the electric chair, and has made a joke of justice in Mississippi for more than five years in so doing.

Aubrey Grossman, New York lawyer for the Civil Rights Congress, when he came to Mississippi several months ago to stage another interference with justice, visited the office of Percy Greene. Just what service the latter rendered the Civil Rights Congress when he collected $410 for traveling expenses and $45 for telephone bills, as revealed by the written records of a Congressional investigating committee, is not known.

Despite the fact that Greene has been communing and consorting with Communists, he claims to belong to the Truman branch of the Democratic party in Mississippi.

It is a fact that last year Greene was invited and did attend the Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner staged by the Trumancrats in one of the swankiest hotels in Washington and sat cheek-by-jowl with the white folks.

So much for Percy Greene—for the present.

31 1951

National Negro Publishers Association

Negro Press Must Interpret Ideals Of Negro, Davis Says

CHICAGO, Ill.—"The Negro press must interpret both forcefully and intelligently the ideals and ambitions of the American Negro if present inequities in our democratic society are to be erased," declared Dowdal Davis, president of the National Negro Publishers Association in a recent address.

The publishers association head addressed 38 Negro newspaper editors and public relations railroad executives of the Mid-West Great Lakes area at a round table session in the Blackstone Hotel at Chicago held under the auspices of the Association of American Railroads. The Mid-West Great-Lakes meeting followed a similar discussion at Philadelphia last Fall, designed "to develop a mutual understanding of the functioning of the Negro national community and the operations of the railroad industry."

The General Manaegr of the Kansas City Call stated that the present failure to practice democracy by millions of Americans is a "major weakness" of the system. Problems of democracy will not work themselves out, he asserted, but require "courageous action" out of which will emerge "a re-definition of American democracy."

Col. Robert S. Henry, Vice-President in charge of Public Relations for the Association of American Railroads and host at the session, told the assembled newsmen of the vital role played by railroads as the "major instrument of transportation" in the country. The veteran rail spokesman traced the industry's development of standardized time schedules, uniform track and freight equipment as major moves toward the coordinated activity of the railroads.

Brief remarks were made at the session by Albert R. Beatty, assistant to Colonel Henry, and Harold Sims, public relations head for the Western Association of Railroads. The moderator was Joseph V. Baker, nationally known public relations counsellor. Railroads represented included the Illinois Central; St. Louis Southwestern; Erie Chicago and Northwestern; Pennsylvania; Missouri-Kansas-Texas Union Pacific; Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe; Baltimore and Ohio; Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific; Chicago and Eastern Illinois; and the Pullman Company.

Newspaper spokesmen in attendance included Llewelyn Coles, Editor, Ohio State News at Columbus, Ohio, Frank L. Stanley, publisher Louisville Defender; Geo. Thompson, Business Manager, Indianapolis Recorder; Willliam O. Walker, Editor, Cleveland Call and Post; Longworth Quinn, General Manager, Michigan Chronicle, Detroit, Michigan; Editor-in-chief Louis E. Martin, Executive Assistant Charles Browning, Executive Editor Lucius Harper, and National News Editor Enoch Waters, all of the Chicago Defender: Theodore Coleman, City Editor, Chicago-Pittsburgh Courier; and Publisher John H. Johnson, Executive Editor Ben Burns, and Editorial Assistants Herbert Nipson, Edward Clayton, Dan Burley, Alfred Duckett, Milton Smith of Ebony Magazine; and Howard B Woods, City Editor, St. Louis Argus.

Louis Martin Elected Head Of Publishers

NEW YORK (INS)—Louis E. Martin, publisher of the Michigan Chronicle in Detroit, was elected president Saturday of the National Newspaper Publishers Association at the organization's Twelfth Annual Convention in New York.

Martin succeeds Dowdal H Davis, general manager of the Kansas City (Mo.) Call, as president of the organization, formerly known as the Negro Newspaper Publishers association.

Mr. Martin

The convention concluded with a banquet at which two of the organization's "Russwurm" awards for outstanding service were presented to Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the NAACP, and J. E. Thomas, director of industrial relations for the National Urban League.

Reed Harris, deputy general manager of the international information and education exchange program of the State Department, presented a program entitled "Campaign of Truth Versus the Big Lie."

International News Service Reporter James L. Kilgallen predicted that if an individual is chosen to mediate the Korean dispute, That person will be Dr. Ralph Bunche.

Kilgallen spoke before the publishers and paid tribute to Dr. Bunche, who won the Nobel Peace prize for mediating the Palestine dispute.

The publishers representing 26 newspapers, in a resolution called on Army Secretary Frank Pace Jr. to speed the abolition of segregation in the Army.

In another resolution, the association called on the government to utilize the services of Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, U. N. official, in the Korean conflict "if and when mediation becomes possible."

Publishers To Sponsor Survey

Negro Press Makes Gains In National Advertising Field

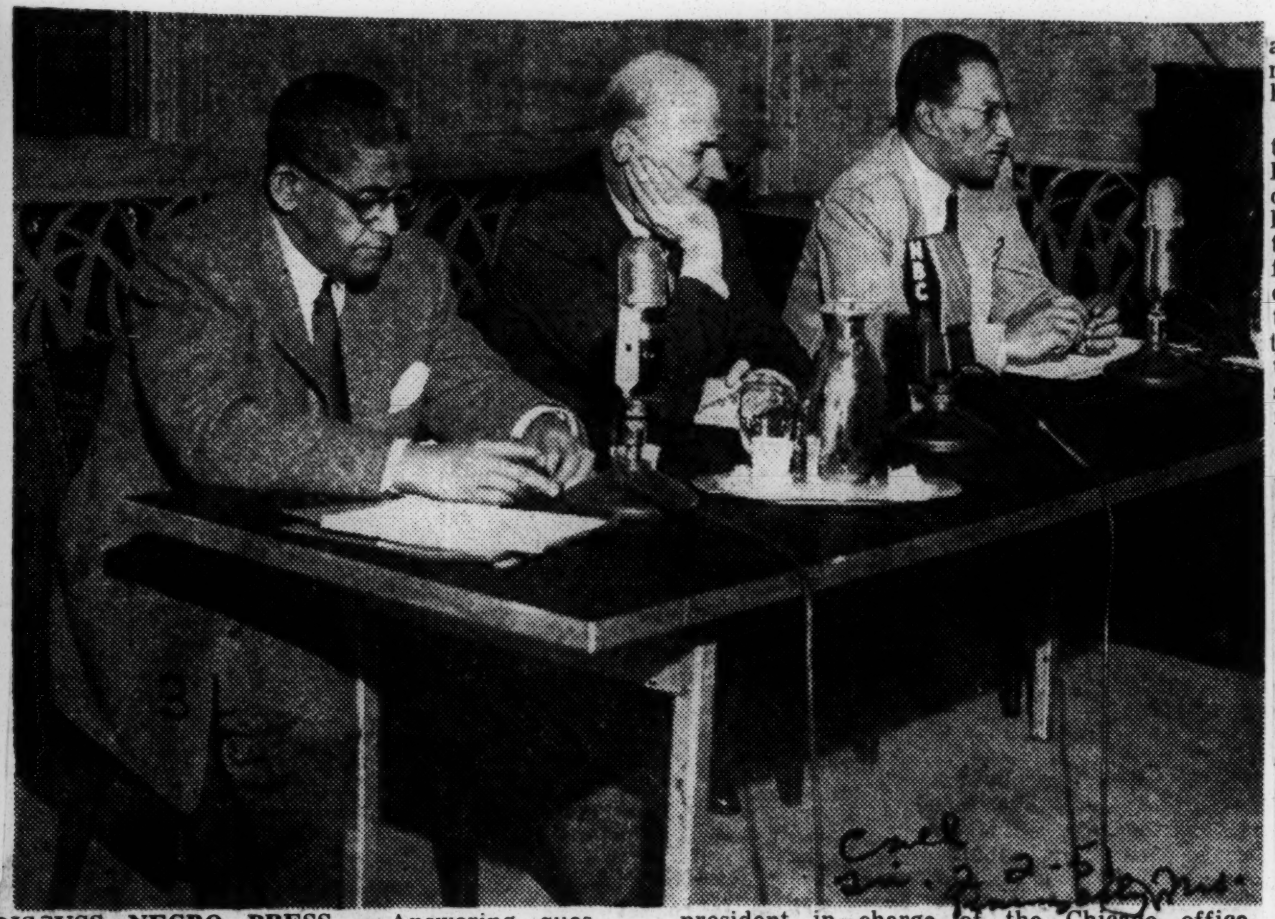
CHICAGO, Ill. — A nationwide survey to determine the buying habits of Negroes who have an annual income of 14 billion dollars has been initiated by the National Newspaper Publishers Association, it was announced here Monday.

The announcement followed a week-end meeting of the NNPA Board of Directors at Chicago's Sherman Hotel. The market study will be directed by Dowdal Davis, general manager of the Kansas City Call.

Date 11-10-51

NNPA DIRECTORS ALSO voted to hold the annual mid-Winter workshop in Detroit on January 18-19. Louis Martin, NNPA president, stated that reports from directors indicate that great progress is being made by the Negro Press in attracting blue chip national advertising and new readers.

Technical reports on aids to mechanical efficiency and lower production costs were made by Carl Murphy of the Baltimore Afro-American, John Sengstacke of the Chicago Defender, C. C. DeJoie of the Louisiana Weekly, Mrs. Robert L. Vann and P. L. Prattis of the Pittsburgh Courier, Carter Wesley of the Houston Informer, Frank Mitchell of the St. Louis Argus and N. A. Sweets of the St. Louis American.



DISCUSS NEGRO PRESS.— Answering questions of editors and publishers of Negro newspapers during an NBC-RCA sponsored seminar are (left to right) Willard Townsend, international president of the United Transport Workers, CIO, and member of the CIO Executive Committee; Harry Kopf, NBC vice president in charge of the Chicago office, and Dowdal Davis, president of the Negro Newspapers Publishers Association and general manager of the Kansas City Call. The group met in NBC Chicago studios last week to talk about NBC-RCA relations with the Negro press.

NBC Vice-Presidents Meet With Negro Press

By RICHARD DURHAM

CHICAGO.—(ANP)— The National Broadcasting company's race relations road show rolled out of Chicago towards California for a West coast showing early in February after a galaxy of that network's vice presidents met with some 42 members of the Negro press and other influential leaders in what was described as "RCA and the Negro National Community."

In a brief discussion on NBC hiring policy the radio officials stated that they were interested in "getting to know more about the Negro community."

They hedged, however, when questioned on specific points of hiring more Negro employees throughout their vast company.

A Negro scene designer, Perry Watkins, has been hired in its television division, NBC reported, but held out no prospects of hiring Negro announcers, writers, directors or vice presidents.

The network's meeting with Negro leaders was the second such affair; the first having been held in New York on Oct. 23 under the direction of the Radio Corporation of America, of which NBC is one of its subsidiaries.

It was prompted by the NAACP and the Committee for the Negro in the Arts' startling surveys on discrimination against Negroes in radio which had revealed that NBC was almost a lily-white network.

It was arranged by Joseph Baker, now acting as NBC's public relations adviser on the Negro question.

It opened in studios at WMAQ with Willard Townsend of the CIO and Dowdal Davis, general manager of the Kansas City Call, both picked by Baker as spokesmen for Negro leaders, speaking on the rise of Negro business in America and the significance of the Negro press.

Davis bluntly told the gathering that explosive race prejudice in America was of far more danger than any possible atomic attack from abroad.

"The avid and determined search of the darker people all over the world for freedom is very much like what Negroes in the United States are searching for," he said.

He called for action against job discrimination and stated that weasel words aren't sufficient any longer to relieve our democracy of its crushing burden of hypocracy and deceit."

NBC countered with an off-the-point discussion by Sydney Eiges, vice president in charge of press, concerning its desire to have friendly and cordial relations with the Negro press and from William Brooks, vice president in charge of public relations, concerning NBC difficulties in eliminating race stereotypes from scripts and songs and some casual mention of their hiring policy.

Brooks admitted that NBC's hiring history had not heretofore been one which invited Negro employees into the lucrative radio field but stated that in New York—which has a state FEPC law—they now list their job vacancies with the Urban league and other Negro agencies.

The Negro leaders invited to the affair were given only five minutes with which to question NBC concerning its hiring policies.

Oscar Brown Sr., former head of the Chicago Negro Chamber of Commerce, sharply questioned the NBC officials as to why their Chicago office still persists in maintaining a lily-white staff despite the presence of large numbers of trained Negro radio writers, announcers and producers in this area.

NBC gave no direct answer but stated it was in need of "technicians" for television and declared it only hired announcers with "three years of commercial experience."

Sidney Williams, head of the Chicago Urban league, presented NBC officials with a full list of qualified Negro personnel in Chicago.

Adjourning to the Blackstone hotel for dinner, the NBC officials were presented with a special award of merit by John H. Johnson, publisher of Ebony Magazine.

Speakers at the dinner included James M. Toney, director of public relations for RCA; William O. Walker, editor of the Cleveland Call and Post, and Admiral Walter A. Buck, vice president in charge of the RCA division.

Among the Negro leaders attending the conference were Atty Earl B. Dickerson legal chief of Supreme Liberty Life Insurance company, Third Ward Alderman Archibald Carey Jr., O. O. Morris of the YMCA, John Sengstacke, publisher of the Chicago Defender together with his editors Louis Martin, Enoc P. Waters, and his assistant Charles P. Browning, Pauline McKissik of the National Council of Negro Women; Ben Burns and Erabelle Thompson of Ebony Magazine and George Thompson of the Indianapolis Recorder.

Negro Press Session Here

Thirty members of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association from throughout the country are in Atlanta to attend a two-day "Mid-Winter Workshop."

Wright Bryan, editor of The Atlanta Journal, addressed the group Friday afternoon. He said there are changes in news interest and that the press "must tie up" local, national and international happenings and events with the "daily lives of the people."

Walter White, Executive Secretary of NAACP, spoke briefly at a banquet Friday night. The Workshop will close following an 8 p. m. banquet Saturday at the Butler Street YMCA at which Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., of Morris Brown College will be speaker.

KENDRIX KOMMENTS

By MOSS H. KENDRIX

The views expressed here are those of the writer and do not necessarily represent the views of The St. Louis Argus.

You Need The Negro Press

ATLANTA, Georgia—After almost a decade and a half of fellowship of the Negro press, I am now more convinced than ever before of our great need for this instrumentality of forthright and courageous fight for right.

As I write these lines, the Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association, here at the Butler Street YMCA for its mid-winter workshop, is downstairs in executive session toying with methods thru which it can increase its service to you and me and the nation.

During the two-day period now ending, publisher leaders from over the nation have given serious consideration to the many problems which face them in their service to you and to a nation, now in the midst of all-out security planning, and a world in all-out turmoil.

These publisher-leaders have listened to governmental experts from our nation's capital, brief them on the various programs that our government has under formation for security and defense and warfare, if that be necessary.

At the same time, they have taken serious stock of the problems which face their industry in the near future. These problems are grave, indeed. Beginning today, it will be more difficult for them to operate as publishers, than it was yesterday. Such is the extent of the gravity.

With today, even yesterday and the day before, they have problems of obtaining adequate news print---paper on which to print their issues---manpower, if not now, will be a factor in an early tomorrow. And as we move future-forward, these and other problems of the trade will become more pressing.

Your and my need for this segment of the American press emphasizes the fact that its needs and problems are also ours. Since we are common stockholders in this national institution, we are interested in the dividends that its existence pays issue by issue to the American way of life.

You may not be aware of the fact that the Negro press---unlike the rest of the American press---operates greatly upon its sales rather than upon its advertising revenue as is the rule other than the exception with the bulk of our national press. Although changing in trend, many of the larger advertisers do not yet buy in Negro newspapers.

The nickels, dimes and fifteen cents, which you pay for the Negro newspaper, increases your stock in this organ for the promotion of full democracy. The lines of copy that our papers carry in their drive for democracy make even greater the common-stock interest which you have to them and they to you.

I know that you would join me in making this press so strong, that the foes of democracy, the proponents of bigotry, would dare not shadow its path. We, who need the Negro press as a vigorous force, must give it the might to continue its fight for right.

I believe that you would want to do something tangible to assure the security, the growth and the unafraid expression of the opinion which the Negro press fosters. Further, my belief is strong that you would accept my challenge for tangible action in this important concern.

In support of the cause which it has, the Negro press needs a greater audience upon which to reflect its mirror of interpretations, so reflected as by no other agent of the American press. If the democracy which it champions is to be known, it must have readers in all areas of our national life.

Therefore, I offer you my challenge. I challenge you with this issue of the Negro press---buy two copies and give one to someone who does not know the cause for which the Negro press stands. Give it by hand or by mail to the white person for whom you work or to the governor of your state.

Further goes my challenge to you. You are likely a member of some club or some type of community organization---Elks, or what have you. What is that group's project for the year? If it already has one, and it must, still you can offer another---buy two and pass one along.

Get your organization to sponsor a project that will get a Negro newspaper into the hands of the members of the city council, the school board, the legislature and others. Then you would have made a contribution to an institution that needs you as you need it---the Negro press.

NNPA Directors Plan Newsprint Economies

CHICAGO—Directors of the National Newspaper Publishers' Association met here at the Hotel Sherman, Thursday through Saturday, to plan the January meeting of the association.

They listened to reports on how to effect publication economies by reducing width of newsprint rolls from 66 to 62 inches, and by use of electrotype machines (teletypesetters), and by electronic engraving machines to save zinc which is now a scarce metal. Electric and Fairchild machines use plastic plates.

Restrictions in 195

Newsprint supplies are easy to secure now, the publishers learned, but will tighten up considerably after the first of the year.

The publishers also were shown how to replace cooking schools with home service institutes able to attract 100,000 persons in four days. These institutes combine cooking schools with homemaking and furniture displays, fashion and auto shows, and thus becomg a virtual county fair.

Directors also turned their attion to classified advertising, suggesting that each member paper begin with a lost and found service, then build up situations wanted by canvassing large employers of labor. One newspaper reported 1900 such classified ads in a single issue.

All Prices Up

Information was also given showing how real estate dealers can speed up sales by printing photos of desirable houses for sale.

All papers represented at the meeting declared that high costs have compelled them to increase per copy price to 15 cents and advertising rates two to seven cents a line.

Facts were given showing important instances in which weekly papers are doing a job for advertisers which is not being done by slick magazine, radio, television and the dailies.

Regained Losses

Other reports indicated that papers belonging to the association had retrieved circulation losses in the last two years.

Attending the sessions were: Louis Martin, Detroit Chronicle, president of the association; Carl Murphy, AFRO-AMERICAN, vice president; Mrs. Robert L. Vann, Pittsburg Courier, treasurer; John Sengstacke, Chicago Defender; Carter Wesley, Houston Informer; Dowdal Davis, Kansas City Call; C. C. DeJoie, Louisiana Weekly; N. A. Sweets, St. Louis American, and J. E. Mitchell, St Louis Argus

Negro Newspaper Publishers Plan 12th Annual Convention

Daily Worker June. 6-5-51

The Negro Newspaper Publishers Association will hold its 12th. Annual Convention June 14, 15, 16 in New York City. Sessions will be held at the McAlpin Hotel, 34th. and Broadway and at the Belmont Plaza Hotel, 49th and Lexington. The official convention headquarters will be at the McAlpin Hotel.

The 3-day meeting will start with a luncheon-seminar at noon on June 14 in the Moderne Suite of the Belmont-Plaza. The event will see the nation's Negro publishers as host to businessmen from the greater New York area. Also, on June 14, the RCA-Victor Corp. will be host to delegates to the convention at dinner at the Belmont-Plaza. Speakers on this occasion will be Walter A. Buck, Vice-president and general manager of the RCA-Victor Division; and Dowdal H. Davis, general manager of the Kansas City Call and president of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association.

Business sessions will begin on Friday, June 15, with meetings in Room "F" of the McAlpin and will continue through Saturday, June 16. The convention banquet will be held in the ballroom of the McAlpin at 8:00 P. M., Saturday, June 16. A feature of the banquet will be a United States State Dept. display, "Demonstration of Soviet Propaganda vs. The Campaign of Truth."

Among courtesies to be extended to the delegates are parties by the NAACP and the Urban League Guild. The NAACP affair will be Friday, June 15 at 5:00 P. M. and the Urban League Guild party on Sunday, June 17 at 4:00 P. M. at the Warwick Hotel, 65 West 54th Street.

Approximately eighty percent of the total circulation of the Negro press of the nation is represented by the members of the N. N. P. A. with every section of the country included in its membership.

President of the Publishers Association is Dowdal H. Davis, Kansas City Call. The Vice-President is Carl Murphy of the Afro-American Newspapers. Secretary is William O. Walker, Cleveland Call Post with Mrs. Robert L. Vann of the Pittsburgh Courier as treasurer.

HEADS PUBLISHERS REGISTRATION — Dowdal Davis, president of the NNPA is shown registering while fellow members look on at the Butler Street YMCA Friday prior to the morning session. Miss Yvonne Southall, of The Atlanta Daily World, is registering the delegates.

Publishers Conclude First Day Workshop Meeting Here

Daily World Dat. 1-28-51

BY WILLIAM GORDON, SR.
(World Managing Editor)

Officials and representatives of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association went into the first session of their two day Mid-Winter Workshop Friday at the Butler St. YMCA, beginning membership registration at 9:30 A. M., and ending with a Dinner Meeting at Frazier's Cafe Society on Hunter Street, at 8 P. M.

The early morning meeting of the Workshop was concerned with committee reports, the discussion of award presentations and organization activities affecting the national group.

Following the morning meeting at the YMCA delegates and representatives were entertained with a banquet at Atlanta University with President Rufus Clements acting as host.

Wright Bryan, editor of the Atlanta Journal, was the principal speaker for the afternoon.

Mr. Bryan made a broad analysis of the press in general as it affects the lives of individuals everywhere.

He declared that there were changes in news interest and that the press "must tie up local, national and international happenings and events with the daily lives of the reader." To Mr. Bryan, the reporter is "the most important factor in news gathering."

The Journal Editor was introduced by C. A. Scott, editor and General Manager of the Atlanta Daily World, who praised the editor and the Journal for their work in the interest of race relations while adopting a program designed to promote general community betterment.

A question and answer period followed Mr. Bryan's speech.

The advertising group of the National Negro Publishers Association along with delegates and publishers heard Mr. Hurt discuss the effective means of securing additional advertising for newspapers, both on a local and national basis. Mr. Hurt made a thorough analysis of the effective methods presently used by newspapers and magazines interested in increasing general advertising lineage.

George Weaver, National Securities Resources Board gave a brief discussion on defense activities as they affect Negroes in the national emergency. Mr. Weaver also made certain observations in regard to the shortage of newsprint and what Negro publishers may expect in reference to newsprint allotments.

Mr. Weaver suggested that the Negro Press resume its check and challenge position in the present defense planning in the manner that it did during World War 1 and World War II. He praised the Negro press as a "powerful influence" in America today, working for the rights of the Negro people.

The final speech of the afternoon came from Walter White, Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mr. White and the Publishers discussed methods by which the N. A. A. C. P. and the NNPA could improve their cooperation in the work of winning full citizenship acceptance for the Negro people. Mr. White also discussed the growing need for NAACP funds which have become depleted through excessive work in the interest of promoting the organization program.

Events Saturday will go as follows A joint meeting is to be held at 10 A. M., at which time there will be a discussion of "Budgeting As A Technique For Profits," under the direction of the Norfolk Journal and Guide.

Two business sessions are to be held at 11 A. M., One of them has to do with the committee on awards, Regional Directors, and the Membership Committee. The other will deal with advertising, in a speech by Retail Advertising Manager of the Atlanta Journal Cunningham.

The Atlanta Negro Business League will serve as host at a luncheon for the visitors at 1:30 P. M.. There will be a broadcast from station WERD at 2 P. M.

Two other business sessions will be held at 2:30 P. M. James C. Evans, Civilian Aide, Secretary of Defense will speak at one of them. The other will be a meeting of the Editorial Society, the Advertising Society, and the Circulation Society.

At four there will be a joint session of Editorial, Advertising and Circulation Societies. Another joint meeting will be held at 5 P. M. At this time patrons will hear reports from the Board of Directors, Editorial Society, Advertising Society, and Circulation Society.

A banquet will be held at the Butler Street YMCA at 8 P. M. The featured speaker will be Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., of Morris Brown College. Also speaking will be Nelson C. Jackson, Southern Field Representative of the National Urban League.

A tour of Atlanta colleges and other points of interest has been planned for Sunday.

At 6:30 P. M. the publishers will be entertained by the Atlanta Life Insurance Co. Delegates and representatives of the NNPA will assemble in the recreation room of the company's main office at 148 Auburn Avenue.

Newspaper Publishers To Seek Permanent Anti-Bias Job Laws

NNPA PREXY NAMED TO CONFER WITH TRUMAN

BY EMORY O. JACKSON
Scott News Syndicate Staff Correspondent

Action urging the President to set up an emergency Fair Employment Practice Commission (FEPC) and also to continue to work for permanent anti-bias job legislation highlighted the final session of the two-day Mid-Winter Workshop of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association Saturday at the Butler Street YMCA.

The publishers in other decisions set a board meeting for March 15-17 in Washington at which time conferences will be sought with Charles Wilson, director of the Office of Defense Mobilization; James C. Evans, civilian aide to the Secretary of Defense; Clayton Fritchie, director of public relations for Civil Defense; Millard Caldwell, director of Civilian Defense and other high-level Washington officials. The delegates named Dodwal Davis, NNPA president, as the association's representative on the committee of leaders to confer with President Harry S. Truman.

New York City was selected for the 1951 site of the annual convention to be held June 12-16. Annual Negro Newspaper Week was designated for March 11-17 with the theme being, "Negro Press Crusades for Freedom."

Reports by three regional directors, Louis E. Martin, Mid-West; Emory O. Jackson, Southeast and Lewis O. Swingler, Southwest, indicated a growth of membership. William J. Robinson of The Knoxville (Tenn.) Monitor was added to the NNPA membership.

Bishop R. R. Wright of the AME Church and chancellor of Morris Brown College and Nelson Jackson, Southern regional director of the National Urban League made timely addresses at the association's official banquet held last night at the Butler Street YMCA.

Visiting publishers were scheduled to go on a sightseeing today as the climax feature of the assorted entertainment provided them while they were in the city.

William L. Cunningham, retail advertising manager of the Atlanta Journal and the Atlanta Constitution, in leading a panel discussion on advertising, Saturday morning said that there is "no way in the world you can reach the family as cheaply per person as by newspaper advertising." He added that the main concern of the newspaper must be to get its proper share of the retailer's advertising dollar which is divided among radio, billboards, direct mail and television. He suggested that the newspaper was a cheap and effective medium for reaching the consumer market."

PRESS BEST AD MEDIUM

"No one has ever been able to devise a medium better than the newspaper for advertising," Mr. Cunningham said. The advertising expert and the NNPA delegates had an interesting opening of the discussion by Mr. Cunningham.

"See that your carrier boys and distributors make money," was one of the several ideas given by Arthur Daniels, circulation manager of the Atlanta Journal and the Atlanta Constitution, in leading a panel discussion on "Building and Keeping Circulation." He suggested that "half of the men carriers of our papers make their living from selling papers." He added that the Journal and Constitution had begun to "place college boys on routes" and that the field of paper distribution was so enticing that the papers had "a waiting list" of prospective carriers.

"Services," Mr. Daniels said, "is the most important thing you have to sell in building circulation." He detailed the activities and entertainment which the Journal and Constitution provide for their carriers. "We strive to provide activities for our carriers which will make them better citizens," he said.

AIKEN SPEAKS

Speaking at the luncheon session at which the Atlanta Business League was host in the Butler Street YMCA dining room, W. H. (Chief) Aiken, local building contractor told the publishers that "The Negro group needs to put on an offense and out score the competitors." He used the colorful jargon of football coaches as he asserted, "We have got to find ways and means to do a superior job in all lines of human endeavor." He said that public opinion should go into action to see that the land grant colleges "give equal training or be closed up." He told the newspapermen that one finishing an inferior school could not be expected to compete successfully with one coming out of a superior school. He suggested that the publishers get behind a program or trade and guidance training for the group's youth.

James L. Wolfe, ABL president, in addition to introducing Mr. Aiken, chairman of the executive committee, presented J. R. Henderson, secretary; James Hill, executive secretary; Editor C. A. Scott, sectional vice president and Mrs. Ruby Blackburn, sectional vice president.

He also introduced Mrs. Freddye Scarborough Henderson, president of the National Association of Fashion and Accessory Designers, Inc., who explained the purpose and potential of the organization.

P. L. Prattis, executive editor of The Pittsburgh Courier, responded to the speech made by Mr. Aiken. Welcoming the group and introducing Mr. Wolfe was Editor Scott. Remarks also came from NNPA President Davis.

"Building A Classified Advertising Section," was discussed by John Sengstacke, publisher of the Chicago Defender.

By Moss Kendrix

KENDRIX KOMMENTS

YOU NEED THE NEGRO PRESS

ATLANTA, Ga—After almost a decade and a half of fellowship of the Negro press, I am now more convinced than ever before of our great need for this instrumentality of forthright and courageous fight for right.

As I write these lines, the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, here at the Butler Street YMCA for its mid-winter workshop, is downstairs in executive session toying with methods thru which it can increase its service to you and me and the nation.

During the two-day period now ending, publisher leaders from over the nation have given serious consideration to the many problems which face them in their service to you and to a nation, now in the midst of all-out security planning, and a world in all-out turmoil.

These publisher leaders have listened to governmental experts from our nation's capital brief them on the various programs that our government has under formation for security and defense and warfare, if that be necessary.

At the same time, they have taken serious stock of problems which face their industry in the near future. These problems are grave, indeed. Beginning today, it will be more difficult for them to operate as publishers than it was yesterday. Such is the extent of the gravity.

Beginning today, even yesterday and the day before, they have the problem of obtaining adequate news printpaper on which to print their issues--manpower, if not now, will be a factor in an early tomorrow. And as we move future forward, these and other problems of the trade will become more pressiing.

Your and my need for this segment of the American press emphasizes the fact that its needs and problems are also ours. Since we are common stockholders in this national institution, we are interested in the dividends that its existence pays issue by isue to the American way of life.

You may not be aware of the fact that the Negro press, unlike the rest of the American press, operates greatly upon its sales rather than upon its advertising revenue as is the rule other than the exception with the bulk of our national press. Altho changing in trend, many of the larger advertisers do no yet buy in Negro newspapers.

The nickels, dimes and fifteen cents, which you pay for the Negro newspaper, increase your stock in this organ for the promotion of full democracy. The lines of copy that our papers carry in their drive for democracy make even greater the common - stock interest which you have to them and they to you.

I know that you would join with me in making this press so strong that the foes of democracy, the proponents of bigotry, would dare not shadow its path. We who need the Negro press as a vigorous force must give it the might to continue its fight for right.

I believe that you would want to do omething tangible to assure the security, the growth and the unafraid expression of opinion, which the Negro press fosters. Further, my belief is strong that you would accept my challenge for tangible action in this important concern.

In the support of the cause which it has, the Negro press needs a greater audience upon which to reflect its mirror of interpretations, so reflected as by no other agent of the American press. If the democracy which it champions is to be known, it must have readers in all areas of our national life.

Therefore, I offer you a challenge. I challenge you with this issue of the Negro press--buy two copies and give one to someone who does not know the cause for which the Negro press stands. Give it by hand or mail to the white person for whom you work or to the governor of your state.

Further goes my challenge to you. You are likely a member of some club or some type of community organization-- Elks, what have you. What is that group's project for the year? If it already has one, and it must, still you can offer another--buy two and pass one along.

Get your organization to sponsor a project that will get a Negro newspaper into the hands of the members of the city council, the school board, the legislature and others. Then you would have made acontribution to as institution that needs you as you need it--the Negro press.

Truman Says Negro Press Important In Checking And Discouraging War

KEY WEST, Fla. — President Truman praised Negro journalism last week in a special statement issued from the Naval Station here to the Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association.

With Negro newspapers across the nation pointing up their 124-year-old Crusade for Freedom during Negro Press Week, Sunday, March 11 through Saturday, March 17, President Truman said:

"The Negro Press must play a vitally important part, as it has in the past, in informing our people of the job that must be done by all of us to check and discourage aggression. I am sure we shall be successful in meeting this new challenge and that we shall continue to improve the welfare and civil rights of all of our peoples.

"A fully informed people will make the right decisions. The Negro Press, celebrating this, the observance of Negro Newspaper Week, can be proud of its fine achievement in journalism."

Just prior to press week board members of the Negro Publishers' Association gathered in Washington for talks with top government officials, and on opening day, Saturday, March 10, a broadcast aired over the National Broadcasting Company Network, officially ushered in Negro Press Week.

March 10 to March 17 will be highlighted by local exhibits, displays, programs, and tours of newspaper offices.

Minister Ejected From Seat On Train-To File Suit

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—(SNS)—Special to the Arkansas World—The Rev. M. A. Curry, pastor of the First Baptist church, Idabel, Oklahoma, while traveling as a first class Interstate passenger on the Kansas City Southern train No. 9, on Tuesday, Feb. 27, was ejected from his seat and forced into the jim crow section of the train by policemen of Stillwell, Oklahoma.

Rev. Curry states that he purchased a ticket in Davenport, La., to Dequeen, Ark. He rode the Rock Island to Kansas City, arriving at 7:05 a. m. After a bit more than two hours wait, he boarded the Kansas City Southern train at 9:30 a. m., which left the station there at 9:45. He states further that he claimed a seat about mid-way the first coach and rode without incident until he reached the Arkansas line. At the entrance of the Arkansas boundary line the porter came in to ask Rev.Curry to move in to the jim crow section, and after being told the passenger was very comfortable where he was, the porter stated that he had orders from the conductor to move me into the jim crow section. Rev. Curry informed the "Scary" porter to tell the conductor that this passenter was all right in the seat he had claimed.

In a few minutes the porter was in conference with the conductor and soon there was a curtain strung up behind Rev. Curry. This was left there for about 15 minutes after which the conductor came in and proceeded to take it down. He then asked Rev. Curry to move into the jim crow section. Rev. Curry refused and told him that he claimed the right to remain in his seat as an interstate passenger. The conductor began to rant to inform the reverend that at the next station the "law enforcement agency" would be on hand to remove me from the train.

When the train pulled into Stillwell, three hungry policemen rushed in and demanded that Rev. Curry either get into the jim crow section, or go to jail. When asked if they knew anything about the rights of an interstate passenger guaranteed by the decree of the Supreme Court of the U. S. the men said, "We don't know about that, and we don't care about that, we are here to enforce the law of Oklahoma. Take your choice, get into the section there for you, or go to jail" When asked if he would testify in a suit against the railroad he said that is your business about suing them. At this point the conductor spoke up to say, "Don't get any funny ideas in your head, I am not putting you off this train, it's the Oklahoma law."

Rev. Curry went into the jimcrow section as ordered but told the conductor that he would see him in court. The conductor came in later to try to explain that he didn't put the passenger off and to lay the blame on the "law enforcement agency," but Rev. Curry had him to know that the Stillwell police did not know that such a one as M. A. Curry even existed, and there was no way of their knowing that he was aboard the train until they had been called by the conductor who told him that he was going to call into the next stop and have them take him from the train.

Rev. Curry states that he has contacted Attorney Amos T. Hall to make investigation and file suit against the Kansas City Southern Railroad Co., for damages done him when he experienced the humiliation, embarrassment, and inconvenience of being ejected from his seat.

RUSSWURM AWARD WINNERS.—Shown here are some of the distinguished personages who will be given Russwurm awards for service in the field of civil rights by the Negro Newspaper Publishers association as a part of the Negro Newspaper Week celebration this week.

(Left to right) Thurgood Marshall, NAACP counsel; (upper center) Julius Thomas, National Urban League; Senator Hubert Humphrey, Dem. Minnesota; Senator Earl C. Clements, ex-governor of Kentucky; (lower center) Governor Frank J. Lausche, Ohio; Mrs. Edith Sampson Clayton, alternate delegate to the United Nations; Horace Heidt, orchestra leader; and Dwight Young, president American Society of Newspaper Editors.

Detroit, Mich. Courier Oct. 3-17-51

RUSSWURM AWARD WINNERS—Above are some of the distinguished personages who will be given Russwurm Awards for service in the field of civil rights by the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association as a part of the Newspaper Celebration this week.

(Left to right) Thurgood Marshall, NAACP counsel; (upper center) Julius Thomas, National Urban League; Senator Hubert Humphrey Dem. Minn.; Senator Earl C. Clements Ex Governor of Kentucky; (lower center) Governor Frank J. Lausche, Ohio: Mrs. Edith Sampson Clayton, Delegate to the United Nations; Horace Heidt, orchestra leader; and Dwight Young, president American Society of Newspaper Editors.

31

124th Anniversary of the Negro Press

This week marks the 124th anniversary of the Negro press and we know of no better time to discuss justification for existence than in the week when all of the black press commemorates that distant day back in 1827, when John B. Russwurm and Samuel Cornish launched the Negro's first journalistic effort in New York City.

Then, as now, there were the Westbrook Peglars who questioned the Americanism of a Negro journalist, and it should be kept in mind that Russwurm and his associate launched their journalistic efforts "Freedom's Journal" in a day when free Negroes needed defense, black women's virtue was questioned and when the church joined with the secular world in the justification of slavery. In Russworm's day a free Negro was considered an actual menace to the slave system, and propaganda was extant that freedom bred criminality among black men and was wholly undesirable.

Because of the terrific struggle in which free Negroes found themselves, Freedom's Journal did not last but a year, despite the fact that both of these early day black publishers were college bred men, and Cornish, a polished platform speaker, sought to add strength to the effort in the public forum. Freedom's Journal savagely attacked slavery, but the publication's readers was extremely limited among the illiterate, penniless salves, and it had to depend for its existence upon liberal minded whites who from the first saw the danger for the new nation nestling in human bondage.

The next important effort made by Negroes in the field of journalism came in 1848, when Frederick Douglass, whose imperishable fame as an abolitionist will never die, launched "The North Star" at Rochester, N. York. Douglass, born a slave, escaped, as did the father of this writer, by the Underground Railroad, and later developed into one of the mightest platform orators of his time. After Lincoln's freedom, Douglass served in many important offices in the District of Columbia. It was Douglass who from the platform during the reconstruction period uncompromisingly stressed the realistic issues of freedom. He pricked the conscience of the nation and caused the enactment of the 13th, 13th, and 15th amendment to the constitution of the United States, constitutionalizing the Emancipation Proclamation and planting the safeguards of constitutional citizenship around the newly won freedom of the slave.

Few Negro children attending school know much about Frederick Douglass, when in fact, no day should pass in the class rooms of America without some attention being paid to his ideals and perspective about life. In a war-torn world it would be well for President Truman and other world rulers to ponder upon a trite expression of this black sage of the Negro press:

> "Men have in their own hands the peaceful means by which they may put all of the moral, political and economic enemies to flight, if they will but valliantly, courageously and intelligently use them."

Douglass was a one man NAACP in the reconstruction period as he fought for the things that ought to be, and through all of that terrible struggle he felt that humanity's problems could be resolved through peaceful means. Every public school library should possess a volumn of the "Life and Times of Frederick Douglas."

Perhaps a clear picture of what the Negro press stand' for can be secured by examination of the mast head of each publication. Douglass named his publication "The North Star" in fitting recognition of the long nights of yearning when he, along with thousands of other slaves, looked northward towards Canada and a seeming fantastic freedom floating out yonder in the Northern heavens. Just a few more if given the same connotation, will give our readers a slant at the mind and daily though of the average black member of America's Forth Estate. They follow: Wichita Protest, Chicago Defender, Oklahoma Eagle, Indianapolis Freeman, Washington Sentinel, Boston Guardian.

Despite the declared and obvious purpose of the Negro press there is always and ever attempt to slander and misrepresent. We recall at the incipiency of the 2nd World war this writer was in the office of a certain white newspaper in the state, when out of a clear sky the editor of that publication bounced this astonishing question on our head:

> "Don't you think Negro publications do more harm than good?"

Instantly we answered "No", and we followed with this statement:

> "Negro newspapers have no justification for existence other than that they print that portion of the news white publications refuse to present to their readers."

Our contemporary flushed and looking us squarely in the face said:

> "Thats a very challenging statement and I doubt seriously your ability to support this false contention you have made."

We never quivered because we knew we had the best of that argument, so we told him we could prove our charge and we would prove it by his own newspaper.

> "Go bring your afternoon edition to this desk and I'll prove my point," I said to the embattled publisher. "I'll prove it this way. If you bring your newspaper to this desk I'll show you pictures of white boys on ships, flying in air planes, and marching in battle formation. Every picture and story in your afternoon publication is going to expose to the readers of your publication the patriotism, love and devotion young men of your ethnic stock have for the country in which they live.
>
> But in the pages of your afternoon publication you are entirely obvious to the fact that almost a million sons of black mothers are fighting in the American armed forces, doing identi cally the same things as sons of white mothers. The Negro press feels it is helpful and inspirational to the Negro to have the story of his valor, bravery and patriotism told, so when you do not publish these facts the Negro press finds justification in doing so."

Needless to say that white editor did not go and get his evening edition, but we purchased it later to determine in our own judgement whether we had our feet squarely on the ground in our contention respecting that particular edition. Needless to say that particular issue was unusually condemning. We know occasionally incidents of unusual important, such as the exploits of Dorie Miller, get into the white press, but there would be no way for the American citizens to know of the responsibility and achievement of the Negro in many fields but for the Negro press.

It is the Negro press that exposed the slanderous hoax about "Negro rapists." Before Negro publishers, at the risk of their lives, invaded mob-ridden communities and published the truth, Americans and the world were led to believe that every black man was a potential rapist. It was the Negro press which established the fact that such violence had its roots in economics and not in the protection of white womanhood. If the Negro press has done no more than reclaim the good name of black men, it has fully justified its 124 years of struggle.

This publication has sought across the years to fight for the rights of all suppressed groups and for a more ideal America. It has been our contention and belief that you interest the other fellow in your problems the moment you become interested in his. We believe in the 37 years of publication the Black has convinced every one that we fight for the citizenship rights of all people irrespective of race, color or previous condition.

The slogan adopted several years ago by the National Negro Publishers Association aptly iptomizes the spirit of the Negro publisher:

> The Negro press belives that America can best lead the world away from racial and national antagonisms when it accords to every man, regardless of race, color or creed his human and equal rights. Hating no man ,fearing no man the Negro press strives to help every man in the firm belief that all are hurt so long as anyone is held back.

Air Job-Hiring Policy

NBC Vice Presidents Meet With Negro Press

Courier Oct. 2-3-51

CHICAGO—(ANP)—The National Broadcasting Company's race relations road show rolled out of Chicago towards California for a West Coast showing early in February after a galaxy of that network's vice presidents met with some forty-two members of the Negro press and other influential leaders in what was described as "RCA and the Negro National Community."

In a brief discussion on NBC hiring policy the radio officials stated that they were interested in "getting to know more about the Negro community."

They hedged, however, when questioned on specific points of hiring more Negro employes throughout their vast company.

A Negro scene designer, Perry Watkins, has been hired in its television division, NBC reported, but held out no prospects of hiring Negro announcers, writers, directors or vice presidents.

The network's meeting with Negro leaders was the second such affair; the first having been held in New York on Oct. 23 under the direction of the Radio Corporation of America, of which NBC is one of its subsidiaries.

The meeting was arranged by Joseph Baker, now acting as NBC's public relations adviser on the Negro question.

It opened in studios at WMAQ with Willard Townsend of the CIO and Dowdal Davis, editor of the Kansas City Call, both picked by Baker as spokesmen for Negro leaders, speaking on the rise of Negro business in America and the significance of the Negro press.

Davis bluntly told the gathering that explosive race prejudice in America was of far more danger than any possible atomic attack from abroad.

He called for action against job discrimination and stated that "weasel words aren't sufficient any longer to relieve our democracy of its crushing burden of hypocricy and deceit."

NBC countered with an off-point discussion by Sydney Eiges, vice president in charge of press, concerning its desire to have friendly and cordial relations with the Negro press and from William Brooks, vice president in charge of public relations, concerning NBC difficulties in eliminating race stereotypes from scripts and songs and some casual mention of their hiring policy.

Oscar Brown Sr., former head of the Chicago Negro Chamber of Commerce, sharply questioned the NBC officials as to why their Chicago office still persists in maintaining a lily-white staff despite the presence of large numbers of trained Negro radio writers, announcers and producers in this area.

NBC gave no direct answer but stated it was in need of "technicians" for television and declared it only hired announcers with "three years of commercial experience."

Sidney Williams, head of the Chicago Urban League, presented NBC officials with a full list of qualified Negro personnel in Chicago.

Repairing to the Blackstone Hotel for dinner, the NBC officials were presented with a special award of merit by John H. Johnson, publisher of Ebony magazine.

Speakers at the dinner included James M. Toney, director of public relations for RCA; William O. Walker, editor of the Cleveland Call and Post, and Admiral Walter A. Buck, vice president in charge of the RCA division.

Among the Negro leaders attending the conference were Atty. Earl B. Dickerson, legal chief of Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company, Third Ward Alderman Archibald Carey Jr., O. O. Morris of the YMCA, John Sengstacke, publisher of the Chicago Defender, together with his editors Louis Martin, Enoc P. Waters, and his assistant Charles P. Browning, Pauline McKissik of the National Council of Negro Women; Ben Burns and Era Belle Thompson of Ebony magazine and George Thompson of the Indianapolis Recorder.

REVIEWING THE NEWS

BY WILLIAM GORDON

A Tribute To The Negro Press

EDITOR'S NOTE: While we pause to pay our respects to the progress of the American Negro and his contributions to American history, we cannot overlook what has been achieved in the field of communications — that of the Negro Press. In two series, we shall attempt, through this column, to give a brief analysis of the significant contributions made by this most deserving and democratic institution, the Negro Press:

This year 1951 marks the 124th anniversary of the Negro Press. In observance of National Negro Newspaper Week we pay homage to one of America's most deserving institutions, crusading in the interest of rights and freedom for a minority group. The function of the Negro press down through the years has been primarily to give the Negro dignity and respect and the will to fight for first class citizenship and full opportunity for growth and development.

Sun. 2-25-51

The first Negro newspaper was Freedom's Journal, published in New York in 1827 by John Russworm and Samuel E. Cornish. The paper grew out of a meeting with Russwurm and others to consider the violent attack on Negro Americans. Its purpose was to fight for freedom of the slaves and went so far as to call upon them to revolt.

"In many ways the establishment of the Negro press has been a miracle in journalism. Until quite recently, no Negro could obtain employment as a reporter, editor or craftsman on a white daily newspaper or magazine. Aside from not being able to obtain employment, he has also been denied the opportunity for training on a white paper. During recent years, however, Negroes have graduated from schools of journalism and some of the few liberal publications are giving them employment. But as a rule the Negro has had to establish his own practices and standards and the results have not been always uniformally good."

The difficulty of obtaining machinery, purchasing newsprint, adequated news coverage facilities along with the handicap of getting an adequate supply of advertising has long stood as a barrier in the way of journalistic progress.

The Negro press has been and still is today the only large segment of American journalism whose major support comes from its readers rather than its advertisers.

There is no other economically self supporting institution in Negro life and culture that has made so rapid an advance or that has helped so whole-heartedly in the acceleration of the social, economic and political progress of the Negro as its press.

"The Negro newspaper has definitely passed its initial period of experiment, of evangelism and of missionary zeal and is approaching a professional standard which occasionally surpasses the best standards of many white county dailies."

In spite of criticism made by persons like Pegler and Bilbo the Negro press and its million of readers are not in any sense un-American. It has made continuous attack on lynching, poll-tax, even while the second world war was in progress. It has championed the whole-hearted cause of the allies winning the war. While a German-American may look for a home in Germany or an Italian-American may look for a home in Italy, the Negro of America looks only for a home in America.

The American Negro's culture is one hundred per cent American. His ideals and customs have become deep-rooted in the

American soil and his heritage reflects every fragment of construction found to be a part of this great democracy. The Negro is American and the Negro press is American.

To understand the existence of the Negro press the reader need only refer to American history. The abolition of slavery and the preservation of the liberty of free Negroes were foundation stones.

The prospectus of the newspaper Freedom's Journal proclaimed: We regard the constitution of the United States as our polar star. Pledged to no party, we shall endeavor to urge our people to use their rights to the elective franchise as free citizens. Today most Negro papers still use versions of this declaration of principles. Political freedom is still the rallying point of all segments of the Negro press.

No Negro newspaper of recent date has followed Red party line. Outside of politics the issues which receive front page priorty are discrimination, segregation and lynching.

From the civil war period to the first three decades of the twentieth century a hundred or more Negroes were lynched in the South every year. The Negro press with the strong backing of the NAACP and similar organizations have been responsible for the reduction of lynching until today only three or four disgrace our national reputation each year.

FIRST NEGRO NEWSPAPER APPEARED IN REPLY TO WHITE EDITORS WHO SLANDERED RACE

Tattler Sat. 3-10-57

Traditions of academic preparation for minority communications are as old as the Negro press in America.

John B. Russwurm and Samuel Cornish, who collaborated in the founding of the first Negro newspaper in America, were both well educated men. Cornish, the senior editor of Freedom's Journal, begun in New York City March 16, 1827, was an eloquent orator and a courageous fighter against slavery and for the rights of colored people. Russwurm, junior editor, was the first Negro college gradnate (Bowdoin class of 1826).

Two white men were held immediately responsible for publication of Freedom's Journal. One was Mordecai M. Noah, an eccentric Jewish editor, politician and dramatist who published scandalous articles about free Negroes and was among the chief instigators of race riots that broke out in New York in the 1830's. The other was Dr. Samuel Miller of Princton, another outstanding enemy of the free Negroes, who spared no pains in villifying and slandering those who opposed the African Colonization Society of which he was a strong supporter.

Jacksonville, Fla.

Russwurm and Cornish fought against slavery in addition to defending the chastity of colored women, a subject which was frequently under discussion during their time. They were confronted by numerous obstacles in publishing an abolitionist newspaper, but they persisted editorially in an all-out defense of the homes, property and freedom of Negroes in the Noth and South.

When Cornish retired from the paper witb the issue of September 4, 1827, Russwurm continued the paper to the end of its first year of publication. With the issue of March 21, 1828, however, he changed the name of the paper to Rights of All. Suspension of the paper followed shortly thereafter when the young and impetuous Russwurm was shipped off, voluntarily, to Africa by the African Colization Society.

Truman Points To Today's Vital Role of Negro Press

Journal and Guide

Special to Journal and Guide

KEY WEST, Fla.—The Negro Press can be proud of its fine achievements in journalism, President Truman said in connection with Negro Press Week being observed March 11-17.

At the same time the President reminded the members of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, sponsors of the observance, "The Negro Press must play a vitally important part, as it has in the past, in informing our people of the job that must be done by all of us to check and discourage aggression."

3-17-57

In a message forwarded from the U. S. Naval Station here, to NNPA President Dowdal H. Davis of Kansas City, Mr. Truman said:

* * *

"THIS COUNTRY is again faced with a serious threat from abroad. Soviet Imperialism seeks to dominate and enslave the world. Ambitious men have tried unsuccessfully to do this twice before in the first half of this century. The American people have joined other free peoples to resist aggression. We are doing this now in Korea."

Norfolk, Va.

He told the publishers: "I am sure we shall be successful in meeting this new challenge and that we shall continue to improve the welfare and civil rights of all of our peoples.

"A fully informed people will make the right decisions. The Negro Press, celebrating this, the observance of Negro Newspaper Week, can be proud of its fine achievements in journalism."

:- WORTH REPEATING -:

124th Anniversary Of The Negro Press-

(From The Oklahoma Black Dispatch)

This week marks the 124th anniversary of the Negro press and we know of no better time to discuss justification for existence than in the week when all of the black press commemorates that distant day back in 1827, when John B. Russwurm and Samuel Cornish launched the Negro's first journalistic effort in New York City.

Then, as now, there were the Westbrook Peglars who questioned the Americanism of a Negro journalist, and it should be kept in mind that Russwurm and his associate launched their journalistic efforts "Freedom's Journal" in a day when free Negroes needed defense, black women's virtue was questioned and when the church joined with the secular world in the justification of slavery. In Russwurm's day a free Negro was considered an actual menace to the slave system, and propaganda was extant that freedom bred criminality among black men and was wholly undesirable.

Because of the terrific struggle in which free Negroes found themselves, Freedom's Journal did not last but a year, despite the fact that both of these early day black publishers were college bred men, and Cornish, a polished platform speaker, sought to add strength to the effort in the public forum. Freedom's Journal savagely attacked slavery, but the publication's readers were extremely limited among the illiterate, penniless slaves, and it had to depend for its existence upon liberal minded whites who from the first saw the danger for the new nation nestling in human bondage.

The next important effort made by Negroes in the field of journalism came in 1848, when Frederick Douglass, whose imperishable fame as an abolitionist will never die, launched "The North Star" at Rochester, New York. Douglass, born a slave, escaped as did the father of this writer, by the Underground Railroad, and later developed into one of the mightiest platform orators of his time. After Lincoln's freedom, Douglass served in many important offices in the District of Columbia. It was Douglass who from the platform during the reconstruction period uncompromisingly stressed the realistic issues of freedom. He pricked the conscience of the nation and caused the enactment of the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments to the constitution of the United States, constitutionalizing the Emancipation Proclamation and planting the safeguards of constitutional citizenship around the newly won freedom of the slave.

Few Negro children attending school know much about Frederick Douglass, when in fact, no day should pass in the class rooms of America without some attention being paid to his ideals and perspective about life. In a war-torn world it would be well for President Truman and other world rulers to ponder upon a trite expression of this black sage of the Negro press:

"Men have in their own hands the peaceful means by which they may put all of the moral, political and economic enemies to flight, if they will but valliantly, courageously and intelligently use them."

Douglass was a one man NAACP in the reconstruction period as he fought for the things that ought to be, and through all of that terrible struggle, he felt that humanity's problems could be resolved through peaceful means. Every public school library should possess a volumn of the "Life and Times of Frederick Douglass."

Perhaps a clear picture of what the Negro press stands for can be secured by examination of the mast head of each publication. Douglass named his publication "The North Star" in fitting recognition of the long nights of yearning when he, along with thousands of other slaves, looked northward towards Canada and a seeming fantastic freedom floating out yonder in the Northern heavens. Just a few more if given the same connotation, will give our readers a slant at the mind and daily thought of the average black member of America's Forth Estate. They follow: Wichita Protest, Chicago Defender, Oklahoma Eagle, Indianapolis Freeman, Washington Sentinel, Boston Guardian.

Despite the declared and obvious purpose of the Negro press there is always an ever attempt to slander and misrepresent. We recall at the incipiency of the 2nd world war this writer was in the office of a certain white newspaper in the state, when out of a clear sky the editor of that publication bounced this astonishing question on our head:

"Don't you think Negro publications do more harm than good?"

Instantly we answered "No", and we followed with this statement:

"Negro newspapers have no justification for existence other than that they print that portion of the news white publications refuse to present to their readers."

Our contemporary flushed and looking us squarely in the face said:

"That's a very challenging statement and I doubt seriously your ability to support this false contention you have made."

We never quivered because we knew we had the best of that argument, so we told him we could prove our charge and we would prove it by his own newspaper.

"Go bring your afternoon edition to this desk and I'll prove my point," I said to the embattled publisher. "I'll prove it this way. If you bring your newspaper to this desk I'll show you pictures of white boys on ships, flying in air planes, and marching in battle formation. Every picture and story in your afternoon publication is going to expose to the readers of your publication the patriotism, love and devotion young men of your ethnic stock have for the country in which they live.

But in the pages of your afternoon publication you are entirely oblivious to the fact that almost a million sons of black mothers are fighting in the American armed forces, doing identically the same things as sons of white mothers. The Negro press feels it is helpful and inspirational to the Negro to have the story of his valor, bravery and patriotism told, so when you do not publish these facts the Negro press finds justification in doing so."

Needless to say that white editor did not go and get his evening edition, but we purchased it later to determine in our own judgment whether we had our feet squarely on the ground in our contention respecting that particular edition. Needless to say that particular issue was unusually condemning. We know occasionally incidents of unusual important, such as the exploits of Dorie Miller, get into the white press, but there would be no way for the American citizens to know of the responsibility and achievement of the Negro in many fields but for the Negro press.

It is the Negro press that exposed the slanderous hoax about "Negro rapists." Before Negro publishers, at the risk of their lives, invaded mob-ridden communities and published the truth, Americans and the world were led to believe that every black man was a potential rapist. It was the Negro press which established the fact that such violence had its roots in economics and not in the protection of white womanhood. If the Negro press has done no more than reclaim the good name of black men, it has fully justified its 124 years of struggle.

Our Opinions

Negro Press Week

THE ANNUAL observance of various weeks in the year to commemorate some worthy cause or institution in our national life has reached the saturation point where abuse develops, and we have a good idea going to pot. We believe that half of these dedicated weeks could be dispensed with because they serve no fundamental and basic purpose save to give professional propagandists a chance to bore us to tears.

Among the dedicated weeks which are important and constructive, like Brotherhood Week and Negro History Week, is the week dedicated to the Negro Press, March 11-17. The American people as a whole need to know more about the Negro and his meaningfulness to the society and in order to know the Negro, it is necessary to understand and appreciate the Negro Press, the living voice of the race.

The Negro Press has been a factor in the culture of the nation since 1827, when John B. Russwurm, the first Negro to graduate from a college in the nation, and the Reverend Samuel Cornish began publishing Freedom's Journal. At this period the vast majority of Negroes in America were slaves and the so-called free Negroes were living a precarious life.

From 1827 to the present, the ever-expanding Negro Press has fought the good fight for freedom for all and this fight has always been based squarely on the principles of our democracy as proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. No appraisal of the progress of our group can ignore the dynamic, constructive and inspiring contribution of the Negro Press. It is an agency for progress and democracy for all without a peer in America.

We believe that America can attain its maximum strength and greatest unity only when all her sons are free to make their full contribution to the whole society. The racist evils of segregation and discrimination which cripple the development of our potential human resources must be abolished and the Negro Press seeks that end, with malice toward no man of goodwill.

We believe that all America is indebted to the Negro Press for its unremitting labor to help create the free and abundant democracy which inspired the founders of our republic and is today the best hope of mankind in a strife-torn world. The Negro Press stands at the front line of American democracy, in the vanguard of those who cherish individual liberty and the freedoms which are under fire from totalitarians today.

NBC Airs Panel Broadcast On Negro Press In America

A four-way panel discussion on the Negro Press in America was sponsored yesterday by the National Broadcasting Company. The program was heard locally over WSB. Discussing various aspects of the Negro Press, its contribution and future in the United States were Mrs. Doris Fleeson, columnist for a Washington daily paper; Marquis Child and Percival Prattis, representing Mrs. Jessie L. Vann publisher.

Jour. 3-11-51

The fifteen - minute program briefly examined several questions of concern to those interested in the Negro Press. Asked if it could survive in the event of non-segregation and integration, Prattis said taht the Negro press would survive. There will always be a demand for the special interpretation and treatment that the metropolitan dailies fail to give, he said.

Mrs. Fleeson agreed with him on this point - however they did disagree on the question of the advisability of the Negro press publicising the many social injustices in this country for other nationalities to read and use against the United States.

Mrs. Fleeson said that it merely gave America's enemies at a weapon by which to discredit America. Mr. Prattis expressed his disagreement but time did not permit an expansion of his views.

Marquis Childs opined that the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association should establish an award similar to the Pulitzer Prize for outstanding journalism.

Mr. Gibson spoke chiefly on the "sensationalism" accusation often leveled against Negro newspapers. Admitting that Negro newspapers were sensationalist at times, he said that they were no more so than any other newspaper catering to a special public.

The program was scheduled in accordance with the current National Newspaper Week, March 11-17.

The Negro in the press is also featured this week in a national newsmagazine in a story dealing with the southern experiences of a Negro reporter on a northern, "white" daily paper.

Current Events

BY CARTER WESLEY

Since this is Negro Press Week we will undertake to give a report to the public on our stewardship of the freedom of the press. So far as the people are concerned the test of a good newspaper is how well it fights for the rights of the people, and how faithfully it records and reports the happenings of significance to the people. If a paper makes a million dollars but fails to protect the rights of the people to the access to the news, it's a poor paper.

Within the past year, ending February of this year, we have taken on the fight to push back vicious influences from TSU, and to secure working room for the people who are responsible for administration and running it. We think we have succeeded against odds, but the people will be the judges of that.

We have continued to work in the interest of the Sweatt case and the entrance of Negroes into the University of Texas on the graduate level, along with others of our area. When that battle was won, we have in 1950 worked with others to provide the means for Sweatt to get his education without humiliation, without embarrassment, and without restrictions.

We have supported the movement to get entrance for Negroes into state parks, and we have supported the movement to open golf links to Negroes in Houston.

We helped in this period to work out an improved technique for increasing the number of poll taxes paid, in order to increase our effective vote. We stepped to the front with the few who fought the discrimination in the Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner, and believe the custom of ignoring the right of Negro Democrats at such functions will be modified as a result of the effort of ourselves and those with whom we worked.

We have attempted to interpret the significance of the Henderson case, the McLaurin case, the Jaybird case, and the Citizens Party case at Marshall, both knocking out bars against voting in county elections; and we have tried to interpret the significance of the honors given to Dr. Bunche, and to Edith Sampson, as well as the repeal of the Day Law in Kentucky and the resulting opening of all schools, private and state, through the college level as well as on the graduate level.

We have criticized and exposed police brutality, the bombing of Negroes' homes in Dallas, discrimination in Jefferson Davis Hospital, a county and city owned hospital at Houston. We have kindly but firmly pointed out the remissness of the leadership of the YMCA at Houston in the failure to keep its promise to build a Negro YMCA. We have repeatedly harangued the leadership, white and colored, to make sure that Negroes are included in the health center building around Houston.

We have supported the Community Chest drive, the United College Fund drive, the Red Cross drive, the Girl Scout Camp drive, the Old Folks Home drive, and the movement to include mentally crippled children in the state health program as well as the fight to get a place to keep delinquent Negro youth, to avoid putting them in the jail with adults when they are arrested for crime.

We have attempted to criticize NAACP, our most important organization, both on the state and national levels, for what seemed serious evils. Once the complaints and charges were stated, we have attempted to offer constructive criticism to remedy the evils pointed out. There are many other things that we have tried to do for the good of the community generally, but these have been recalled from memory, and we are sure the readers will think of others that we have tried to help with.

Some of these things have required a lot of work, a few have been rather expensive, and a few have required considerable courage. None of them has been revenue-producing for us. But we believe that most of them have been very rich in returns for the people, whom we profess to serve.

Finally, we do not claim to have set any great record. We only claim that as far as we have been able to see them, and as far as our strength would go, we have helped with all of the things, that pointed toward the improvement of the people of our section, that we could. We are hoping that our practices have squared with our professions of Christianity and of interest in fair play to all. In this week we humbly invite the people of this area to check the record and judge whether or not we have attempted to preserve for them the freedom of the press.

BRIEFLY

The Hobbys of the Houston Post were honored last week. They don't know it, but they also have another honor in that Negroes can say that they were two people who deserved the honors given, because they are exceptionally liberal for this area.

Hobart Taylor has bet me $25.00 that Russia will attack America in 1951 (I lost a similar bet to him on Germany's not starting a war in '39).

Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., has sent out a formidable statement, quoting from certified accountants to show that his removal of W. A. Fountain as president of Morris Brown College was due to misappropriation of specific items, totaling better than $17,000 in a two-year period. He says the bishops moved him from presiding in Georgia because he had dismissed President Fountain. The people will want an explanation from the bishops, because the statement by Bishop Wright leaves them appearing as banal and absolutely lacking in morals.

It is said the South will now fight to keep segregation on the college level. How will they be able to avoid the facts of discrimination

on that level any better than they did on the graduate level?

In Greenville, South Carolina, white and Negro citizens made a survey of the discriminations and set about collectively to improve them. This is the most sensible, Christian and democratic way to solve this question of segregation we've heard of.

Most people are two-faced and baffled, because they try to live in two worlds at once. On Sundays they try to live the Christian way, on Mondays they try to live by a code to get everything they can without thinking of Christianity. Men who live one way, Sunday and Monday, by applying the same tests of right to the things of the church on Sunday, and to the things of the world on Monday, live simple, undisturbed lives.

Negro Press Week Broadcast on NBC Network Saturday, Mar. 10

Newspapers Observe Their 124th Year

NEW YORK.— A nation-wide radio broadcast in commemoration of the 124th anniversary of the Negro press will be heard over the National Broadcasting company's network Saturday morning, March 10, from 11:15 to 11:30 o'clock, Central Standard Time.

Appearing on the program will be Marquis Childs, Mrs. Robert L. Vann, Miss Doris Fleeson, William I. Gibson and Morgan Beatty.

The week of March 11-17 has been officially set as Negro Press Week by Dowdal H. Davis, president of the Negro Newspaper Publishers association.

The broadcast will emanate from Washington, D. C., where the NNPA board of directors will be in session March 8, 9 and 10.

Marquis Childs, Washington Post and United Features Syndicate columnist, served as a member of the board of directors of the Willkie Awards. Mrs. Vann is president of the Pittsburgh Courier, and a national figure. Miss Fleeson is a columnist for the Washington Evening Star, and the North American Syndicate Alliance. Gibson serves as editor of the Washington Afro, and is a member of the board of directors of the Afro-American Newspapers. Beatty, well-known NBC commentator, will act as moderator.

This pre-newspaper week broadcast will be a panel discussion on the changes that are affecting Negro newspapers and their future.

While in session in the nation's capital, the newspaper publishers will hold conferences with various government officials relative to future policies affecting the employment and utilization of Negroes.

Negro Press Marks 124th Anniversary

Negro newspapers across the nation will point up their 124-year-old Crusade for Freedom during Negro Press week, March 11-17.

From coast to coast, journalists will review the long and spectacular history of Negro newspapers since March 16, 1827, when John B. Russworm and Samuel Cornish founded Freedom's Journal in New York City.

Just prior to Negro Press Week board members of the National Negro Publishers Association will gather in Washington for talks with top level government officials.

From these conferences will come the establishment of future policies regarding employment and utilization of Negroes in the current mobilization program.

A broadcast over the National Broadcasting Company network Saturday, March 11, will usher in Negro Press Week, marking the 124th anniversary of the Negro newspaper.

Featured speakers on this broadcast, set for 12:15, eastern standard time, will be Columnist Marquis Childs, Mrs. Robert L. Vann, president of the Pittsburgh Courier; Columnist Doris Fleeson, William I. Gibson, Washington editor of the Afro-American, and Commentator Morgan Beatty.

Negro Press Week will be highlighted by local exhibits, displays, programs and tours of newspaper offices. Newspaper publishers have banded together to tell their dramatic story to the nation in this seven-day period.

From these special events will come a greater knowledge of the purposes and problems of the Negro press. Certain misconceptions will be cleared up such as the belief that the Colored American was the first Negro newspaper in the South.

Research by Dr. Armsteam S. Pride, dean of the School of Journalism at Lincoln University, has shown that L'Union, a French-English publication, was established in New Orleans in 1862. The Colored American was founded in Augusta, Ga., in 1862.

124th Anniversary Of Negro Press

March 11 to 17 marks the anniversary of the Negro Press. It also marks the 124th anniversary observance of the Negro Press' fight for full citizenship rights and opportunities under the American Coonstitution. To attempt a recital of the history of that struggle would be quite impossible in these brief lines. Nevertheless, to ignore the influence that fight has had upon the Negro advancement to the status of first class citizenship, would be to ignore perhaps the greatest single factor in the march of the Negro in the field of education, in industry, in sports, in labor and in the industries.

In a very real sense, the Negro Press is the only free press in the nation. It has never been able to command any large patronage in the field of Big Business. As such, it has remained purely a "People's Press," sharing the woes and hardships from which all the Negro masses suffer. Like the Negro minister, the Negro Press represents the grass roots' thinking and for that reason, it more than any other agency, represents the hopes and aspirations of the Negro people.

The Negro Press is therefore, not only free and unfettered but it has come to be the champion and defender for equality and justice for all citizens of whatever race they may belong. The 124 years the Negro Press has been in the vanguard for full citizenship has witnessed many triumphs. Chattel slavery was abolished within those years, the Negro's right to be educated has been conceded. His right to vote has been recognized, although not fully realized. His right to rise above the level of "hewer of wood and a drawer of water" has been granted within these years. And in almost every field of endeavor the Negro today is marching ahead. And the Negro Press in no small degree has been the major factor influencing this unparalleled progress.

Thus, as we enter upon this observance, it will be well for the high schools and colleges, the churches and the clubs, as well as the speakers who will recount this progress, to keep in mind that the fight is not yet over nor won. Much remains to be done. The physical barriers of segregation are as evident, though not as numerous, as they have ever been. In education the Negro is limited and handicapped, not only in the number of good schools he is permitted to study, but in the matter of facilities and salaries for schools built especially for him. He is still not free from the lynch mob, although tremendous progress has been made within the past 124 years, He has his problems in all of these fields, including the soldier in the Army. Nevertheless, the walls of injustice are beginning to fall and one by one the Negro is coming to full integration into the life stream of America.

NBC Broadcat Pays Tribute

Negro Press Week Observed by Nation

Courier Sat. 3-17-51

WASHINGTON—Negro newspapers throughout the nation this week are celebrating the 124th birthday of the Negro press in the annual observance of Negro Press Week, March 11-17. Highlighting the celebration was a coast-to-coast broadcast last Saturday afternoon over the entire NBC network, featuring two Negro editors and two white columnists.

Taking part in the network discussion of "The Place of the Negro press in an integrated society" were P. L. Prattis, executive editor of The Courier; William I. Gibson, editor the Washington Afro-American; Mrs. Doris Fleeson, columnist of the Washington Evening Star, and Marquis Childs, syndicated columnist of the Washington Post. Harley Wright was moderator.

FOREIGN SIGNIFICANCE

The discussion pointed up the fact that much of the attitude of foreign countries towards the United States and its internaional policies hinges upon the treatment given to race relations here by Negro newspapers, which, admittedly, are keenly watched and read in foreign countries. All discussants agreed the Negro press would not vanish, because it had a special role in interpreting news of Negroes which the daily press can not do.

Mr. Prattis of The Courier disagreed with Mrs. Fleeson who felt that Negro papers should "tone down" their stories of racial discrimination because of the effect these stories could have upon our international relations. Mr. Prattis said the Negro press was obligated to continue its fight for integration and the full rights of first-class citizenship for all Negroes, and suggested that the granting of these desires would eliminate the necessity of publishing stories about racial discrimination.

Negro Newspaper Week is sponsored each year by the Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association, headed by Dowdal H. Davis of the Kansas City Call. From Key West, Fla., President Truman sent the NNPA a tele-

gram, saying, in part: "The Negro press, celebrating this, the observance of Negro Newspaper Week, can be proud of its fine achievements in journalism."

Simmons Graduates Told That Striving For Worthy Cause Is Real Triumph

Courier-Journal

Virginian Talks At Church Here

The man who has worked for a worthy cause has had a triumphant life though he may have lost many battles, Dr. Samuel D. Proctor told the 17 graduates of Simmons University yesterday.

Dr. Proctor, dean of the School of Religion, Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va., spoke at commencement exercises at Zion Baptist Church, 22d and Walnut.

The speaker referred to the apostle Paul and his second letter to the Corinthians. "Paul speaks of his life as a constant pageant of triumph," Dr. Proctor said, "but the circumstances of his life seem to be constant failure."

Victory need not inhere in each battle, he continued, as it is the momentum of the cause itself that brings victory.

"Despite our failures," Dr. Proctor said, "it is not a life of tragedy but one of joy when we realize we are the instruments of a higher purpose."

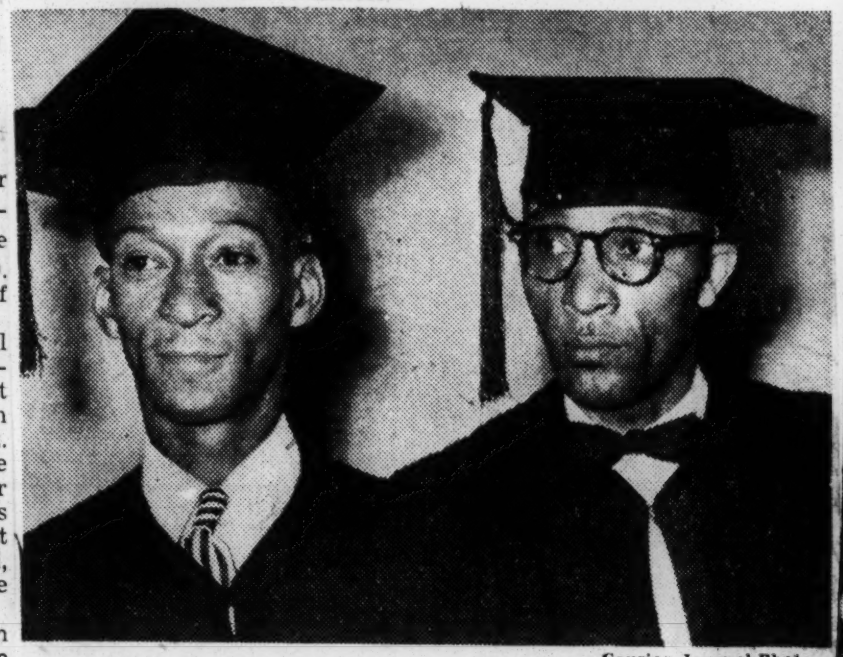
Dr. M. B. Lanier, president of Simmons, presented diplomas to these graduates.

Bachelor of Divinity—Julius Barron, Thomas A. Burkett, Ellis Fly, Marcus A. McCollom, Clinton Morris, Eugene B. Roberson, Rayfield Sanford, and Jesse J. Smith.

Bachelor of Theology—George T. Brandon, Alvin G. Buycks, and Kyler Johnson.

Bachelor of Missions—Euletha Buycks, and Ruth A. Wallace.

Doctory of Divinity—E. H. Allen, Samuel H. Cassell, Jr., William H. Holloway, and Lincoln B. Wadsworth.



Courier-Journal Photo

GRADUATES of Simmons University are the Rev. George T. Brandon, left, field missionary, United Christian Fellowship Movement, Danville, Ill., and the Rev. Marcus A. McCollom, pastor of Green Hill Baptist Church, Frankfort.

Dance in Dunbar Show Tonight

Modern dancers Delores Stevenson (left) and Lonnie Durant rehearse roles for Dunbar Trade school's musical to be presented at 8 p. m. today at school. [Valentine Photo]

DUNBAR MUSICAL TONIGHT TO SPAN HALF A CENTURY

A musical panorama, based on a half century of American musical comedy favorites, will be presented by the music and modern dance departments of Dunbar Trade school at 8 p. m. today in the school auditorium.

Music will be under the supervision of Nathaniel B. Green, 3110 Vernon av. Dancers will be directed by Mrs. Rozelle E. Smith, 5922 South Park way. Piano accompanists will be Mary Davis, 666 E. 38th pl.; June Harris, 5659 Michigan av., and Daisy Wilson, 3726 Wabash av.

College of The Scriptures Graduates Two Men, One The Father of Five

A.B.'s Awarded To Third Class

Two men, one the father of five sons, were graduated last night from the College of The Scriptures, 709 Magazine.

The college's third annual commencement exercises were held at Third Christian Church, 16th and Chestnut.

The graduates are William E. Johnson, 1929 W. Jefferson, and Stephen White, 737-D Jackson, both of whom received bachelor-of-arts (ministerial) degrees. White is the father of five.

God Uses 'The Most Humble'

Olin Hay, pastor of South Louisville Christian Church, told the graduates, "Throughout history God has made marvelous use of faithful minorities. Small beginnings do not always mean that work being done is insignificant. Through God's help and through strong faith, God can marvelously use even the most humble."

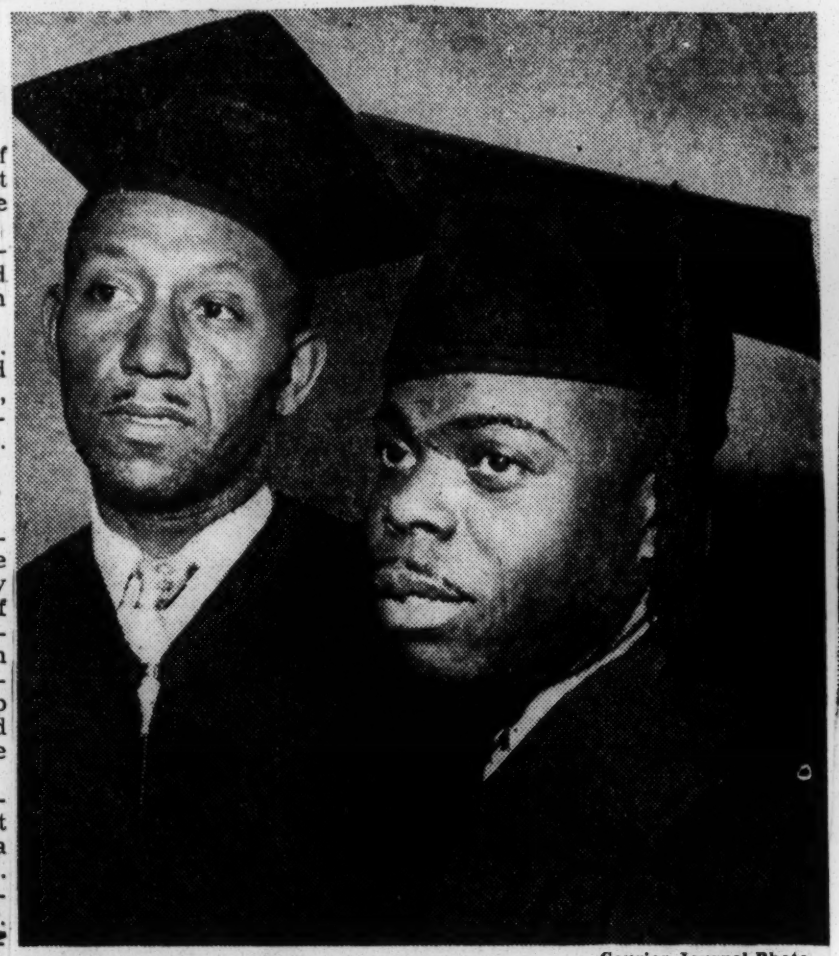
James A. Johnson, vice-president of the college, presided at the exercises. A Delta Theta Mu key was presented to T. R. Everett, pastor of Midway Christian Church, Midway, Ky. Mr. Everett was elected to the honorary society for outstanding Christian service among Negroes.

Serves In Cincinnati

Johnson, a native of Germantown, Ky., studied at Kentucky State College before coming here. He serves part-time at Lynn Street Mission in Cincinnati, and the Christian Church at Crittenden, Ky.

White is pastor of Eastwood Colored Methodist Episcopal Church. A native of Lexington, he attended Simmons University and Louisville Municipal College. He is a Navy veteran.

The College of The Scriptures is supported by free-will offerings from members of the Church of Christ.



Courier-Journal Photo

GRADUATES of the College of the Scriptures are William E. Johnson, left, 1929 W. Jefferson, and Stephen White, 737-D Jackson. They received A.B. degrees last night.

Courier-Journal Photo

THE ONLY mother-daughter team ever to be graduated at the same time from Louisville Municipal College, Mrs. Rosa W. Wise, 2203 W. Chestnut, and Miss Rowena L. Wise, 21, read a newspaper story about commencement.

Mother, Daughter Get Diplomas Together

The old adage, "Mother knows best," doesn't quite apply in the case of a mother and daughter who were graduated this week from the University of Louisville's Municipal College.

Said Mrs. Rosa W. Wise, "I received a great deal of assistance on my homework from daughter, but she didn't get much from me!"

Miss Rowena L. Wise, 21, was graduated with honors in history. Her mother took her degree in sociology.

They are the only mother-daughter team to be graduated at the same time in the 20-year history of Municipal. At commencement exercises on Belknap Campus, they marched together.

The Wise family lives at 2203 W. Chestnut. The father, George S. Wise, works for the Post Office. A son, Horace P. Wise, and a daughter, Miss Winifred G. Wise, both were graduated from Municipal. Horace will receive his master's degree from Indiana University June 18. Wilifred did graduate work at the University of Illinois and is now an assistant technician in a Chicago hospital.

All five members of the family are graduates of Central High School. Miss Rowena Wise did practice teaching there this year under Mrs. Myrtle Crawford, wife of Floyd Crawford, who taught Miss Wise history at Municipal.

Mrs. Wise, a third-and fourth-grade teacher at Charles Young School, attended afternoon and evening classes at Municipal.

41 COUPLES MARK GOLDEN WEDDINGS

Grand Street Boys Are Hosts at Luncheon—Truman Sends Felicitations

Forty-one old couples, with a total of 2,248½ years of married life, and 288 descendants celebrated their golden wedding anniversaries yesterday at a party given by the Grand Street Boys Association at its clubhouse, 106 West Fifty-fifth Street.

The leading contribution to the statistics was made by Mr. and Mrs. Morris Lesser of 2110 Strauss Street, Brooklyn. After sixty-eight years of marriage they can look down unto the fifth generation upon twenty-three descendants. Mr. Lesser, who retired thirty years ago as a real estate broker, is 90 years old and his wife, Rachel, is 87.

Proclaiming that they had never had a fight in all those years, the Lessers, who came here from Kiev, Russia, in 1896, fell to arguing about whose good temper and unselfishness had contributed most to their happiness. Each insisted that the other should get the credit.

As the oldsters sat down to eat Judge Jonah J. Goldstein of General Sessions, president of the association, read a letter from President Truman expressing "hearty felicitations to all of these venerable couples." Other messages came from Governor Dewey and Mayor Impellitteri.

Do Luncheon Full Justice

The guests, representing races and creeds from all parts of the city, were brought to the luncheon in Red Cross limousines. The meal was cooked according to kosher law and at the end there was scarcely a scrap left.

Scott Randal, 86, and his wife, Leah, 85, of 172 West 126th Street, were married a year later than the Lessers but half way around the world from Kiev in Washington, N. C. Mr. Randal attributed his happy marriage to "living quietly" and urged young couples to remember that "peaceful lives are happy lives." They have one daughter.

Max Kaplan of 2280 Loring Place. the Bronx, said he had been married fifty years "and my wife, about the same." A retired furrier, he led the group in a religious song, winning roars of applause. The Kaplans have ten descendants, including a great-grandchild.

After the meal, the old folk danced waltzes and sang songs of half a century ago. Before departing they received bottles of whiskey, candy, a salt and pepper set and a scroll commemorating the event, the fifteenth annual party given by the association.

AT GRAND STREET BOYS GOLDEN WEDDING PARTY

Judge Jonah J. Goldstein with Leah and Scott Randal, who have been married sixty-seven years, cutting the anniversary cake.

The New York Times

What Negroes are doing—

Public forum will close education program

BY MATTIE B. ROWE

"COORDINATING OUR Forces for Effective Voter Registration" is the subject of the public forum that will feature the closing program of the Education for Citizenship observance of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity which will be held at 3:30 p.m. today at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church.

Speakers are Mrs. Margaret Stewart, representing Delta Sigma Theta Sorority; Mrs. Mabel B. Murphy, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority; C. G. Christian, Birmingham Negro Teachers Association and Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity; Prof. Henry Williams, Omega Psi Phi Fraternity; Atty. Peter A. Hall, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity; Wilbur Hollins, Progressive Democratic Council.

Music will be furnished by Miles College Choir, Miss LaVergne Eaton, directing; a harp solo by Charles Whitman and a vocal solo by W. W. Whetstone.

An invitation is extended to all who are interested in voter problems.

* * *

LAST RITES for Bishop Benjamin Garland Shaw were held at 2 p.m. Saturday, April 21, at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church.

Thousands of neighbors and friends of the city came to the residence at 1044 North First Street, Birmingham where they the body was in state Friday evening and Saturday morning.

Bishop Shaw came to Birmingham in 1924 following his election to the high office at the head of a class of five bishops elected at the General Conference in May of that year.

He is survived by his widow, a daughter, Mrs. McCord; two sons, the Rev. B. G. Shaw, Jr., of Hicory, N. C., and Charles M. Shaw of Birmingham; two sisters, Mesdames Emma Swearrengen and Patsy Blackburn of Pope, Miss.; two brothers, Essex and E. E. Shaw of Pope, Miss.; one granddaughter and two grandsons, and 18 nieces and nephews.

Burial was in Grace Hill Cemetery.

* * *

THE AMERICAN CANCER Society Fund campaign, Colored Division, has revealed a series of projects planned to raise added funds for the 1951 crusade.

J. H. Williamson, chairman, says that the additional to the usual fund-raising projects include two teen-age Flying Saucer parties, a bridge and bingo tournament.

Earlier the division had scheduled a series of educational projects with the presentation of the Cancer 1951 campaign story on several radio programs.

4-22-51

HEALTH AND HEALTH measures will be discussed by local doctors at the meeting of the City Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, which meets at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the St. Paul Methodist Church pastored by Dr. H. B. Gibson.

Serving on the panel will be Drs. H. C. Bryant, L. F. Swan, Bessie Peterson, D. B. Mitchell and L. H. Alexander.

The public is invited to attend.

* * *

"SAVE A YOUTH" is the theme of the 1951 Guide Right movement of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity. This year-round movement is highlighted once a year in a special week of observance during which period members of the fraternity invite the community to see this 315-day program in operation, and encourage youth to continue their studies and prepare for some definite occupation in line with their aptitudes and personalities. The week of April 22-28 will be the period of special emphasis this year.

To speak—Mrs. M. I. Smith Morgan, national junior counselor, American Woodmen, who will be featured speaker at the golden anniversary tea of the American Woodmen Sunday, April 22, from 4 to 6 p.m. at the Masonic Temple auditorium.

* * *

LEWIS WHITE OF Parker High School won first place in the Fourth District finals of the Elks Oratorical Contest, held at Dunbar High School Wednesday night. He will represent this district at the state finals in Mobile on Sunday, April 29.

Robert Smith of Wenonah High School was awarded second place, and Luther Ike of Westfield High, third place.

THE THIRGOOD Colored Methodist Episcopal Church will observe its annual Woman's Day on Sunday, April 29.

Featured speaker at the eleven o'clock services will be Mrs. Sadie Gray Mays, the wife of Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.

* * *

IN AN EFFORT to liquidate an outstanding financial obligation, the Bonded Indebtedness Committee of the St. John A. M. E. Church will launch its third effort—a combined attraction: "Men's Style Review and womanless wedding, which will take place at the church on Friday night, May 4.

Mrs. Lois Green is director of the wedding production, with Mesdames Edythe B. Rhone and Florence Terrell, co-directors.

* * *

DR. J. C. BLAIR, director, the division of Negro Education, State Department of Education, has announced the appointment of a committee to assist the State Department of Education in evaluating and accrediting Negro high schools in the state of Alabama.

Appointed to the commission are: E. Paul Jones, director of Negro education, Jefferson County schools, Birmingham; C. W. Orr, principal of Laboratory High School Alabama A. & M. College, Normal; Andrew Branch, principal, Southern Normal School, Brewton; Levi Watkins, admission officer, Alabama State College, Montgomery; W. D. Gay, professor of education, Talladega College, Talladega, and Robert C. Hatch, state supervisor of Instruction, Montgomery.

MRS. CORENNE WATTS, southern director of the Young People's Department of the National Baptist Convention, leaves this weekend for Louisville, Ky., where she will be guest speaker on the youth program of the national convention.

* * *

CLOSING exercises for the Stockham Bible and Art Classes will be held in the Y. M. C. A. building at 7:30 Thursday night, April 26. The public is invited. Speakers on the program will be Mrs. Sallie Stallworth, Mrs. Leroy Butler and Mrs. Lucinda B. Robey.

* * *

MALBOUR Lee Watson, January graduate of Birmingham's Parker High School, won top honors at the 18th annual academic meet for high school seniors held last Saturday at Alabama State College, Montgomery. Along with this honor comes a scholarship. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Watson of 101 10th Court, North.

Theses on the News

DOCTOR GREETS CLINIC QUEEN

Dr. F. Earl McLendon, Helen Marie Bell and Her Mother, Mrs. Charles Bell

McLendon Clinic's Queen Born There Five Years Ago

By BERT SPENCER

Helen Marie Bell, born at McLendon Medical Clinic just eight days after Dr. F. Earl McLendon opened his private hospital for Negroes here five years ago, was crowned queen of the Clinic's anniversary celebration Sunday afternoon.

Helen, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bell, of 386 Bernard St., was the first of more than 2,000 babies to be born at the Negro clinic in the past five years.

More than 500 of those babies registered at the clinic during the reunion, according to Dr. McLendon.

The queen of the celebration was given a radio. Other gifts from Dr. McLendon to the children included tricycles, high chairs, play pens and wagons.

Graham W. Jackson played for the celebration.

Dr. McLendon had been in private practice in Athens for 13 years when he saw the need for more hospital beds for Atlanta's Negroes. At that time there were only two private hospitals for Negroes in Atlanta.

The physician started with one small building at 1365 Sharon St., N. W., in the heart of Hunter Hills. Now the red brick buildings of the clinic ramble over one whole end of a city block.

In 1946 the medical plant had only 20 beds. It now has 65. Two spotless operating rooms have glass tile walls and green fixtures for good vision. A paneled conference room has radio and television for the relaxation of recuperating patients.

The clinic employs 30 persons, half of whom are registered nurses, according to Mrs. McLendon who assists her husband in operation of the clinic. Some 150 white and Negro doctors perform an average of 125 operations a month in the hospital, she said.

Future plans for the private hospital include the addition of a mobile laboratory unit and an eye clinic, Dr. McLendon said.

The Negro doctor was graduated from Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn., in 1931. He interned at Homer G. Phillips Hospital in St. Louis.

Approximately 1,500 persons visited the clinic during its anniversary celebration Sunday, Dr. McLendon said.

Constitution
mon. 4-9-51
Atlanta, Ga.

Staff Photo—Ryan Sanders

A RECONSTRUCTION REBEL

Josephine Ervin and Flag at Confederate Parade

Atlanta Pays Homage To Confederate Heroes

By CELESTINE SIBLEY

Among the flag-decked graves of the Confederate dead Atlanta observed the South's own Memorial Day Thursday with prayers for the living and for the dying heroes in faraway Korea.

It was a strange Memorial Day—the first in 85 years without a single Confederate veteran present. But it had the spunk and the spirit of "Dixie," played by a band of high school youngsters in Confederate uniforms and it had all the remembered sadness of death and war and loss in the lonely notes of "Taps" floating up from a grassy hill where a United States Army bugler stood.

The United States Army, represented by units from the Third Army at Fort McPherson, gave the Sons of Confederate Veterans, the Old Guard Battalion, the United Daughters of the Confederacy and the Atlanta Ladies Memorial Association, full co-operation in staging the biggest Memorial Day parade in many years.

A firing squad from the fort, which was named for a Federal officer in the Battle of Atlanta, fired a salute over the graves at Oakland Cemetery, and their bugler played "Taps" at the end of the service.

"The Yankees," summed up a member of the Ladies' Memorial Association, reluctantly, "acted mighty decently, considering."

Unity for the living was the keynote of the memorial service with the Rev. B. C. Speers, Jr., of St. Mark Methodist Church, praying that the "lives and motives" of the Confederate dead would undergird the lives and motives of their countrymen and that "because of their sacrifice there may come in our time the quality of unity among Thy children."

Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin, principal speaker at the ceremonies, said: "Those principles of right and justice so dear to the South are alive in our nation now just as strong and as true as they were when we were fighting the losing cause. That great struggle," he said, "is now only a memory and it is a happy day for this country to find it reunited and reconsecrated to the preservation of liberty and freedom among all the people of the world."

Griffin brought applause from the small group of citizens seated under the trees when he said he believed Gen. MacArthur to be "one of the greatest soldiers this country has ever produced" and again when he said he would be ashamed to think that any wearer of the American uniform would boo the President of the United States.

He said he had "good news" about the Stone Mountain memorial, adding that the State Parks Authority "is at work now perfecting the details of a gigantic plan" to complete the memorial.

Luther B. Stephens, commander of Sons of Confederate Veterans, said Gen. William J. Bush, of Fitzgerald, Georgia's last remaining veteran, had been unable to attend the services.

"This is the first time," he said sadly, "that we have had no living representative of that great Army with us."

Stores and many offices closed half day in observance of the day. Atlanta city schools were out and Fulton schools got a half holiday. Thousands of school children and shoppers lined the parade route to see members of the Old Guard Battalion, organized in 1859, marching in their brilliant uniforms beneath the magnificent black shakos on their caps. The parade ended at Oakland Cemetery where the graves of the Confederate dead were decorated with small Confederate flags and the central monument was decorated with wreaths placed by Dr. Richard M. Eubanks, of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, Col. Frank A. Kopf, commandant of the Old Guard Battalion, Mrs. G. H. Faust, president of the Atlanta Chapter, UDC and Mrs. J. C. Mellichamp, president of the Service Star Legion.

Joe E. Brown High School, named for Georgia's war-time governor and wearing the uniform of Confederate soldiers, sent its band to star in the parade and to play at the service in the cemetery.

Earlier in the day, the Dorothy Blount Lamar chapter of the UDC heard Ben T. Huiet, State Commissioner of Labor, eulogize the Southern war dead in ceremonies at Westview Cemetery. He said some of the worst fighting of that war occurred "on the spot where we stand today."

New Orleans Daily Front Pages Negro Photo First Time

NEW ORLEANS. — (ANP) — New trends in journalism occurred here last week when a biased city daily, ran the picture of a Negro on its front page.

The man, Luther Washington, a convict, provided good fodder for an attack on Gov. Earl K. Long, whose administration the daily is against.

Washington was discovered by newsmen working on the governor's private farm in Wilkinson Parish.

the procedure setting forth the manner in which those born in the national territory of alien parents upon attaining their majority may prove themselves spiritually and materially incorporated into the national life."

Within recent years, many persons of West Indian extraction have found it difficult to obtain residential permits and passports, employment or to engage in business.

The difficulty in these instances, it is said, arises from the fact that the Civil Registry as well as Consular Department of Government has been without any definite regulations as to compliance of Articles 9 and 10 of the Constitution in regard to citizenship of children born of these alien parents.

Texas Editors Tell About Erasing Color Line in News

By ROBERT M. HAYES
East Texas Bureau of The News

TEXARKANA, Texas, May 26.—Three Texas editors have virtually abolished the color line in newspapers without unfavorable reaction from readers, they told the North and East Texas Press Association convention here Saturday.

They were Russell W. Bryant of the Italy News-Herald, Edwin Bronaugh of the Commerce Journal and U. O. Clements of the Panola Watchman in Carthage.

Bryant, one of the first Texas publishers to undertake the experiment, said his paper has a page devoted to news of Negroes.

"Once we had to drop the page for a few issues when my Negro correspondent moved to Dallas," he said. "We promptly got a complaint from a white subscriber who wanted it back."

Bronaugh said he made no racial distinction in the handling of news and that his policy had met with little if any criticism.

Clements said he felt that recognition of the achievements of Negroes helped to promote good citizenship.

"In Carthage," he said, "we have a good many Negro citizens we feel are assets to the community. They are entitled to recognition."

The Saturday morning program consisted of a series of talks on problems of the profession.

William B. Ruggles, editor of the editorial page of The Dallas Morning News, outlined what he described as a sound editorial policy.

"Such a policy," he said, "is one maintained in good faith and which faces the world courageously. The three necessary ingredients, he added, are truth, righteousness and force.

Ruggles took issue with those who argue that a newspaper should reflect the opinion of the majority.

"No newspaper," he said, "has the right to smother its convictions because of public clamor.

"Over the long swing history men of courage and vision have stood out against the multitude. The growth of Christianity itself is based on that idea."

Of editorials that are weak and indecisive, The Dallas News editor said. "Fence straddling is not motion—and human beings like motion."

He said he was convinced the editorial page is not on its way out so long as it wears no man's collar.

W. R. Beaumier, Lufkin Daily News, advocated a greater allotment of space to church news.

Religious news, he said, has a broad reader appeal.

Other speakers were Vernon T. Sanford, manager of the Texas Press Association, who gave a report on association activities, and Victor Fain, Nacogdoches, who discussed changing trends in advertising.

At noon the newspapermen were guests of the Texarkana and Texarkana Daily News at a luncheon in the cafeteria of the Red River Arsenal. Later they were taken on a tour of the arsenal.

On the luncheon menu were Houston County's famous Bruce plums, brought here for the occasion by A. H. Luker, veteran Grapeland publisher.

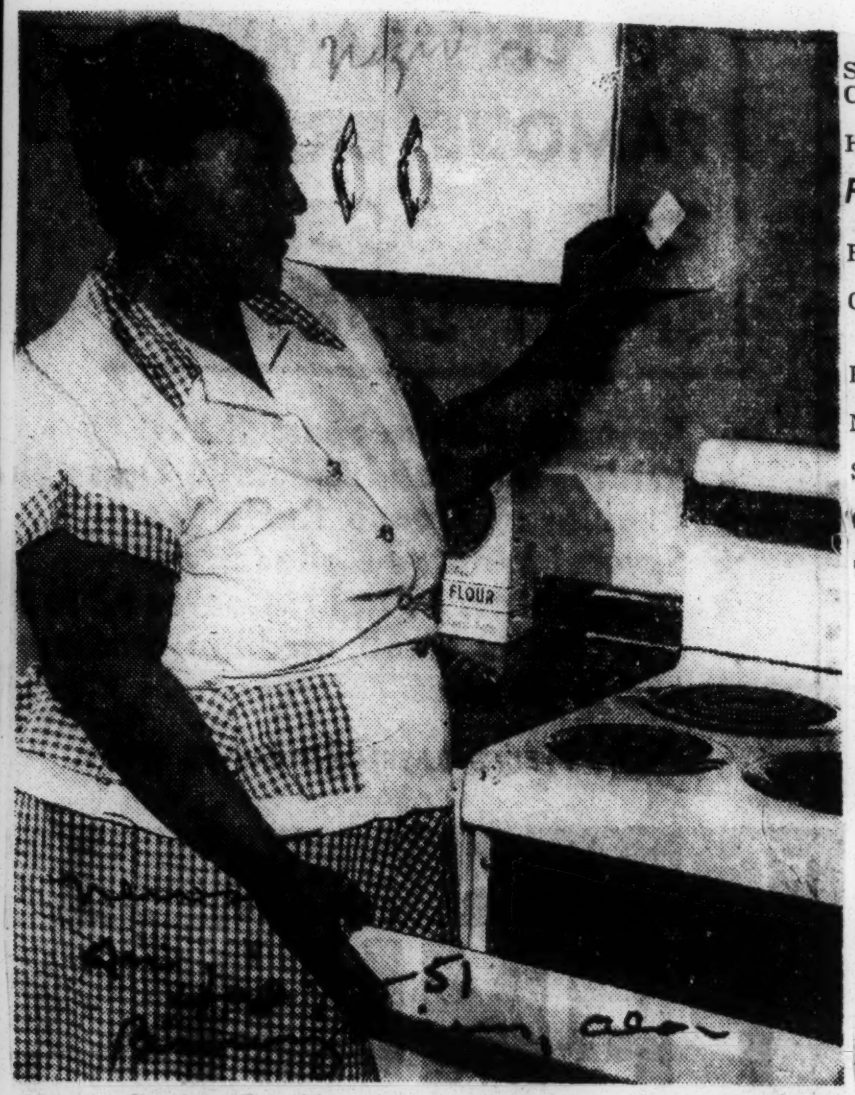
New officers were elected shortly before adjournment at 5:15 p.m. Vice-President Beaumier was automatically advanced to the presidency, succeeding D. P Harrell of Atlanta.

Russell Bryant was named vice-president and Mrs. Corrinne Nea Cook secretary-treasurer, succeeding Fred Massengill Sr. who asked to be relieved of the post because of illness.

New directors are Ed Luker Grapeland; Victor Fain, Nacogdoches, and Brian Murphy, Hughes Springs.

The convention went on record as supporting the state's claim for title to the tidelands.

The associations annual dinner Saturday night featured an address by W. C. Teague, editorial writer for the Memphis Commercial Appeal.



Happy finale—For Mrs. Magnolia Richart, of 1132 Kirkland Avenue, the day was perfect. She claimed biggest prize of the week, a Philco Electric Range, retail value, $449.95, donated by Watts-Newsome. The other final session grand prize (not delivered to the auditorium) went to Mrs. M. E. Patterson, 1017 Exeter Avenue, Bessemer. It was a Sunbeam Mixmaster donated by Birmingham Electric Battery Company.

Here are the folks who claimed prizes

Here's the list of folks who claimed valuable gift awards at the fourth and final session of the Magic Meals cooking school.

One hundred pantries have been filled to overflowing with grocery sacks holding almost 200 grocery and household products each. Dozens and dozens of household wares have gone to others who attended the cooking school.

Grand prize awards have added new ranges, dishwashers, clothes driers and electric beaters to local kitchens — it's exciting claiming these valuable gifts.

* * *

Parade of foods prizes

Texas chili, Mrs. Lura Hailey, 784 81st Place, South.

Topsy turvey apple pie, D. C. McLead, 612 South 58th Street.

Dixie pork chops, Mrs. W. L. Banks, 1525 Avenue F, Bessemer.

Liver and bacon, Mrs. G. W. Miller, 10 North 63rd Street.

Planked ground beef, Mrs. F. Smerglia, Route 9, Box 523, East Corner, Airport.

Marinated arm steak, Mrs. J. L. Hornsby, 824 Sixth Way, Pratt City.

* * *

Food baskets

Mrs. V. C. Wood, 527 Valley Road, Roebuck.

Mrs. W. T. Parsons, 2503 Fifth Court, North.

Mrs. Lora Jones, Route 3, Box 610.

Mrs. E. N. Perdue, 1153 14th Place, Southwest.

Mrs. Ida Hoyt, 3108 30th Court, North.

Mrs. S. P. Beecker, 1701 50th Street.

Mrs. J. D. Schaffer, 2615 Avenue G, Ensley.

Mrs. Mattie O'Niel, 1314 North Sixth Street.

Mrs. R. A. Brown, 1008 North 25th Street.

Mrs. H. C. Hicks, 1233 Fulton Avenue.

Mrs. D. L. Martin, 716 81st Place, South.

Mrs. H. F. Tyler, Adamsville, Ala.

Mrs. Lillie Wright, 1311 Avenue H, Ensley.

Mrs. H. A. Gallups, 309 38th Street, Fairfield.

Mrs. Frank Coffey, 8233 Ninth Avenue, North.

Mrs. W. A. Luck, 129 South 56th Street.

Mrs. Leo Joseph, 1012 Broadway.

Thomas J. McQuaid, Box 63, Palmerdale, Ala.

G. A. McHoe, 2303 Sixth Terrace, North.

Mrs. F. B. Hicks, 7906 Fourth Avenue, North.

Esther Ferguson, 2216 Ridge Park Avenue.

Mrs. Phamalia Lacey, 208 Mildred Avenue, Pratt City.

Mrs. W. F. Davis, 2718 10th Avenue, South.

Mrs. Elizabeth Barron, 121 Mildred Avenue, Pratt City.

Mrs. Mimi Price, Adamsville, Ala.

Attendance prizes

Mrs. P. R. Portera, 1409 South 11th Place, Birmingham; R. B. Broyles, 32-piece set Holmes & Laughlin dinnerware.

Mrs. Robert G. Smith, 1244 15th Way, Southwest; Alley's Drug Stores, electric kitchen clock.

Miss Gertrude Leach, 535 South 64th Street; Grayson Shops, Inc., cotton brunch coat.

Mrs. Vivian Rogers, 8312 8th Avenue, North; Haverty Furniture Company, eight-piece snack set.

Mrs. J. G. Scogin, Jr., 1725 Avenue I, Ensley; Al DeMent Chevrolet Company, Belvedere mixing bowl, with grip-tite base.

Mrs. E. H. Coleman, Box 34-K, Route 1, Gardendale, Ala.; Pizitz, Trig singing tea kettle.

Mrs. Ralph A. Brown, 8700 First Court, North; Rhodes-Carroll Furniture Company, 24-piece beverage set.

Mrs. Ira Davis, 1436 Woodlawn Avenue; Standard Clothing and Furniture, one dozen Cannon kitchen towels.

Cullie Chambers, 1333 Fifth Street, North; Wallace & Allen Furniture Company, table lamp.

Mrs. Annie P. Burt, 5216 Avenue H, Fairfield; Kay-Jones Furniture Company, table lamp.

Mrs. H. K. Camp, 8011 South Seventh Avenue; Jefferson Home Furniture Company; nine-piece plastic salad bowl set.

Mrs. Sam Self, 2109 33rd Avenue, North; Marks-Fitzgerald Furniture Company, all-metal wall cabinet ensemble.

Mrs. G. P. Keith, 2408 Fifth Terrace, North; McCauley's Furniture Company, metal step-on can with container.

Mrs. C. D. Eskew, 1624 50th Street, C. P.; Epp's Jewelry Company, eight-piece Ekco kitchen tool set.

Bonnie Jones, Route 6, Box 99, Marsh Bakers, decorated cake.

Mrs. James H. Priest, 1512 South 19th Street, Loveman's, Armaid heating pad.

Mrs. Coy C. Burgett, Route 2 Box 269, Clay, Ala.; Burger-Phillips, Cannon kitchen towel set.

Mrs. Howard Payton, 1616 30th Avenue, North; Woods Piano-Furniture Company, wall picture.

Mrs. Carl Miller, 1852 North 16th Street; Forbes Furniture Company, beach chair.

Dorothy M. Pennington, 5533 Court P; Miami Beauty Shop, $10 permanent wave.

Mrs. Huey Gilbert, Route 4, Box 247; Alabama Home Furniture, carving set with plastic bone handles.

Mrs. A. J. Stringwellow, 7315 Sixth, South; Sherwin-Williams, wall paper for one room.

Mrs. Annie Jorgesen, 3740 Fifth Avenue, Wylam; Green & Stein Furniture Company, 35-piece dinner set.

Mrs. H. P. Strickland, 3418 15th Avenue, North; Bromberg & Co., Hankscraft electric bottle warmer.

Mrs. J. H. King, 1227 Fourth Terrace, West; Duke Brothers Furniture Company, electric iron.

Mrs. G. A. Jones, Jr., Route 3, Box 715; Jefferson Home Furniture Company, nine-piece plastic salad bowl set.

Mrs. Myles Burchfield, 1104 Fourth Avenue, West; leg of lamb.

Mrs. M. E. Patterson, 1017 Exeter Avenue, Bessemer, Birmingham Electric Battery Company, Sunbeam automatic mixmaster.

Mrs. Magnolia Richart, 1132 Kirkland Avenue, Watts-Newsome, Philco electric range.

MRS. ADEOLA ADEGBITE of Nigeria, British West Africa, will speak tonight at 7:45 to a National City Youth for Christ rally at Grace Baptist Church, 9th st. and South Carolina ave. se. Mrs. Adegbite, a student at Virginia Union University, Richmond, is delivering a series of talks on missions at Washington Baptist Churches

TO GROW GOOD CITIZENS—W. C. Carnes (left), who was the first chairman of the board of trustees of the Lowndes County Training School, is shown with some "good earth" taken from the site of the five-building school site. Carnes and J. H. Pugh, 85, (second from left), and R. H. Chisholm, 86, (center), chipped in $25 each to purchase the original seven acres of land to start the school, about 38 years ago. President F. D. Patterson, of Tuskegee Institute, (second from right), and R. B. Pierce, school principal, look on. "This dirt will grow many more good Alabama citizens," Carnes said. The five men took part in the dedication of the school's auditorium, Sunday, near Hayneville.

GEE WHIZ!—Garry Wright, 3-year-old Negro boy living on the Walker Bridges plantation at Wabbaseka, Ark., near Pine Bluff, got his picture taken by the boss the other day. And the picture, entered in The Commercial Appeal Snapshot Contest, was voted by judges as the best in Class A. It was the little fellow's first picture.

31 1951

Negroes in White papers.

Alpha Kappa Alpha Has Anniversary

Local chapters of the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority are celebrating the 43rd anniversary of its founding and paying homage to Soror Marine Woolfolk Taylor, of Atlanta, one of the living founders. Mrs. Taylor will be heard in a radio broadcast Sunday at 1 p. m. and was an honor guest at a banquet Saturday, also honoring Soror L. D. Shivery, a chartered member. The sorority has chapters at Clark and Morris Brown colleges.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,

AT BIRTHDAY PARTY FOR FOUR SETS OF TRIPLETS

Guests at the function sponsored yesterday by the Children's Aid Society's Housemaker Service at the Lord Memorial Building on East Forty-fifth Street. The children seated are Paula, Paul and Pansy Mullings and Aronda, George and Irene Kontos. Standing are Thomas, Thenney and George Poulos and Henrietta, René and Catherine Netrosio. The New York Times

A party that looked as if it were something done with mirrors celebrated yesterday the fifth birthday of the triplet sons of Mr. and Mrs. Arris Poulos—Thomas, George and Thenney—who live at 165 Nagel Avenue.

Little boys and girls used to seeing themselves in triplicate found themselves in a gathering where nearly everybody else also came in sets of three. Smearing themselves and each other with cake icing and wearing paper hats were these triplets:

Rene, Henrietta and Catherine, 3-year-old children of Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Netrosio of 807 East Sixth Street; Paul, Paula and Pansy, 2, children of Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Mullings of 374 Pearl Street, and George, Irene and Aronda, 2, children of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Kontos of 950 East Fourth Street.

The Children's Aid Society gave the party at its Lord Memorial Building, 150 East Forty-fifth Street. It honored the Poulos boys on the anniversary of their birth because during that crisis their mother was helped by the society's Homemaker Service, part of its foster care program.

The service provides "substitute mothers" in families where the homemaker, confronted with serious extra responsibility or with misfortune, needs help to keep her home functioning and family intact.

Protesting Man Pleads Innocence

R-JOURNAL, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Protesting loudly, William Hill, 1300 block Madison Ave. is, escorted to Northwestern Police Station by Patrolman Robert Norwood. Arrested in a Pennsylvania Ave. restaurant in Baltimore for creating a disturbance, Hill was found guilty and fined $1 and costs. He paid the fine and was released.

Associated Press Wirephoto

A BIBLE STORY pleases a South Korean child held on the lap of a United States Army chaplain, Capt. George Williams, Sumter, S. C., somewhere in Korea.

31 1951

..Luther Jackson Jr., ex
[illegible] staffer and June
Columbia [illegible] journalism
graduate, turned down a
Chicago Tribune offer, to
work as reporter for the
Newark Evening News.

Newark Evening News
Luther Jackson, Jr.-Reporter

New Jersey Herald News Holds Press Conference

BY GLADYS P. GRAHAM

NEWARK, N. J.— (ANP) — The 33-year-old New Jersey Herald News (Essex Sounty's oldest Negro paper), set a journalism precedent in its first Public Press Conference and Workshop, held at the Belmont Avenue Masonic Temple Building. Several hundred citizens actively participated in the confab presided over by the NJHN's editor, Oliver W. Butts Brown.

The news staff, City Editor Connie W. Morris, Society Editor Sally E. Cooke, Business Manager, Dr. William H. Mallory, Irvin Lewis, advertising manager and William Black, national advertising representative set the pace for the morning session and workshop. Miss Morris in the keynote address advised the participants of the necessity of clarity and promptness in news among other points to secure better and bigger coverage for a community newspaper.

A panel of citizens and consultants in the afternoon session discussed "How can the New Jersey Herald News Serve the Best Interests of the Public?"

Dr. Walter G. Alexander of Orange, N. J. served as moderator. The discussants were: Rev. Cornelius Berry, pastor, Mt. Carlem Presbyterian for churches.

Mrs. Betill C. Wright, Essex County TB league for civic organizations; Mrs. Mary E. Burch, a member of the Newark Board of Education from the academician standpoint.

Mrs. Carolyn H. Cassio, "Jack and Jill Club, Inc." official for clubs in the Jersey area. Roger M. Yancey, assistant attorney general for fraternities.

E. T. Bowser, P. G. Master Masons F. and A. M. and James H. Fultz, state president, IBPOEW, fraternal orders.

Mrs. Una M. Janifer, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, for sororities; Arthur C. Chapin, CIO, for labor organizations, and J. Mercer Burrell, for political groups.

Hughes Allison, playwright and author, summarized the meeting.

Advertiser on hand furnished Snack Bar refreshments as their contribution to community and press relations. Members of the Junior League and other community aides served as hostesses.

Making USC-Sponsored Trip

Courier Staffer Ready To Depart for Europe

Courier Sat, 6-23-51

LOS ANGELES — Miss Libby Clark, nationally known newspaperwoman and reporter for the Courier's Pacific Coast edition, was named by the University of Southern California this week to report the activities of a European student tour emanating from that institution.

Miss Clark's assignment is under the auspices of the French Department, annual sponsors of the student tours.

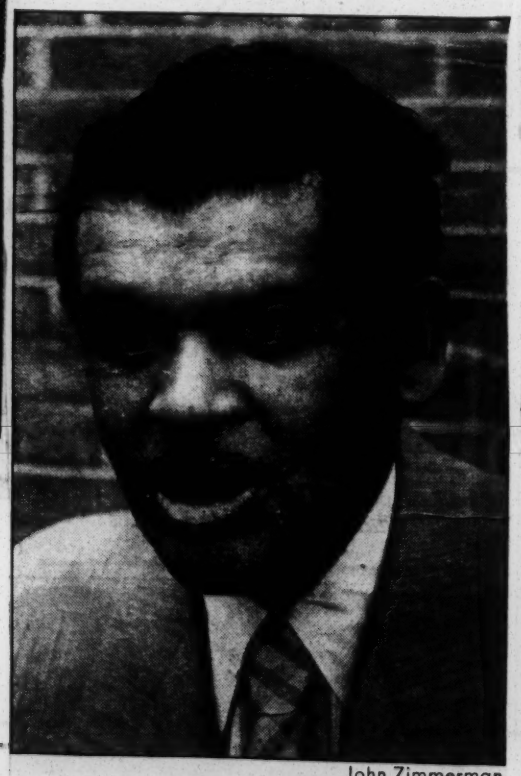
The group sails from Quebec, Canada, on July 4, for a two-month trip which will include Paris, London, Geneva, Montreux, Interlaken, Venice, Florence, Pisa, Siena, Rome, Naples, Pompeii, Capri, Italian and French Rivieras, Nice, Cannes, Monte Carlo, Nimes, Avignon, Chateaux Country and Cherbourg.

Miss Clark will compile data of the various places visited for the official university record of the tour.

MISS LIBBY CLARK
. . . to make USC-sponsored tour

How to Interview MacArthur

The Manhattan newsmen covering General Douglas MacArthur at the Waldorf-Astoria have had a dull time. They have seen little of MacArthur himself, gotten no interviews, spoken only with his spokesman, Major General Courtney Whitney.



John Zimmerman

REPORTER ROBERTS
Old tricks are good tricks.

Before most newspapers gave up the chase as a waste of time, the newsmen paraphrased an old bit of doggerel:

Here is the Waldorf-Astoria
The home of the rich and the odd,
Where the press speaks only to Whitney,
And Whitney speaks only to God.

Last week a visiting Negro newspaperman named Stanley Roberts put their lack of reportorial enterprise to shame. Roberts, 36, Washington bureau chief of the Pittsburgh *Courier*, got the first published interview with MacArthur since his return to the U.S. It was not the first time Cincinnati-born Roberts has scored a newsbeat. He got the first exclusive interview with Dr. Ralph Bunche when the United Nations mediator returned from Israel, was the first to uncover the court-martial death sentence of Negro Lieut. Leon Gilbert in Korea (TIME, Dec. 11).

Roberts got his interview by an old reporter's trick: he sent word to MacArthur that the Communist *Daily Worker* and some Negro papers had been calling MacArthur a "white supremacist," blaming him for Army segregation in the Far East and for "excessive" court-martialing of Negroes. Roberts asked for an interview to get MacArthur's views on the race question, and the summons came.

While MacArthur let his waiting lunch grow cold, he spent an hour telling Roberts how he had spent the last 25 years of his life "among the colored peoples of the world," sympathized with their aspirations and needs. As for courts-martial, MacArthur agreed that they might have been excessive, pointed out that he had launched an investigation. And if he had used "Jim Crow" military units, he had not created them: "They were created in Washington and sent to me . . . I did not ask for men by race, I asked . . . for 'men.'" Then MacArthur fixed Roberts with a stern stare, and gave him his lead for his two-part *Courier* series this week. Said the general: "I have one criticism of Negro troops who fought under my command in the Korean war. They didn't send me enough of them."

Courier
AMERICA'S BEST WEEKLY

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1951

Published by The Pittsburgh Courier Publishing Co., Inc. Main Office: 2628 Centre Avenue at Francis Street, Pittsburgh 19, Pa. Telephone: MAyflower 1-1401

ROBERT L. VANN, EDITOR
MEMORIA IN AETERNA

MRS. ROBERT L. VANN, President and Treasurer
MRS. D. E. LAMPKIN....Vice-President | EARL V. HORD....Bus. Mgr.-Adv. Dir.
E. C. ALEXANDER..... Secretary | HENRY LINDSAY.....Comptroller
WILLIAM G. NUNN, Managing Editor

P. L. PRATTIS, Executive Editor ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE, News Editor
GEORGE S. SCHUYLER and CHESTER WASHINGTON, Associate Editors
Toki Schalk Johnson, Woman's Editor; Arthur I. Morris, Circulation Manager; William C. Page, Promotion Manager; Wilbert L. Holloway and Samuel Milai, Art Editors; Russell T. Washington, Assistant Business Manager; Esther M. Moore, Collection Manager.

Entered as Second Class Matter at Pittsburgh. Incorporated under the Laws of Pennsylvania, 1910.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
$10.00 ..... Two Years | $3.50 ..... Six Months
$ 6.00 ..... One Year | 15c ..... Per Single Copy

Member Audit Bureau of Circulations.

National Advertising Representatives: Interstate United Newspapers, Inc. 545 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. . . . Telephone Murray Hill 2-5452

The Pittsburgh Courier does not guarantee either the use or return of unsolicited manuscripts and photographs.

'Every Agent Wins' Contest Closed With Tremendous Activity

Courier Post. 8-11-51

Courier management is happy to announce the following cash prize winners in the "Every Agent Wins" contest that was conducted from Feb. 17 to May 12 of this year. Many other agents received bonuses during the thirteen-week contest. Names of bonus winners are not listed but their bonuses are on the way to them in the mails. More than $2,400 is being distributed to winners listed below.

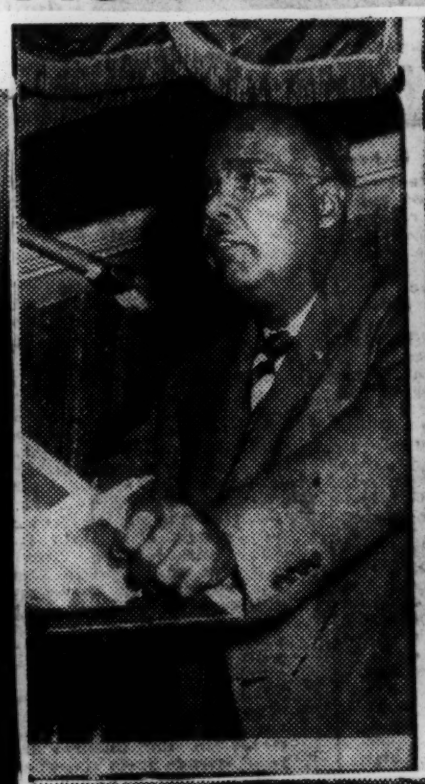
Contestant's Name and Address	Base Sale (Jan.20 Issue)	Sales Necessary to Qualify	Net Sales During Contest	Net Sales Increase	Prize Won
Jesse Robinson Sr., 1201 N. 7th Ave., Pensacola, Fla	100	1300	2696	1396	$100.00
James Mosley, 223 Booker St., Lufkin, Tex.	100	1300	2600	1300	75.00
Hosea Amos, 1013 Antwerp St., Apt. K, Mobile 19, Ala.	20	260	1340	1080	50.00
Roy L. Cockren, 1101 Moline Pl., S. E., Canton 7, Ohio	19	247	1280	1033	25.00
Henry Shanklin, 1103 Narrow St., Thibodaux, La.	50	650	1505	855	25.00
F. E. Ray, 504 Glenwood Ave., Dalton, Ga.	20	260	1012	752	25.00
S. E. Daniels, 25 Fifth St., S., Texas City, Tex.	30	390	1140	750	25.00
Charlie V. King, 918 St. James St., Alexandria, La.	30	390	1100	710	25.00
W. A. Chapman, 707 Limbert St., Laurel, Miss.	60	780	1485	705	25.00
Olin W. Franklin, 721 English Street, Bristol, Tenn.	50	650	1350	700	25.00
Ronald Weaver, 113 I St., E. Beckley, W. Va.	40	520	1185	665	25.00
Clayborn J. Johnson, P. O. Box 4, Summerville, S. C.	20	260	890	630	25.00
Walter L. Johnson, P. O. Box 311, Graceville, Fla.	15	195	794	599	25.00
Mrs. Louise Preston, Gen. Del., Beckley, W. Va.	15	195	785	590	15.00
Melvin Sullivan, Rte. 1, Box 151, Manchester, Ga.	69	897	1457	560	15.00
Hayward W. Ball Jr., 773 New England Ave., Winter Pk., Fla.	80	1040	1565	525	15.00
Alex L. Head, P. O. Box 273, Tulare, Calif.	25	325	840	515	15.00
Bobby Thomas, 310 W. Jackson St., Thomasville, Ga.	100	1300	1810	510	15.00
James Slade, Box 644, Kimball, W. Va.	25	325	818	493	15.00
Mildred Washington, 301 E. 9th St., Junction City, Kan.	15	195	680	485	15.00
Harold McCord, Shawmut, Ala.	10	130	579	449	15.00
Marlon Guess Jr., 709 Queen Pl., Tucson, Ariz.	80	1040	1486	446	15.00
Leroy Hill, Gen. Del., Stuttgart, Ark.	60	780	1204	424	15.00
Frank Hardy, Gen. Del., Bay Minette, Ala.	9	117	530	413	15.00
John Brothers' Newsstand, 226 Stone St., Melbourne, Fla.	60	780	1180	400	15.00
Richard Shorter, 2206 Broadway St., E. Chicago, Ind.	50	650	1049	399	15.00
Blanche Garlington, Lorado, W. Va.	10	130	517	387	15.00
Patrick H. Robinson, 715 9th St., Augusta, Ga.	15	195	580	385	15.00
Mrs. Janie Franklin, 133 Bagley St., Pontiac 15, Mich.	100	1300	1680	380	15.00
O. D. Jordan, Station No. 1, Pahokee, Fla.	55	715	1094	379	15.00
Jesse Hammons, 356 Hancock St., Dunedin, Fla.	50	650	1025	375	15.00
Willie Bell Jr., c/o J. T. Walton, Box 32, Washington, Ga.	70	910	1280	370	15.00
Dorothy McQuinnie, 901 S. Adelaide St., Terrell, Tex.	75	975	1325	350	15.00
Mrs. Cordelia Brown, 308 Farmer St., Port Gibson, Miss.	70	910	1249	339	10.00
Harry Shipp, 19-B Center St., Niagara Falls, N. Y.	15	195	531	336	10.00
James B. Williams, 403 E. Summit St., Roswell, N. M.	60	780	1115	335	10.00
Eugene Weston, 1 Brown Court, Sumter 4, S. C.	25	325	660	335	10.00
Theodore King, 837 Nebraska Ave., Toledo, Ohio	41	533	865	332	10.00
Charles Roberts, 513 Clara St., Milton, Fla.	20	260	585	325	10.00
A. T. Stewart, 18 S. Murray St., Madison 5, Wis.	10	130	452	322	10.00
Randel Corker, 415 2nd St., Cairo, Ga.	50	650	960	310	10.00
James E. Craword, 1254 Mill St., Augusta, Ga.	50	650	955	305	10.00
Nathaniel Howard, Rte. 8, Box 647, Pine Bluff, Ark.	10	130	434	304	10.00
Kenneth Daniels, Weaco, W. Va.	15	195	490	295	10.00
Fred Halliburton, 412 3rd St., Vienna, Ga.	16	208	483	275	10.00
Mrs. Corena Barnes, 1402 S. Jackson St., El Dorado, Ark.	19	247	514	267	10.00
George E. Hardee, 247 Clebourne St., Brunswick, Ga.	20	260	523	263	10.00
Robert Jones, Box 67, Bellville, Ga.	10	130	391	261	10.00
Nellie Thomas, RFD 2, Box 12, Leesburg, Fla.	50	650	910	260	10.00
W. H. Hankins, 124 Brovia St., St. Augustine, Fla.	60	780	1040	260	10.00
Dudley M. Zimmerman, 358 Treadwell St., Orangeburg, S.C.	30	390	649	259	10.00
Betty Smith, 94 River St., Troy, N. Y.	30	390	645	255	10.00
Ida A. Davis, P. O. Box 265, Cairo, Ga.	65	845	1099	254	10.00
Mrs. Lula Banks, 710 Garden St., Ashburn, Ga.	20	220	470	250	10.00
B. A. Wade, 437 Harvey St., Greenville, Miss.	32	416	664	248	10.00
Charles Robinson, 912 9th St., Palmetto, Fla.	22	286	527	241	10.00
David Smith, 336 Logan St., Bluefield, W. Va.	15	195	431	236	10.00
Mrs. Claytona Clay, 1318 Broad St., Selma, Ala.	50	650	880	230	10.00
Anthony Thompson, Rte. 1, Box 51, Damascus, Ga.	15	195	423	228	10.00
Lewis Roberts, Holly Grove, Ark.	80	1040	1266	226	10.00
Mary L. Newmones, 131 N. 30th St., Ocala, Fla.	25	325	550	225	10.00
James B. Walker Jr., 541 Carter St., Orlando, Fla.	55	715	940	225	10.00
Jesse Daniel, 1041 Wilson St., El Dorado, Ark.	30	390	615	225	10.00
Ross Clay Jr., 226 Institute St., Jackson, Tenn.	60	780	1003	223	10.00
Martha Youngblood, Mahan, W. Va.	29	377	585	208	10.00
Orlando Warren, Box 213, Mims, Fla.	74	962	1169	207	10.00
Felton J. Foster, 1008 Cayce St., Franklin, La.	15	195	400	205	10.00

GROUP II—BASE SALES OF 101 COPIES AND OVER

Contestants Name and Address	Base Sale (Jan. 20 Issue)	Sales Necessary to Qualify	Net Sales During Contest	Net Sales Increase	Prize Won
Bailey & Smith News Co., 113 W. 21st St., Indianapolis 2, Ind.	1498	19474	28444	8970	$200.00
John S. Logan, 6074 Woodrow Ave., Detroit, Mich.	15257	198341	206206	7865	175.00
Harry A. Crosby, 920½ E. Long St., Columbus, Ohio	2600	33800	40254	6454	150.00
H. P. McAllister, 2228 E. 71st St., Cleveland 3, Ohio	3010	39130	42673	3543	125.00
James W. Gass, 850 Germantown St., Dayton 7, Ohio	1023	13299	16308	3009	100.00
L. W. Denard, 116 S. Division St., Orlando, Fla.	1530	19890	22295	2405	75.00
John D. Reynolds, 1007 Oak St., Columbia 5, S. C.	464	6032	7759	1727	50.00
William Campbell, 342 Adams St., Buffalo 12, N. Y.	1457	18941	20417	1476	25.00
Daisy B. Small, Gen. Del., Belle Glade, Fla.	216	2808	4260	1452	25.00
Walter Craig, 181 Smith St., Charleston 17, S. C.	1268	16484	17911	1427	25.00
Mrs. Edward Savage, 1435 Forsythe St., Macon, Ga.	1694	22022	23257	1235	25.00
P. R. Maxwell, 110 S. Steven St., Thomasville, Ga.	200	2600	3825	1225	25.00
William Powell, 801 S. 25th St., Apt. 20, Richmond 9, Calif.	1420	18460	19627	1167	25.00
R. H. Eakin, P. O. Box 132, Yellow Springs, Ohio	437	5681	6847	1166	25.00
Howard Mosley, P. O. Box 188, Marcus Hook (Chester), Pa.	550	7150	8291	1141	25.00
Robert Cunningham, P. O. Box 172, Logan, W. Va.	270	3510	4650	1140	25.00
E. D. Gibson, 380 McLeod St., Daytona Beach, Fla.	742	9646	10586	940	25.00

CHECKS HAVE BEEN MAILED TO ALL OF THE WINNERS LISTED ABOVE. If you are a winner and have not received yours, let us know immediately. Write or contact the Circulation Department.

Nation's Notables Attend Presentation Of Abbott Memorial Award In Chicago



WITH MORE THAN 600 distinguished persons from many sections of the nation present, the fifth annual presentation of the Robert S. Abbott Memorial Award was made last Saturday, at Chicago's Hotel Sherman. The coveted citation went to members of the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Forces. At left, beside a portrait of the late Robert S. Abbott, editor and founder of the Chicago Defender 46 years ago, Mrs. Daisy P. Brown, widow of Ensign Brown, U. S. Navy flyer who died in action of Korea, receives husband's posthumous merit award from Captain William P. McCarty, commander of the Ninth Naval District. At her left is Lt. Thomas J. Hudner who was cited for his heroic effort in trying to save Ensign Brown. Second from left, Oscar Chapman, secretary of Department of Interior, delivers principal address. Among other prominent speakers were Senator Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.), Lester P. Granger, executive director of National Urban League, and Philip H. Willkie of Indiana state legislature, respectively. At right Thomas J. Schneider, chairman, personnel policy board, Department of Defense and John H. Sengstacke, editor and publisher of the Chicago Defender hold the award given the President's Committee.—Photos by Tony Rhoden.

600 Attend 5th Abbott Award Rites

Over six hundred distinguished Americans including Secretary of Interior Oscar Chapman, Senator Paul Douglas, Philip H. Willkie, Lester Granger, James B. Carey, Thurgood Marshall and J. Thomas Schneider joined in the fifth annual presentation ceremony of the Robert S. Abbott Memorial award which was given to the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services at a luncheon at Chicago's Hotel Sherman Saturday.

In presenting the award, John H. Sengstacke, editor and publisher of the Chicago Defender, hailed the progress being made toward integration in the military establishment. He stated that the committee's work had helped to fulfill the dreams of equality of the late Robert S. Abbot, founder of the Chicago Defender.

J. Thomas Schneider, chairman of the personnel policy board of the Department of Defense, accepted the award on behalf of the President's committee. "I believe that in presenting this award today," Mr. Schneider declared, "a blow for Freedom is striking a blow for Democracy."

Secretary Oscar Chapman, the principal speaker, cited the progress being made on the civil rights front and lashed out at the

evils of segregation, declaring, "wherever segregation has been enforced, as it had been in the armed services, discrimination inevitably followed." The Secretary spoke following the reading of a message from President Harry Truman.

Mr. Truman stated: "I am pleased to hear that the Robert S. Abbott Memorial Award will be given this year to the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services. The members of this committee succeeded in their endeavors because they followed a course strictly in accord with constitutional principles and with the need for military efficiency. The splendid showing made by our soldiers, sailors and airmen in Korea attests the rightness of the committee's views and the readiness of the services to adopt them."

The contribution of the President's Committee was dramatically symbolized when Capt. William P. McCarty presented awards to Mrs. Daisy P. Brown, the widow of Ensign Jesse Brown, the first Negro Navy airman who crashed to his death in Korea, and to Lt. Thomas J. Hudner, who risked his life in an attempt to save his colored colleague.

The importance of integration and equality of opportunity in the military and the whole society was stressed in brief addresses by Senator Paul H. Douglas, James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the CIO and by Philip H. Willkie, member of the Indiana legislature and son of the late Wendell Willkie.

Thurgood Marshall of the NAACP hit racism in the Far East Command and stressed the superiority of the mixed units over the segregated units in Korea.

The closing address was given by Lester B. Granger of the National Urban League who was a member of the President's committee. Granger expressed confidence that the committee's work would speed the end of segregation in the armed forces and lauded his colleagues on the committee, Judge Charles Fahy; Dwight R. G. Palmer, president of the General Cable Corporation; John Sengstacke of the Chicago Defender and William E. Stevenson, president of Oberlin College.

Certificates for those chosen on the Chicago Defender's Honor Roll of Democracy for 1950 were awarded by Dr. Charles M. Thompson, treasurer of the Robert S. Abbott Publishing company.

Those receiving certificates were: Dr. W. S. Davis, president, Tennessee State college; John S. Sbarbaro, judge of Superior Court; Everett Norlander, managing editor, Chicago Daily News, for John S. Knight, publisher and editor; Kenneth S. Nash, for Cleveland Chamber of Commerce; Charles V. Carr, city councilman, Cleveland, Ohio; Grant Adams, for Michael Reese hospital, Chicago; Lt. Desnis Nelson, Department of the Navy, Washington, D.C.; Harold R. Renholm, regional manager, RCA-Victor division, for General David Sarnoff, president, Radio Corporation of America; Russell R. DeBow, for Michael V. DiSalle, director of Price Stabilization; William N. Erickson, president Cook County Board of Commissioners; Dr. Lorenz Misbach, for University of Kansas City.

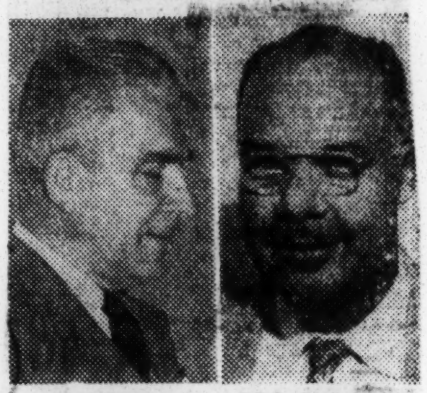
Camilla Williams, J. B. Blain, vice president, John F. Cuneo company, for John F. Cuneo; Mrs. Dorothy Garfield, Florida A. and M. college, for Miss Althea Gibson; Elmer W. Henderson, American Council on Human Rights, Washington; Vicar General Monsignor George Casey, for His Eminesce Cardinal Samuel Stritch; James C. Evans, assistant to Secretary of Defense for Lt. Harry E. Sutton; John Munro, Jr., president, Illinois State Chamber of Commerce, accepting award for that organization; Ken Craig, radio station WBBM, for Arthur Godfrey; Truman K. Gibson, Sr., president, Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Co.; Jesse Owens, Southside Boys' club; Lewis M. Hoskins, for American Friends Service committee; William Holsman, for Holsman, Holsman, Klekamp and Taylor.

James B. Carey, national secretary of CIO; Indiana State Representative Philip H. Willkie, son of late Wendell L. Willkie; Oscar Chapman, secretary of Department of the Interior; Mrs. Daisy Pearl Brown, widow of Navy's first Negro pilot, accepted award for her husband, Ensign Jesse Leroy Brown; Lt. (j.g.) Thomas J. Hudner, L. Virgil Martin, accepted award for Carson, Pirie, Scott and Co., Chicago.

Among the notables at the speaker's table were Col. Arthur C. Timboe of the 5th Army; Col. Euclid Louis Taylor, general counsel of the Chicago Defender; Dr. Preston Bradley of the Peoples Church of Chicago who gave the invocation; Judge John S. Sbarbaro; William Erickson, president of the Board of Cook County Commissioners; Lt. Dennis Nelson of the Department of the Navy and James C. Evans, civilian aide to the Secretary of Defense.

The Great Lakes Naval Training Station band, the Alan Lane Trio and the Great Lakes Naval Training octette entertained the guests. Louis Martin, editor-in-chief of the Chicago Defender, was master of ceremonies.

Chapman To Be Abbott Award Guest



Mr. Palmer Mr. Granger

As the roster of distinguished guests mounts for the widely-hailed event, Oscar Chapman, secretary of the Department of Interior, confirmed acceptance of an invitation to be an honored guest at the fifth annual Robert Sengstacke Abbott Memorial award dinner to be held Saturday, May 5, at the Hotel Sherman in Chicago.

The outstanding member of the President's cabinet was cited on the Chicago Defender Honor Roll of 1950 for his "decisive action against discrimination in national parks and in parks of the District of Columbia," providing the uncompromising leadership that established the operation of recreational facilites in the nation's capitol, including swimming pools, on a non-segregated basis.

Secretary Chapman will be presented with a special citation at the dinner which will see the fifth annual Robert S. Abbott Memorial

Mr. Fahy Mr. Stephenson

award presented to the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Forces.

Members of the committee to be honored are Justice Charles Fahy, associate judge of the U. S. Court of Appeals; the committee chairman, Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League; Dwight R. G. Palmer, president, General Cable corp, and William E. Stephenson, president, Oberlin college.

31 1951 Robert S. Abbott Award

Abbott Award Presentation Set For May 5

The Fifth Annual Robert S. Abbott Award will be presented to the President's Committee On Equality of Opportunity and Treatment in the Armed Services Saturday, May 5.

According to the the announcement made by John H. Sengstacke, editor and publisher of the Chicago Defender, the presentation will be made in the grand ballroom of the Sherman Hotel at noon on the above date.

The annual award, established in 1947 in honor of the late Robert S. Abbott, founder and first publisher of the Chicago Defender, will mark the 46th anniversary of the paper.

The original members of the President's Committee were Judge Charles Fahy, chairman; Alphonsus J. Donahue, industrialist (deceased); Lester B. Granger, of the Urban League; Charles Luckman, industrialist; Dwight R. G. Palmer, president, General Cable company; William E. Stevenson, president of Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio; and John H. Sengstacke.

31 1951 The Southern Conservative

CURRENT EVENTS

BY CARTER WESLEY

There is a vicious, states rights paper published in Fort Worth, known as "The Southern Conservative", listing Ida M. Darden as editor. The editor of this vicious states rights sheet says brazenly, "White people have always called Negroes by their first names." Then she says it will not be any different now, except by those who get their orders from Moscow. She is particularly wrought up because a daily paper in Texas has started putting titles that Eric Johnston appointed by to Negroes' names. She complains Truman as Economic Stabilization Director, and Robert Hutchins, appointed a director of the Ford Foundation, are both radicals.

'CAN'T AFFORD TO GET HELP:'

Dean of Newsmen Retires from Game

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Wendell P. Dabney, 46-years editor of THE UNION, a weekly newspaper, has announced that he is going out of business as speedily as possible.

Mr. Dabney said: "I have no help and can't afford to get any."

Wendell P., dean of all the newspaper editors, is 85 years old.

THE UNION, under Dabney's editorship, is famous for its poetry. Headlines and news stories are frequently carried in rhyme.

The front page of the March 1 issue states:

5c in U.S. and Canada!
"Little but loud!"
10c in Europe and Africa!
"Poor but proud"

A headline says **"Draft Taft? He'll Never Make It."**

In his column, entitled GOSSIP AND REFLECTIONS, which is read by newspaper men all over the country, Mr. Dabney said:

"God forgives man, forgets,
But a woman ever remembers,
The one who pets."

Never joyfully anticipate,
For disappointment may follow,
AS many a fine looking apple,
Often proves to be hollow.
"Captain why are you always
boosting the Jews?"
"Well Bill, because
"The Jews gave us Jesus,
And ever try to please us,
So the least that we can do,
IS to praise them sometimes too."

Even Rhymes in Ads

The following is a two-column advertisement:

"In this land of civilization,
Occupied by folks of every nation,
All kinds of people dwell herein,
Some full of religion, some full of sin.
Then there are others,
Of whom it may be said,
Won't pay you what they owe,
So you'll remember them.
After they are dead.
"The Union has a lot of such crooks,
All recorded in its books,
And we pray that the devil,
Will burn them well,
For as God is just,
They'll go to hell."

Magazine Editor Joins Staff Of Voice Of America

WASHINGTON —(ANP)— Jack H. Dawley, executive editor of Color magazine, last week left the magazine to join the international press section of the nation's expanded Voice of America program, designed to fight Communism overseas.

Dawley will work as a visual information specialist with the position of a picture editor in the international press section.

He is an honor graduate of Lincoln (Pa.) university, and once served as public relations director of this school. He also has worked as a public information specialist with the U. S. Army.

Ernest E. Johnson Now With "Voice Of America"

Ernest E. Johnson, widely-known journalist and public relations consultant, has joined the Voice of America as a radio news writer in New York, the State Department has announced.

During World War II Mr. Johnson was chief of the Washington bureau of the Associated Negro Press. As such, he covered all major government news sources. He was the first Negro to become accredited, and a member of the State Department Correspondents' Association.

During his Washington tour he handled two special assignments while on leave from the news service. The first was as press liasion for the party of Edwin Barclay, then President of the Republic of Liberia, when his group paid an official visit to the United States in 1943 as the guests of President Roosevelt.

The second was in 1945 when the JOURNAL AND GUIDE of Norfolk, Va., sent him to England to report on early post-war efforts to form a world trade union organization, and on various colonial questions which were due to be discussed at the San Francisco Conference.

Mr. Johnson retired from news writing in 1945 and joined the United Negro College Fund in New York as publicity director. He remained with the Rockefeller sponsored organization until 1947, when he formed with Mrs. Eunice H. Carter, attorney, the public relations firm of Carter-Johnson Associates. After the partnership was dissolved in 1948, he continued in the public relations field independently.

At various times in the past four years he has represetned the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, the American Savings and Loan League ,the National Association of Real Estate Brokers, the Broadway Federal Savings and Loan Association of Los Angeles, the President's Citizens' (Luckman) Food Committee, and several well-known individuals.

Mr. Johnson was born in New York in January, 1913, and was educated there. He began writing for Negro weeklies in 1928 and gained most of his work experience in that field.

He has contributed magazine articles on politics, foreign affairs, housing and economic matters.

He is married and makes his home in New York.

What the People Think

Henry Moon and George Schuyler Exchange Letters

Editor's note: The Courier this week is omitting the material usually appearing in this space in order that an exchange of letters between Henry Lee Moon, NAACP director of public relations, and George S. Schuyler, Courier associate editor, may be printed. The letters follow:

Dec. 29, 1950.

Dear George Schuyler:

As a long-time reader of "Views and Reviews" I was neither surprised nor dismayed by your column of Dec. 30. I read it, as might be expected, with a bit more than usual interest and care. It was in the true Schuyler tradition, but my respect for tradition is not deep-rooted enough to restrain me from rising to meet your challenge.

Significantly, you did not question a single fact in my Crisis article, "The Amazing Mr. Taft." I can document every fact and every quotation which I cited. They were culled from newspaper stories, magazine articles, radio speeches, reports, books and pamphlets, campaign literature, both pro and anti-Taft, and from the dry and uninspired pages of The Congressional Record. My evaluations, interpretations and conclusions based on these facts are, of course, subjective even as yours must be.

Let us take your references to the articles item by item

1. **I have not attempted to "smear" Senator Taft. I merely cited the unchallenged facts from the record.**

2. **I was not "furious" because of his election. I had anticipated it and, of course, I accept the results of the democratic process without "fury" or quibble.**

3. **As one who has made some study of politics both in the library and in the field, I am not naive about political machines and I know that all sorts of deals are made. I did not "excoriate" Taft on either score. But a halo has been placed on Taft's brow and he has been elevated to a pedestal far above all such mundane transactions. To me this is sheer hypocrisy and I believe it should be exposed as such. This I tried to do, making it clear that his record "reveals a politician neither more nor less honest and intelligent than the average of his Senate colleagues." (Time was when you took a malicious delight in deflating specious reputations.)**

4. **I did not "brand" Taft as anti-Negro or anti-Semitic. I cited the support he received from openly anti-Negro and anti-Semitic forces to whose defense he came when they were indicted under the Smith Act.**

5. **You are, of course, entitled to your views of Senator McCarthy. McCarthyism represents to me a really subversive force as sinister and dangerous as communism or fascism.**

6. **You may believe that the United States could have avoided involvement in World War II by following Senator Taft's counsel. I do not.**

7. **I expressed neither "heat" nor partisan view in recounting Taft's position on Formosa. I cited it without approval or condemnation and compared it with his earlier views on aid to Britain. I did not "forget" Truman's Formosa policy. It was entirely immaterial as to who shared the Senator's views on the Formosa formula.**

8. **Your warning that "FEPC would be a tool . . . to destroy the American system" is truly oracular. My own foresight is so limited that I cannot see how a Federal FEPC would be any more destructive of the American system than any other Federal law regulating industry, commerce and labor. I am strongly and unalterably (but not "frantically") committed to an FEPC with enforcement powers.**

These, of course, are my personal views.

As to the NAACP position: Senator Taft reproduced and widely circulated an editorial from The Crisis and his voting record as compiled by the NAACP and published in its magazine for use in his campaign. He was able to do this because of the truly non-partisan position of the NAACP which merely keeps the record and makes it available to its members and friends. Had the NAACP been tied to "the Roosevelt-Truman political machine" as you charge, we would have published nothing that could have been used to Mr. Taft's advantage. The NAACP has sought neither to discredit nor favor the Senator. It has merely cited his public record. Nevertheless, the Senator made unsubstantiated charges against unnamed officers of the association who, he alleged, told him that they were willing to accept a "soft" FEPC. Despite persistent demands from NAACP Secretary Walter White, Senator Taft refused to name his alleged informants.

And finally, you repeat the hoary charge that the association's alleged attachment to the Truman administration has been a vital factor in the membership picture. Inasmuch as Negroes voted overwhelmingly for President Truman in 1948 it seems most unlikely that they would use our alleged pro-Trumanism as an excuse for withdrawing support.

Sincerely,
Director, Public Relations
HENRY LEE MOON,

Mr. George Schuyler
The Pittsburgh Courier
2091 Seventh Avenue
New York, N. Y.
HLM:mw

* * *

December 30, 1950

Mr. Henry Lee Moon
Director of Publication
NAACP
20 West Fortieth Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Moon:

Yours of Dec. 29 at hand and contents noted. Permit me to point out that facts are merely some of the materials of thinking and do not prove much in themselves. Your article was definitely a smear job and was so interpreted by the readers with whom I have talked. The only "halo" that I have seen placed on Senator Taft's brow is for being an able and informed legislator. There is nothing specious about that reputation. Even his enemies, with the possible exception of yourself, could see that.

Before changing my opinion as to your pro-Democratic bias, I shall have to see a similar article by you in The Crisis analyzing Truman, Lehman and other politicians of that party.

Of course, I can understand that to you any effort to weed out the totalitarians from our Government is "sinister and dangerous," because I am convinced that you share their views favoring monolithic government. You may not believe the United States could have kept out of World War II, but there are thousands of leading thinkers who do. That conflict should be known as Roosevelt's war.

You cannot escape so easily the implications of your statement about Formosa which could scarcely be construed as anything except condemnation of Taft's views. It is obvious that you forgot that Truman also wanted to keep the Nationalists from being "shoved off Formosa." I can understand that you are opposed to Chinese Nationalists because I believe you are a partisan of Soviet China. And naturally you cannot see the implications of a Federal FEPC, because that requires deep and clear thinking, as well as a knowledge of how these things actually work out.

It seems to me that the record is pretty clear on the NAACP's political partisanship during the past eighteen years at least. True, it keeps the record, but it also touts the Democrats and ignores or attacks the Republicans. I recall that it came out at one time for the reelection of Joe Gavagan, but has had nothing but carping criticism to offer regarding Governor Dewey, whose achievements you will agree are at least equal to those of the one-time Harlem Congressman. If some NAACP officers, as Taft stated, were willing to accept a "soft" FEPC, they were using more judgment than the national officers.

And finally, I am surprised that you would have concluded that because "Negroes voted overwhelmingly for President Truman in 1948," that the NAACP is not attached to the Truman administration. Two things are evident: (a) that there are a large number of Negro Republicans throughout the country, many of whom are members of the association, and that (b) they and others have grown justly suspicious of the association's "non-partisanship."

Very truly yours,
/S/ GEORGE S. SCHUYLER
New York Editor

GSS/lm

* * *

January 8, 1951

Dear George Schuyler:

Now I am surprised.

I am surprised by the degree of emotion. ism exhibited in your revealing letter of Dec. 30.

I am astounded by your cavalier disregard for facts.

While I have many times disagreed with you in the past, I had thought that you arrived at your always unpredictable and often weird views through a process of "deep and clear thinking" based upon the facts involved. Now that you have explained that facts are unimportant to you I can understand how you reached the erratic conclusion that "FEPC would be a tool . . . to destroy the American system" and how you can uphold Senator McCarthy's calculated character assassination. Disregard for facts is the essence of McCarthyism.

This contempt for facts accounts for your statement: "I can understand that you are opposed to Chinese Nationalists because I believe you are partisan of Soviet China." You cite not a single instance in which I have expressed any opinion in regard to China, pro or anti-Communist. Nor can you.

Likewise, your rejection of facts enables you to twist a simple statement of mine into an expression of opinion and a revelation of a lapse of memory. It accounts also for the charge in your column of Dec. 30 that to me Senator Taft "is a s.o.b." Nowhere in my Crisis article did I use any such term or convey any such idea about the Ohio Senator. To express the opinion, based upon study of his record, that Mr. Taft is a mediocre politician is not to call him an "s.o.b."

Similarly, and in the best McCarthy manner.

you distort and misrepresent my statement that Negroes who voted overwhelmingly for President Truman would not likely withdraw support from the NAACP on the basis of the association's alleged pro-Trumanism.

I know, as you say in your letter of Dec. 30, that there are those who share your opinion that World War II was "Roosevelt's war." However, the record, which you utterly disdain, shows that many more Americans, including "thousands of leading thinkers" disagree with you as evidenced by their repeated support of the late President.

Had you been a careful and consistent reader of The Crisis, you would have known that two Democratic politicians and two Republicans (including Taft) have been subjects of analytical articles in that magazine during the period of our alleged political partisanship. You would also have known that editorially The Crisis has praised and condemned Democratic and Republican politicians impartially on the basis of their respective records. Had you read the published resolutions of the NAACP board meetings, annual conventions and annual meetings you would have known that the association has been equally critical of Republicans and Democrats for failure to live up to their campaign pledged. This evidence is readily available to anyone who respects facts and is willing to seek them out.

For the record (and again I recognize your hostility to the value of records) I, personally, am openly and honestly for the basic objectives of the New and Fair Deals—that is, for the establishment of a society of equal freedom, justice, opportunity and security for everyone. If, by your devious reasoning, advocacy of these humanitarian objectives makes me a believer in "monolithic government" there is nothing that I can say save to point out that this is but another sample of a false conclusion you have reached because of your disregard for facts.

Yours truly,
HENRY LEE MOON
Director of Public Relations

Mr. George Schuyler
The Pittsburgh Courier
2091 Seventh Avenue
New York, N. Y.
HLM:mw

Albert BARNETT

'Teamwork In Industry' Sponsored By Conference Of Christians And Jews

Dawn of the New Year finds a commendable effort being made to bring about a better relationship between capital and labor, with a resultant increase in harmony and cooperation among personnel in plants factories, department stores and other business establishments.

This new program is based on two premises — both reasonable and praise-worthy. For labor, it assumes that what a worker really does is to buy back from business the goods he produces. The better paid a worker is, the more goods he can buy, and, when multiplied by millions of his fellow workers, it results in widespread prosperity and an upsurge in the consumer market.

For management and business the program concedes that the rule should work both ways —that what is fair for one is fair for the other. Forty years ago, President Theodore Roosevelt, hero of San Juan Hill, put it this way: "We demand that big business give people a square deal; in return we must insist that when anyone engaged in big business, honestly endeavors to do right, he shall himself be given a square deal."

Credit for the new project, termed "Teamwork in Industry," goes to a Chicago firm, the Revere Cooper and Brass Co., Inc., and to the National Conference of Christians and Jews. The program aims to expose the causes and find the cures, for prejudice.

The project is a joint labor-management function and started November 1, with a series of meetings held in Chicago at the Revere plant. The meetings will continue through January 17. Those in charge of arrangements are eight representatives of the Union, Amalgamated Local 477, UAW--CIO, and seven men, representing management.

The meetings take the form of a seminar, with Thomas Wright, director of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, serving as moderator. The coordinator is Dr. Edward G. Olsen, educational director of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. Consultants who are specialists in the various fields of human endeavor, participate in the discussions.

This group of experts, numbering 40, are men and women of different national origins, including Negroes and Whites, Protestants, Catholics and Jews. Here are some of the problems for which they are seeking answers:

1—Problems facing the plant in Chicago.

2—Where do we get our prejudice?

3—Truths and un-truths about race.

4—How can we understand people of different national backgrounds?

5—How can we understand people of different religious backgrounds?

6—How are prejudices spread?

7—What can we do as individuals?

8—What can we do as groups?

Praising officials of both Plant and Union, L. A. Bishop, midwest director of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, pointed out that the Chicago Revere plants have a fine record in human relations and that Amalgamated Local 477, also has a splendid record along these lines. Director Bishop stated:

"It has been selected to initiate the program in the Chicago area, not because it (the Revere Company) is a problem plant, but because of the progress it has made in this field over the years."

Mr. Bishop also pointed out that industry throughout the country is accepting the seminars as a new industrial technique for increasing cooperation among employees. He said: "Some 18 companies from coast to coast have introduced the project and results have been lauded by company heads, union officials and employees."

Holding high rank among the Nation's social welfare and interracial organizations, the National Conference of Christians and Jews came into being 23 years ago, to foster education as a means of overcoming prejudice. About two years ago, success of which has surprised even Conference officials themselves.

Chief observance for the New Year sponsored by the Conference will be Brotherhood Week, Feb. 17-24, at which time, in Chicago, the Women's Division will present awards to those men and women who have done most to promote brotherhood.

To be eligible for an award, nominees must have done significant work in the field of human relations, and either through community organizations, or by personal effort, have enlisted in the fight to eliminate bigotry and prejudice among all peoples within the scope of their influence.

MARY McLEOD Bethune

Pinder And Hubert Blaze New Trails In The Foreign Service

HOW HAPPY I was to be in Washington, two Sundays ago, when our Frank Pinder, appearing on the Georgetown University Forum of the Air, with his former chief of mission, Oscar Meyer, told of the forward-reaching efforts of the Liberians back in "the bush," who are pulling themselves ahead with technical assistance provided by the Point Four program.

Pinder, one of the most valuable and upstanding young Americans in the Foreign Service, is a former Florida agricultural agent from Alachua county, over in the small farm country. In Alachua county he organized dirt farmers into cooperative marketing groups so successsfully that he was drafted as a specialist in cooperatives, by the Farm Security administration, and later was sent overseas by the Foreign Economic administration, to apply his know-how and his human understanding to the problems of Liberian agriculture.

Now a grade two officer in the Foreign service, with only one more upward step to take, Pinder is proud of the progress of his friends in the Liberian bush. He is proud of what he calls his "Two-Cent Program," financed by the people themselves, out of their meager earnings — a few pennies here and a few there — Pennies of Progress, "with no big loans around the people's necks."

"You've got to stand on the ground where you find the people, and work from there," says Pinder. Hard-working, soft-spoken, but poised and undaunted by any situation he may meet, he has practiced what he has preached wherever he has been, and has beaten a path to progress through all kinds of hardships and handicaps.

I know that everyone who listened to him that Sunday, must have, as I have, a new comprehension of the great rewards in national friendships, in world production and in human betterment that are the potentials and the objectives of the Point Four program. They must realize, also, the great value of utilizing the high skills and talents of all the people of this great nation in the foreign service and in all other areas of government.

We know that there are, in the Department of State, open-minded people like Claire Timberlake, Garland Farmer, Andrew Lynch and Harold Simms, who have been working through the years to help increase integration throughout the service. And we know that they have been getting results that have made friends for this country in many places.

With the recent transfer of Giles Hubert, grade four foreign service officer, from Port-au-Prince, Haiti, where he was Agricultural Attache, to Bombay, India, where he will serve as one of three Consuls under the Consul-General, and will do economic reporting, the influence of our people in foreign lands continues to broaden. Hubert, also, took to his assignments extensive training, broad experience, and a real desire to serve.

In addition to these two fine men, both young, vigorous and able, we have at this time, a full consul in Paris, a full consul in Copenhagen, a vice-consul in Zurich, two full consular clerks in Greece, a full clerk in Cairo, one or more clerks at our Philippines embassy, one in Medina, Indonesia, a consul-general at Lisbon, a consular clerk at Teneriff in the Canary Islands, a public affairs officer at Pakistan, one at New Delhi, India, and one at Lagos, Nigeria, with an Ambassador at Monrovia.

The more such integration we have, the greater our progress will be as a group, the smoother our path will be as a nation, and the greater will be our contribution to the peace and security of the world.

MARY McLEOD Bethune

Let's Get Started In The Fight Against Jim Crow In Washington

I HAVE ALWAYS felt that personal ambition properly directed, could be helpful and effective in terms of the entire community. Consequently, I was very interested in the stand against segregation expressed by Commissioner Joseph Donohue, of the District of Columbia, in a recent radio interview.

Mr. Donohue's vigorous argument against the continuation of segregation in the Capital of the Nation is especially encouraging, for only six months ago, when first appointed to this post, he was quoted as insisting that while he was not "for" segregation, he was not going to be a "crusader" against it.

This was disheartening news for the voteless citizens of our Capital, whose lot as Americans depends, largely, on the knowledge, understanding and capacity for intelligently aggressive action, of appointed officials over whom they have no control.

Through the years, many of these officials have been content to hold office, with little regard either for the consideration and representation which they should give to the needs and desires of the people of the Capital City, or of the representation which the Captial City was giving to the Nation, in the thinking of the world at large.

Mr. Donohue's first statement on the disgraceful and humiliating system of segregation operating at full force at the heart of the democratic world, left the unfortunate impression that he was prepared to walk a tight-rope over Washington's ghetto housing, over its unequal and undemocratic Jim Crow schools, its playgrounds barring children from protected areas on the basis of color, and its cultural facilities teaching separatism and bigotry by practising racial exclusion.

Because I am an American I feel that my Capital must represent me, and I know that it does not. Because I am an American with the good fortune to have many friends among people in all parts of the world, I am constantly asked to explain the senseless contradictions of separated life at the center of world unity.

Explanations are long, tedious, embarrassing and unconvincing. Not embarrassing to me —oh, dear, no! I have no reason to feel embarrassed, since I never have accepted nor condoned such situations. But I feel so keenly the embarrassment of my country! I feel the embarrassment of my President, who lives in the midst of these diplomatically frustrating situations.

So I was very happy, a week or so ago, to find that our new Commissioner, Mr. Donohue, had learned that the racial segregation practiced in our Capital was exacting a fearful toll from the Nation, in dollars wasted, friends and influence lost, and resentments turned against us, and that he had developed the courage to speak out against it. Truly, "A wise man changes his mind——."

Mr. Donohue should be warmly commended for his consistent espousal of home rule for Washington's voteless citizenry. He has said that he is satisfied to work to abolish the District Commissioner system, even though that means abolishing his own job. I do not think that any of us expect Mr. Donohue to be without a job. Many will conclude, on the contrary, that he is hard at work building a job which he might hope to fill should self-government, in some form, come again to the District of Columbia—and should he, in the period intervening, entrench himself, solidly, with the new electorate.

That would be a worthy, personal ambition. Mr. Donohue has systematically penetrated Washington's civic woods, in the few months of his incumbency, to find out what was behind the trees. He has disclosed and reinterpreted, in terms of national urgency, facts about segregation in the District (and hence in Washington), that, all along, have been available to any Commissioners with enough initiative and community interest to use them.

It is now time for the Commissioners, as a

body, to call for an end to the travesty and unwarranted expense of continued segregation in the District. Mr. Donohue has sounded the alarm. If his ambitions are in step with his expressed convictions, he can well afford to take the initiative in specifically requesting action to end racial segregation in the capital of the free world.

MARY McLEOD Bethune

Maria Baldwin's Name Is Among Our Bright Beacons

WE NEED BEACONS, these days, to lead us in our climb toward the finer things of life—the things of the mind and the spirit and the heart—and I am reminded that Howard university has honored itself and its women by naming one of its new dormitories after one of our brightest beacons—Maria L. Baldwin.

Often when one hears the term, "Yankee born and bred," one gets a sectional stereotype of a personality a little exacting, a little aloof, a little prim, and maybe just a little self-satisfied, in spite of the yeoman service that New England carried to the South. But Maria Baldwin, who was "born and raised" in Cambridge, Mass., who was educated in her native state and spent her life as a teacher there, had none of the characteristics of the stereotype.

Born in the fifties of the last century she began her teaching in the public schools of Cambridge, in the first grade of the old Aggasiz school, close by the halls of Harvard and Radcliffe, in the heart of the college section of the city. Those who knew her best knew that she had a hard, uphill road. No one "rolled out the carpet" for this brown-skin girl of the mass people. But she said, as many another toiler for humanity has said:

"I DARE NOT FAIL!"

She stuck to her chosen task. She did not fail because she used at her work, not just her mind, but her great personal charm, her beautiful, low voice, her gracious, appealing manner, her dignity, her modesty and her love for her fellowmen.

She was a woman of great refinement, but no "front"—truly democratic, drawing to her people of great opportunity and people with none. She loved God and her neighbors and feared no one.

As the years went by she acquired great culture in the field of education, as the warmth of her unusual personality melted those subtle barriers felt by Negroes in many areas where no segregation laws exist.

Few Negroes lived in the Agassiz School district, so very few attended "Miss Baldwin's school." It so happened, also, that all of the teachers with whom she worked, and over whom she later presided, first as principal and finally as headmaster, were white. Pupils and teachers were devoted to her, and she was frequently an honored guest in the homes of the community.

It was nothing strange, I am told, to see little white pupils, many of them the children of professors at Harvard, who lived in her district, racing in the morning, to the street car stop, to see who would be the first to meet "Miss Baldwin" and help carry her books and bags.

Even on the lecture platform where she later attained great distinction (she died on the platform, speaking in behalf of her people), Maria Baldwin was always the teacher—the Mark Hopkins kind of teacher, understanding, persuasive and challenging. Charles Eliot, president of Harvard during those years, acclaimed her as the greatest teacher in New England.

But to my mind her greatest teaching achievement was in her unconscious influence over the many teachers and the thousands of American pupils and parents who came to know her—a woman of the people, so obviously Negro, so unquestionably of high intellect, passing on to all, the solid American virtues of New England, with a gentleness that was her own.

Her name will shine brightly—a beacon through many generations, helping to interpret the races that make America, one to the other.

MARY McLEOD Bethune

Council Of Negro Women Has Meant Much To Many People

AS THE NATIONAL Council of Negro Women observes yet another milestone, I think how it has contributed to the building of bridges to brotherhood and peace and freedom—the great job that the women's organizations have taken upon themselves in these days when even the air seems clouded with suspicions.

Defender Sat. 11-10-51

Our women's organizations are doing a great work in channeling the information that flows in from the women in rural areas and the women of the cities, and of the nation and of the world. How marvelous it is to see unity growing among them, as they direct their efforts to the problems of segregation and discrimination wherever they arise!

Chicago, Ill.

How the influence of these women is carrying through to the new generation! How far-visioned are today's youth as compared with the youth of earlier days! These fine youth for whom the women plead; for whom they struggle to open doors!

Several times, in this column, I have pointed to the injustices of denying a voice in planning and a place in action to the youth on whose shoulders we lay the greatest of all burdens—the burden of physical combat in war. One of the grandest things that the women of NCNW or any other woman's organization can do is to see that these young burden-bearers have a chance to understand the problems into which they are being drawn, and encourage them to join their fine young minds with ours, in the task of solving the problems of their immediate communities, of their country and of the world.

These youths will benefit from the broad contacts that are coming to women through organizations such as NCNW. Women, young and old, are finding their way around the world—into its most remote areas. Their minds are becoming more responsive, and their guidance in social, civic and political affairs, more firm, because of these contacts.

During the recent annual conference of NCNW, at Washington, I just sat and listened as five brown women, recently from far places, participated in a panel on international affairs—women who had been to India and Africa and the Caribbean. I thought how common it is, now, for our women to embark on the great ships and planes, carrying understanding to the women of other countries, returning home to stimulate the thinking of our youth, to share their observations—to share discussion and action in the important area of public affairs.

Organizations like NCNW mean so much to so many people! Those of us who are fortunate enough to be able to move among the people of our country and those of other lands must be the eyes and ears of those who remain at home. We must take true pictures and bring back true pictures; we must learn to look below the surface of the life we see, and study the eddies and currents that touch first one shore and then the other.

I was moved by Edith Sampson's candor as she spoke so forthrightly of the doors to larger service that had been opened to her by the National Council. It has opened many doors for many people. It is opening many doors between the people of our own Nation and our own representative government. It is opening the doors between peoples of many parts of this one world. And it is joining hands with the youth of the world, that they, too, may understand and may become an active part of the planning and action for a better place for humanity.

The NCNW has become a real power for good. I am proud of it!

National GRAPEVINE

Call For Democracy

3 1a

MOSEYING through a local department store the other day, our attention was drawn to a middle aisle shuffle of some size. Ambling over to where we saw a wild crossing of female arms, we were more than a little surprised to see that a table full of glass-stoned rings were providing the come-on for what appeared to be a group of well-heeled women. Tarrying to clock reactions, repeatedly we heard one femme confide to the other, "they look like the real thing." Our mission accomplished, we turned our four-wheeler towards the office, all the way mulling how much in life posing as the real thing is little more than gutter glass when held up against the gems of our democracy—The Declaration of Independence, The Bill of Rights and the Constitution of the United States. We thought of that brazen travesty on American justice pulled by that Cicero, Illinois grand jury which indicted a group of citizens for conspiracy because they held inviolate the mandate of the highest court in the land which gives American citizens the legal right to live wherever they please in this country. Our heart took a somersault recalling what a narrow escape from death those two families had when a band of yellow-livered vigilantes in Miami, Florida, bombed the 16-family unit of the Carver Village project they were scheduled to move into because it happened to be located in a formerly white neighborhood. We remembered those cowardly house bombings in Birmingham and Dallas still unsolved, although we boast the most efficient Federal Bureau of Investigation in the world. Recalling the urgent pleas we've heard over radio and television and in the daily press for blood donors to replenish our depleted national blood bank, we choked on that "Thursday for Negroes only" schedule established by the Birmingham Red Cross to accept blood contributions from a segment of the Nation's population which has an unsullied record of rallying to every emergency ever faced by this country. We wondered how far the protesting resolution signed by Rev. R. L. Alford, president, and Emory Jackson, secretary, of the Birmingham NAACP would go toward cleansing this blot on our Nation. Yeah! Chum, these days may well go down in history as the Era of the Great Deception—what with the come-on of falsies, glitter-glass rings and a two-headed democracy.

National GRAPEVINE

The Sun Sets At Dawn

LOST IN A do-or-die fight to give meaning to democracy and immunize human miserables around the globe against the Communist virus, American liberals are giving only a side glance to the unmistakable attempt to establish in Georgia the first Fascist state in the United States. Long we have deplored the craven diatribe and activities of Fascist-minded individuals throughout America. But when a State Legislature—with the apparent backing of the Governor—undertakes to write into law its race prejudices in open defiance of the mandate of the Nation's highest court and in violation of the United States Constitution, it is a clear attempt to establish within our national framework a State government which admittedly intends to overthrow the established law. In our book, that is subversion in its most brazen and dangerous form. While the dynasty of Talmadge has slopped in the slime of racial hatred for years, this recent move to rob Georgia's school children of equality of educational opportunity is a challenge to democratic government which cannot be shrugged off. And while courageous A. T. Walden, Atlanta's attorney for the Georgia State Conference of NAACP branches, is keeping a close vigil on the situation, and Walter White has wired "Hoiman" it's a fight to the finish as far as NAACP is concerned, it is of alarming consequence that on the National front not a peep has been heard on the subject from the Department of Justice to the White House. Now Hitler began his Fascist regime in Germany an unnoticed paper hanger bent on purifying the Ayran race. The results of his fanatic nightmare is written in blood by millions of Jews who were victims of his diabolical dream. The Administration can move to stave-off an equally dangerous Fascist seed-sowing in Georgia, or it can reap the dire results of its fiendish intent. The recent electrocution of the Martinsville Seven has left a bitter taste in the craws of every decent American which could turn to gall by further evidence of condoned injustice based on race. But of ever greater consequence is the effects this threatened legal insurrection will have on our high-priced campaign to stem the flood of Communism among smaller colored nations throughout the world who still are suspicious and distrustful of our democratic intent. And while Harry is being alerted about that labor vote which is dripping out of his hip pocket, somebody'd better tell him that if he looks closer he'll also discover some serious disaffections in the making among the Negro electorate which he still can dike-up if he has a mind to.

National GRAPEVINE

Lost Horizons

THERE IS GRAVE danger in our race relating that we lose our perspective and advocate steps which create a hazard to racial welfare more dangerous than the issue we're opposing. That seems to us to be the case with respect to Mrs. Bethune who currently is under pressure to decline membership on President Truman's Civilian Defense Advisory committee. Proponents of this near-sighted point of view oppose the publically-expressed racial views of the civilian defense administrator, Millard Caldwell, former Florida governor. So do we. But to argue that the way to save a defenseless babe from a ferocious animal is to walk out and leave him unprotected to the mercies of the beast is just plain bat-brained strategy, from where we sit. We know that there are those who argue that Mrs. B's refusal to accept the post would help shock Mr. Truman into kicking out Caldwell. But the President's record of pressure firings brands this wishful thinking made even more remote by the fact that advocates of this course still have to demonstrate their ability to deliver or divert votes which is the only feared fist-shaking in this neck of the woods. If we argue that Mrs. B. should decline the appointment on moral grounds, that would be to insist that every member named to the committee who believes in and supports the equality of all citizens, regardless of race, would refuse to function in his assigned position. Of primary consideration in this controversy is the fact that the committee is a Presidential arm named to advise the civil defense administrator on basic policy whether he be Caldwell or John Doe. We fail, therefore, to see any good which would be accomplished if Mrs. B. took a walk. Her long and respected record of no compromise on race, on the other hand, would make her an extremely valuable asset to the agency, even with Caldwell in the saddle. In our book, the proper place to have put up a heavy battle against Caldwell was at the time his nomination was before the Senate. But only the NAACP, of all liberal organizations, gave out with a squawk. Let those who feel so constrained continue their fight to oust Caldwell from without. But we'll lay our money on a body blow from within to bring him around to following the national policy he's sworn to uphold or to knock him put. That'll depend on who's in there pitchin' and the support they're getting from the sidelines.

National GRAPEVINE

Present-Day Gospel

HOW MUCH LONGER Southern racists in Congress can dupe the people who elect them to office through self-perpetuating race segregation hog-wash, big league baseball may yet decide. When Branch Rickey dared to buck precedent and admit Jackie Robinson to the inner sanctum of the big circuit, he stripped our national pastime of its white supremacy folklore. How far Jackie has gone to run, bat and play the stuffings out of this traditional fluke, is, of course, well-documented history brought up to date by his inspiring performance in that Dodger-Giant playoff. But what is more important, the parade of Roy Campanella, Don Newcombe, Willie Mays, Hank Thompson, Monte Irvin and Sam Jethroe, among others, who have followed Jackie, is an index to the vast reservoir of competent Negroes in every echelon of our national life which little longer can be ignored, even by the mossbacks who hold the white supremacy line. An Eddie Stanky can play heads-up baseball on a team with a Mays from the same neck of the woods and neither refuses to bat in the other because one happens to be white and the other black. A Pee Wee Reese of Tennessee backs up a Georgia-born Robinson and no one calls for mob action because the races are "mixing." When New Jersey's contribution to the swat game—big Monty Irvin—made that sensational catch off the left field boxes to hold the Yanks scoreless in the first inning of that World Series opener nobody strained a single muscle to see if he perchance touched a white gentlewoman in pursuit of the ball. The catch was the thing. And when Irvin tied the world series record by chalking up four hits in a single game, no one insisted that it be credited to the Negro third of the Giants' line-up. It was a team victory. Of course, the important end result in this whole age-old deception is that through the God-given scientific know-how which has produced radio and television, a whole vast new area of the racially uninformed are being baptised with the unvarnished truth about race—a fact that even the white supremacy protagionists are likely to overlook. Yeah! Bub, baseball may yet bring racial bigots to their repentent knees, or could it be that baseball managers are endowed with intelligence which our national lawmakers are only presumed to possess.

National GRAPEVINE

31 Defender
Sat. 8-11-51

Wild Oats

AMERICA is doomed to reap the wild harvest of racial conditions which she has sired and sustained throughout the world under the persuasive power of the respected "Yankee dollar." Nowhere is this more apparent than in the economically-blighted Latin American republics where racial bigotry is reaching stomach-turning proportions. Take Brazil for example. Long a democratic paradise for its 27 million colored citizens, today racial practices in the country have reached such disgraceful proportions that the country's legislature was forced to adopt a new anti-segregation law which amounts almost to an empty gesture in the absence of machinery to enforce it. Prior to 1930 racial segregation was unheard of in Brazil. But with the advent of the "good neighbor" policy which flooded these republics with American technicians who brought along with them the same racial attitudes which have shamed America, and the necessary funds to make their racial wills stick, everywhere racial discrimination and segregation are spreading with little opposition. A not-to-be-ignored party to this developing racial oppression are American capitalists who help to support it as in Southern United States so that they may have the advantage of a cheap reservoir of unskilled labor to grow the raw products to feed their manufactuing enterprises. While the virus of racial separation was taking roots and growing under normal peace-time conditions, with the advent of World War II. American war contracts only added fuel for the flame. Wages and standards of living were raised to unprecedented highs. But with the cessation of hostilities and the withdrawal of these contracts these normally backward countries were thrown back on their economic standards of earning and living. Obviously blacks have borne the brunt of this economic reversal. Unlike the American Negro who refuses to bow under the iron heel of his white oppressor and who continues to work out techniques and strategy for his economic, political and social emancipation, Brazillian blacks lack agressive leadership and in the main have accepted their present status with apathetic indifference. General Matthew Rigway struck a mighty blow for democracy when the other day he abolished racial segregation in army units of his Far East command. Of course it is a question of whether the move came in sufficient time to block the cancerous racial conditions which were maintained by General MacArthur despite recommendations of high-ranking white officiers. If the seething unrest now threatening Western Europe should break into open warfare and our shores are attacked, Americans would be forced to turn to South America. It would be tragic to find there a bitterness and distrust largely of the country's own making. It's a shame!

National GRAPEVINE

Time For Decision

NEGRO PROFESSIONALS and other advantaged colored groups find themselves in the unhappy position of giving only half-hearted support to democratic advance in America lest through racial proscriptions they find themselves among the ranks of the unemployed. Racial integration is a good talk-piece for most of these individuals, but when integration offers the slightest threat to the job security and prestige they seem to enjoy, there's apt to be considerable foot-dragging. The fear is two-fold. Many of these professionals know full well that in any open competition they can hold their own with flying colors. But they also are acquainted with the prejudiced-oiled under-cover machinations which will operate against them at this stage of our reform movement, as members of a minority group. Then there's that group who've leaned on race status for all these years as an excuse for their sloppy performances who will not be able to stand muster in any open meet and frankly should not be tolerated in the positions they now hold. The whole question of racial integration in higher educational institutions of the South has a great significance for existing Negro institutions, and understandably was given thoughtful consideration at the recent Conference of Land Grant College Presidents meeting in Washington. As we listened to Dr. Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta University, urge his colleagues to build institutions and curricula which will attract faculty and students of all races, we couldn't help reflect on other occasions when this question of racial integration and its implied relationship to professional Negro job holders was an issue. We remember that YWCA convention in Atlantic City back in 1946 when Dorothy Height's main headache was not so much whether southern white delegates would oppose the move to integrate colored "branch" Y's with the central unit as whether executives of these "colored branches" would take the floor and oppose the whole integration move for fear of inheriting subordinate positions in the shift. This had been a pre-convention threat. Then there was that recent National Bar Association annual when a resolution of endorsement for racial integration in law school education was defeated because of the heavy opposition vote of some Negro law school teachers. The question of economic advantage rides high in other areas. For example, Dr. Frank Horne, strong right arm in the Housing and Home Finance Agency, told the Land Grant prexies that Negro "vested interest" groups—including some Negro colleges and churches—have blocked slum clearance in many instances because it was to their financial advantage to hold in tact properties in the very ghettoes they publically condemn as menaces to the health, morals and safety of the race. Yeah! Chum, we agree with Dr. Clement, some of us have got to be willing to work ourselves out of a job for the good of the race. It's got'a be racial integration, or racial segregation. Happily, there's no brown-skinned halfway mark.

BARNETT

Nations Fight, But Yule Season Shows Value Of Christian Faith

Christmas, 1951, marking the annual church and home festival in commemoration of the Birth of Christ, finds the world still in turmoil, with nations grappling at each others' throats and giving little thought to the brotherhood preachments of the Prince of Peace.

But the picture is not all gloom and despair here in America, despite the stalemate in the Korean truce negotiations which will prevent our GI's from enjoying the Yuletide at home. The armistice, however if signed, will be a welcome Xmas present to the entire world, and its benefits will put new meaning into the 'Happy New Year' greeting.

As the Yule season approaches, Chicago probably took the lead in espousing the doctrine of Christian faith and the brotherhood of man, reflecting the wisdom of H. M. Field, who said: "The religion of Christ has made a Republic like ours possible; and the more we have of this religion the better the Republic."

Addressing the sixth annual American Brotherhood dinner of Chicago chapter, National Conference of Christians and Jews, at the Hotel Sherman, Henry R. Luce, editor-in-chief of Time-Life Fortune, thus assured his hearers:

"We are deeply concerned with intolerance—the acute forms of bigotry and hate—in our America. Tolerance is vitally important in our country." Then, paying tribute to Catholics, Jews and Protestants for their contribution to brotherhood, the noted publisher stated: "Only religion can keep the balance between the virtures and sins of individualism and the virtues and sins of state-ism."

* * *

From Iowa City, in the state where the tall corn grows, came the heartening report that the banner of democracy was raised last week by two comely, but resolute young co-eds at the great school. Mrs. Grace Markeen resigned as president of the U. of Iowa chapter of Phi Gamma Nu, professional commerce sorority, because Miss Gwendolyn Moore, junior from Manly, Iowa, was refused membership because of her color. Another co-ed, Pat Vannice, also pretty and stout-hearted—withdrew her name from the sorority's pledge list, for the same reason. Lutrelle F. Palmer, jr. CHICAGO DEFENDER 'outpost man' at the U., revealed the courageous stand taken by the two girls.

* * *

Philadelphia, famed 'city of brotherly love,' waved its olive branch fortnight ago, when Frank S. Loescher, director of that city's Fair Employment Practices commission, in a plea for integration of workers in industry, declared:

"People of every race, religion and national background should apply for jobs wherever they have the qualifications. Many job categories, formerly closed to Negroes, Catholics or Protestants are now open . . . Integration in employment is a two-way proposition. The employer does his part when he puts into practice a policy of employment based on merit and ability, without reference to race or religion. The worker's role is to apply to any employer whose qualifications he can meet."

* * *

With more than 800 delegates from churches in 10 Southern states in attendance at the Southeastern Convocation of Churches held in Atlanta, Ga., Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, noted educator and president of Morehouse College, was given an award by the body 'for distinguished service as a Christian leader.' Ten white churchmen were similarly honored.

* * *

What, you ask, does it all add up to, in this 1951 Christmas season? Simply this — it spells Brotherhood. Walter Scott put it this way:

"The race of mankind would perish did they cease to aid each other. We cannot exist without mutual help. All therefore, that need aid, have a right to ask it from their fellow-men; and no one who has the power of granting can refuse it without guilt."

Albert
BARNETT

White Men And Negro Women—Sex Angle Of An Isosceles Triangle

A LOS ANGELES matron, apparently educated and cultured, wires this Column as follows:

"Last week, writing on Ray Sprigle's "In the Land of Jim Crow," you dwelt at length on the restrictions placed on the Negro men and women in the South by vindictive Dixiecrats, who try to smoke-screen their own 'gutter morals' by villifying Negroes, ranting and raving against miscegenation and tooting their horns about 'white supremacy.'

"You mentioned the 'For Colored' signs, displayed all through the South, which find their reflection in the treatment given Negroes in public places. You dwelt also on the 'light-complexioned Negroes who can pass,' and of the ludicrous predicament faced by white train conductors, hotel managers and others who ofttimes mistake 'white' for 'colored' and vice-versa, but in the final analysis, always decide in favor of the 'white.'

"So why not give the other side of the picture and tell the truth about the generations of enforced 'miscegenation' practiced by the low, immoral white 'masters' on their buxom slave women and their descendants, since the first boatload of slaves arrived on American shores in 1621, and which is responsible, in great measure, for the 1951 Negro men and women who 'can pass for white.'

"Why not relate what Ray Sprigle himself saw—that white Southerners, who still want Negro women for mistresses, get the shotgun if they see a Negro look, even furtively, at a white woman. Why not tell about the Alabama Negro professional who was run out of town in the dead of night for 'winking at a white woman?'"

The Los Angeles matron is right, absolutely. Negroes have known, from time immemorial, that white Southern plantation owners, business and professional men and others—had both day-time and night-time morals—and thought nothing of it. The white 'masters' were ruthless. Once they cast their lewd, lascivious eyes on an attractive Negro girl or woman, the victims had no choice—they must either 'go along with the program'—or else. And flight, ofttimes in the dead of night, was the only solution to the 'else' mandate.

Ray Sprigle's book recites the story of a white newspaperman who, for a month, lived in the South as a Negro, and witnessed at first hand all phases of the so-called 'Negro Problem.' His book is of great value because he tells whites, 'up North' and elsewhere, what they have never known about the treatment of blacks in the South. Here's what Sprigle says about fair Negroes who 'pass':

"One of the most interesting families I encountered—naturally I came into contact with only the black half of it—was that of a Southern planter in one of the backwoods Georgia counties. Like so many thousands of Southern whites of the generation just passed, he maintained his legal white wife in the 'big house' on the plantation and his black mistress in the best of the tenant houses on the place. In time he fathered a white daughter and a mulatto son. . . .

"Another one of these situations where the color line got all tangled up beyond any hope of unraveling is common knowledge to well-informed Negroes all over the South because of the prominence of the brothers involved. Both of these brothers are mulatto. Both are well-to-do; one rates as a millionaire and the other is famous.

"Their aristocratic white father never married. One of the Negro families on his plantation had twin daughters who became famous in the community for their beauty. The planter fell in love—but with which one he was unable to decide. So he solved the problem set by his loving but uncertain heart by moving both sisters into the 'big house.' Each bore him a son. Both sons were educated in Northern universities, entered professions and were left fortunes by their father"

There you have it. The sex angle of the isosceles triangle—termed the Negro problem—as seen by a white man posing as a Negro. How can it be solved? Write your own ticket.

Albert
BARNETT

Metropolitan Life Suit Hits New Low In "Business Ethics"

THE RECENT suit filed in U. S. District Court by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York against the Metropolitan Mutual Assurance Company of Chicago, seeking to enjoin the latter firm from using the name "Metropolitan," hits a new low in business ethics and serves notice that the time-honored adage, "Competition is the Life of Business," is for whites only.

The New York firm's suit, although ill-founded and without merit, is noteworthy because it pays tribute to the stature of Chicago's Metropolitan Mutual and the genius of its executives, headed by President Robert A. Cole.

The Metropolitan Mutual of Chicago is certainly no more a business threat to New York's Metropolitan Life than the Metropolitan Casualty Insurance Company of New York — and the latter is definitely a business rival. But you haven't heard of Metropolitan Life suing Metropolitan Casualty to prevent the latter from using the name "Metropolitan," despite the fact that both are in the insurance business.

But, then again, both firms are white, and 'there's a destiny that shapes the lives of men,' and 'if you're white, you're right.' So, in all fairness, why pick on the Metropolitan Mutual of Chicago?

It is common knowledge throughout the country that Metropolitan Life does not encourage its salesmen to seek Negro business. In fact, Negro policyholders long have known that their patronage is not wanted. For that reason, when the present Chicago Metropolitan Mutual Assurance Co., was developed as an outgrowth of the Metropolitan Funeral System Association, the new firm found a ready response among the Negroes of Chicago.

The present Chicago Metropolitan Assurance Co., experienced no mushroom growth, but its place of leadership in the insurance field has been a gradual development, starting almost from 'scratch.'

When the company was founded in December, 1927, as a Burial Association, those responsible for charting its course dedicated themselves to the astute business philosophy of Henry Ford auto tycoon, who said: "Business is never so healthy as when, like a chicken, it must do a certain amount of scratching for what it gets."

In the years that followed, the modest Burial Association developed until 1946, when it obtained its charter as a standard life insurance company under its present name. It now boasts more than 200,000 policyholders, has more than $50,000,000 insurance in force.

Assisting Mr. Cole in management of this huge enterprise, located at 45th and South Parkway on Chicago's Southside, are Atty. Thomas P. Harris, vice president and general counsel, and Horace G. Hall, secretary and general manager. Atty. James B. Cashin, former Chicago Civil Service Commissioner, is the firm's attorney.

A reader of this Column, deeply interested in the progress and success of race institutions, gives his view of Metropolitan Life's suit against the Chicago company. He is W. D. Adams of East Moline, Ill., and writes this Column a letter under the caption, "Now I've Heard Everything." He states:

"Metropolitan Life Insurance Company claims that the Metropolitan Mutual insurance, thinkink that it was Metronois, has damaged their business because people have bought Metropolitan Mutual insurace, thinking that it was Metropolitan Life. How foolish! How dumb do they think Negroes are? We know that Metropolitan Life only gives us a second rate policy. We also know that when a Negro agent offers us a first rate policy under any name, that it is a Negro-owned company; and that is what hurts Metropolitan Life. We can now buy insurance both as a protection and as an investment in our race and give both protection and employment to our people.

"I carry a policy in both the Metropolitan Life and Metropolitan Mutual. I know the difference. All Negroes should find out. When I finished reading in the Chicago Defender of the suit of Metropolitan Life against Metropolitan Mutual and the sickly charge they made, I said: 'Now I've heard everything.'"

Albert BARNETT

Want Formulas For Success? Here Are Just A Few . . . Off The Record

MEN (AND WOMEN, TOO) of different types and temperament achieve fame and success in various ways, but all keep an eye singular to the goal they have in mind.

Some are studious and reserved, avoid the limelight, but burn the midnight oil until they have attained their objective. Others are vigorous and assertive, unscrupulous in dealings with their fellow-man and run roughshod over any and all who stand in their path as they push forward.

Still others, 'born with a silver spoon in their mouths,' profit by the wisdom and guidance gleaned at the family fireside, learn the business 'from the ground up,' and later become tycoons of commerce and industry. Some are just plain lucky, stumbling in the dark upon some device, formula, invention or other article that catches the public's fancy and find themselves pyramided to fame and fortune.

Andrew Carnegie, who took a steel formula, processed and marketed it to become one of the world's richest men, disclaimed personal credit for his achievement, saying he was successful because he had the Scottish foresight and good sense to surround himself by men who knew as much—or more—than he about the steel business. His observation, at the turn of the century, has become a business classic. He said:

"I believe the true road to pre-eminent success in any line is to make yourself MASTER of that line."

The present Marshall Field, head of the business enterprises bearing his name and founder of the Chicago Sun newspaper, learned merchandising from bottom to top, starting as a clerk.

Then there was the great oil tycoon whose name escapes the writer at present—but the incident is a matter of record—who 'thumbed and bummed' his way to the West Coast from New York. He got broke and penniless in the state of Oklahoma, then got a job with a roadside gang loading 'fill' onto a big horse-drawn truck.

Inquisitive and mentally alert, he was browsing around while the rest of the crew were eating lunch. He picked up a handful of the black soil, smelled it—and snifted oil. Keeping his discovery secret, he finally reached Los Angeles, contacted the right people and a survey was made of the spot indicated by the youngster who had snifted the soil. Hundreds of acres were later purchased and when the first well was drilled, the 'black gold' blew off the top of the derrick in a terrific gusher, and history was made. Later, Tulsa, Oklahoma became the 'oil capital of the world.'

Benjamin Banneker, Negro, put a tiny bell in a small-sized clock and gave the world the first alarm clock. Elbert (Doc) Robinson tempered steel with a new alloy, made railroad car wheels cheaper, more durable, died broke, but revolutionized the rail industry. George Washington Carver made 300 products—including paint and milk—from the lowly peanut, was offered—and refused—$50,000 annual salary as research chemist at Dearborn, Mich., by the late, great Henry Ford, founder of the great auto fortune.

But everlasting credit goes to C. C. Spaulding, 75 years old, of Durham, N C., president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company, who says he has been successful 'by the Grace of God.' Slave-born and one of 14 children, Mr. Spaulding now heads a company with more than $140,000,000 of insurance in force; heads a bank with $5,000,000 in resources, directs a bonding company, a building and loan association and a fire insurance company. He wrote the "Land of the Free," the Freedom's Foundation prize-winning article in the March, 1950, issue of the inspirational magazine, GUIDEPOSTS. Mr. Spaulding's formula for success? Here it is:

The first thing I do at work in the morning is to close the office door and open the Bible to the 91st Psalm. I believe in this Psalm as I believe in getting up in the morning. . . .

Before each board meeting I stop outside the board room to ask myself this question: "Am I fit to be an executive?" This repeated check on humility always reminds me that I am an instrument of God. His ideas direct our company policy. . . .

During the rest of my years I plan to spend time with young people in an effort to give them a vision—a conviction that the color of their skin has nothing to do with whether they are successful or not. . . .

My credo is summed up in this prayer: "God, give me the serenity to accept what cannot be changed. Give me the courage to change what can be changed. And the wisdom to know one from the other."

Albert BARNETT

In Everything But Football Negroes Excel At Notre Dame

SEVERAL WEEKS AGO this Column paid tribute to South Bend, Ind., for having deservedly been given the Race Relations Award for 1950, by the National Conference of Christians and Jews. The Column stated in part:

"Who knows? Maybe the South Bend spirit may be spread to the famous Catholic school (Notre Dame), thence to its football field—and perhaps a future Negro great may find his name alongside the noted 'Four Horsemen of Notre Dame' . . . . It would be a thrill of a lifetime to see a Negro athlete grab a forward pass on the 40-yard line and make a touchdown amid the wild cheers of 100,000 Notre Dame fans."

Specifically, the Column limited its comment to the football field, expressing the hope reprinted above. That was, of course, that a Negro athlete 'make the grade,' become a member of Notre Dame's VARSITY SQUAD, and possibly make gridiron history as a 'Fifth Horseman.' No reference was made to any other of the many athletic or administrative departments of the University.

However, comments on this particular Column have been varied, interesting and informative. Mrs. A. B. (Stella) Counselbaum, nationally known for her admirable efforts on behalf of minority groups, writes, stating:

"I was rather disturbed by your comments, since South Bend has been given a citation for its good community relations and in the years that we have been working with schools, we have always felt that Notre Dame had an unusually good record . . . I trust that you will rectify the error that apparently was made in the interest of better understanding . . . "

Thanks to Mrs. Counselbaum for her welcomed comment and for sending a copy of the Column to Mr. Marshall Smelser, assistant professor at Notre Dame's Department of History. Prof. Smelser, highly regarded for his fine work at Notre Dame and for his interest in the improvement of relations between racial and religious groups, replied, giving hitherto unrevealed information concerning integration of Negroes at Notre Dame.

The professor's reply to Mrs. Counselbaum merits approval and commendation, and although no mention was made of the possibility of a 'Negro Fifth Horseman,' we must count our blessings and give thanks that competent and qualified Negroes are being welcomed at Notre Dame. Professor Smelser's letter states in part:

". . . Mr. Barnett can probably not be expected to know that we have a Negro teaching mathematics here, nor that the Exchange Division of the library is in charge of an alumna of Howard (not a Catholic, by the way), nor that there are perhaps ten or twelve Negro students here. But in the field of sports, his specialty, I think he might have known that on our Freshman basketball team we have Entee Shine, Negro, a member of the Indiana All-State High School team picked after the 1950 state tournament, and also another lad, whose name I, never knew, a member of the the national All-Negro High School team of 1950. If the Armed Forces spare us these two men they will probably be nationally famous next year.

"Another Negro student has been intra-mural boxing champion in his weight class, and at present is wrestling champion in his weight class. He tried out for football but failed. — I don't imagine that anyone thinks our football and basketball teams have different personnel policies!

"Really, Mr. Barnett must have been in a hurry that day!

"As for South Bend's 'brotherhood" affecting Notre Dame, I'd like to think it works the other way. The successive executive secretaries of the local NCCJ have been Notre Dame sociology profs."

You ask what conclusion should be drawn from the foregoing? Simply this: Welcome criticism, but 'separate the chaff from the wheat.' Brisbane, late, great Hearst writer, said: "Weigh all things, accept that which is proved." Then Student Vauvenargue, whose mighty pen swayed a continent, observed: "It is easy to criticise an author, but difficult to appreciate him."

Doxology: The wisdom of Philosopher Herbert, who 'looked quite through the deeds of men':

"If any man speak ill of thee, fly home to thy own conscience and examine thy heart. If thou art guilty, it is a just correction; if not guilty, it is a fair instruction."

Albert BARNETT

Korshak And Wimbish Hold Post-Mortem Over Illinois FEPC

IN CHICAGO LAST WEEK, as a sort of a post-mortem on the ill-fated but anticipated death of the Illinois FEPC Bill (Senate Bill No. 67), Senator Marshall Korshak, hard-hitting and relentless foe of deceit and bigotry, assailed the holdouts responsible for the bill's demise.

Senator Korshak sponsored the bill and to his great credit, has fought on and off the Floor, in public and in private—for its passage. He says it was the GOP majority in the State Senate that killed the measure which proposed to outlaw discrimination in employment and to establish a Fair Employment Practices Commission as an enforcement agency.

The GOP Senate majority, states Senator Korshak, turned thumbs down on the Bill 'as a matter of party policy.' Of the 51 Senators throughout the State, Korshak and his two chiefs of staff — Senators Wimbish and Gray — could get only 22 to carry the FEPC banner. That was four short of the required majority. The vote showed 20 Democrats for the Bill, and only two Republicans — Senators Saltiel and Miller — who had the courage to vote for its passage.

This marked the fifth time FEP has failed in Illinois, and blocked by GOP majorities in the Senate. This year's debacle was preceded by failures in 1943, '45, '47 and '49, and Senator Korshak is outspoken in placing the responsibility squarely in the laps of the Republicans. The Senator speaks:

" . . . The consistency of their opposition is equalled only by the inconsistency of their reasoning. To illustrate, the Republican majority objects to the large number of people on the public assistance rolls in Illinois — especially among our Negro population. But they vote against FEPC and thus directly encourage the discrimination which bars industrious citizens from employment because of their color.

"Inspired by the malevolent doctrine of McCarthyism, the Republican majority has expressed its great concern about local 'subversives.' Yet they vote against FEPC and thus give aid and comfort to those who discriminate against their fellow men because of race, religion or national origin. I ask you to consider whether this shameful legislative approval of bigotry in Illinois is not 'subversive.' I ask you to consider whether defeat of FEPC does not subvert American ideals. I ask you to consider whether it is not our most vocal 'subversive'—hunters in this instance, who have undermined fundamental American principles of brotherhood and tolerance." (Remember, this is Senator Korshak, a white man, talking.) He concludes:

"Together with Senators Wimbish and Gray, I was in the forefront of the battle for FEPC. We were beaten — and beaten by a larger margin than in 1949. But we're going to try again. Our efforts have not been wholly fruitless.

"We'll be back again in 1953 with another FEPC bill—with the hope that by then the flame of brotherhood will have been kindled in the hearts of at least four more Senators."

Mr. Korshak mentions Senator Wimbish as one of the solons who worked shoulder to shoulder with him to get FEP legislation. Senator C. C. Wimbish, from Chicago's 3rd Senatorial district, is one office-holder who consistently fights for equal rights and privileges for his people and doesn't wait for an election year to prove that he has their interest at heart.

Senator Wimbish, a convincing speaker and strategist, is a member of the following committees for the 67th General Assembly: Aeronautics and Military Affairs; Appropriations; Executive; Fish, Game and Parks; Insurance; Judiciary; Public Utilities and Railroads and Senate Affairs. In his address for passage of FEP, the Senator showed how utterly foolish, employment Jim Crow is and how much, in dollars and cents, the State loses every year, because of discrimination against Negro workers. Senator Wimbish speaks:

"It is well to be reminded here that the luxury of discrimination in employment on ac ount of race or religion is enjoyed at a great cost to the tax payer of this state. I will cite only one category of this enormous cost: The Negro represents about one-tenth of our population — yet 35 percent of them are on the relief rolls of the State. Our total relief to the tax payer of this State was $131,259,536 in 1950. 35 percent of this amount is $45,940,832. What a price to voluntarily pay to be wrong wilfully."

Albert BARNETT

Three Racial Paradoxes . . . From Capital City To The Deep South

THREE RACIAL PARADOXES, the kind that 'don't really make sense,' have made headlines the past fortnight, the conclusion from all three being that Dixiecrats—despite the modern trend toward brotherhood and understanding—are still fighting the 'War Between the States,' and determined to force second-class citizenship on Negroes.

Paradox Number One: Way back in 1873, two years after the Chicago Fire, a statute was passed in the District of Columbia, barring racial discrimination in restaurants of the Nation's Capital.

Last July, an interracial group of three—outstanding citizens in their particular line of endeavor—went to a Thompson's restaurant in Washington, for luncheon—and were refused service. They were Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, the Rev. Arthur E. Elmes and Miss Jean Williams.

Suit was filed and the case dragged through the courts until the last week in May, when, after a spirited legal battle, the Municipal Court of Appeals, in a split decision, ruled that the forgotten Statute of 1873 was still operative and that there must be no discrimination.

But here's the rub. The case has gone to the U. S. Court of Appeals. Meantime, Thompson's still refuse to serve Negroes, and indications are that Runggold Hart, counsel for the restaurant chain, will carry the case all the way to the U. S. Supreme Court, just to keep Negroes from getting 'coffee, and,' in the presence of whites . . .

Paradox Number Two: Down in Charleston, S. C., the hearing in Federal Court, of the State's school segregation case, ended suddenly Tuesday, but the decision of the bench of three federal judges will not be handed down for two weeks.

Sparking the case was the NAACP, headed by Chief Counsel Thurgood Marshall, representing a group of Negro pupils and their parents, mostly farmers and rural workers—who have attacked the Jim Crow system—a vicious system whereby Negroes must pay their quota of taxes to give first-class education to white students, while their own children are stigmatized and given third-class educational opportunities.

Atty. Marshall was given a week to file a brief, summarizing his arguments and evidence and Atty. Robert McFigg, Jr., representing the State in the suit, was allowed two weeks to file his brief.

The three Federal judges assigned to the case are J. Waties Waring of the district court; John H. Parker, Circuit Court of Appeals and George Bell Timmerman. An outspoken liberal, Judge Waring has roused the ire of his State 'white Folk' on several occasions and one group, several months ago sought to have him impeached.

After a close study of the briefs, the judges will hand down their decision. Regardless of their verdict, however, it is generally conceded that, the case—like the restaurant Jim Crow cases in Capital City—will be carried to the U. S. High Court.

The irony and injustice of this case is that Negro adults must pay their pro rata of taxes that give 'plush' educational facilities for white children while Negro pupils are pushed around and must scratch for the fundamentals in the mire and muck of the swamp.

But, out of this swamp, great names have risen in the past. Frederick Douglass, Booker T. Washington, George Washington Carver, Henry Lincoln Johnson, J. Rosamond Johnson, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune (born in Mayesville, South Carolina); Judge Charles Ellis Toney, Channing Tobias, Charles Winter Wood and Robert Russa Moton, just to mention a few.

Paradox Number Three: Last week, while the fur was flying in the Jim Crow school case in Charleston, S. C., and centering around Clarendon County, Governor of the State James Byrnes—former U. S. Secretary and a former Justice of the United States Supreme Court—declared openly that he would abolish the State's whole public school system, if the Federal courts ruled against segregation. Why was he so vocal? He was backed by the South Carolina Legislature and of course by his jug-buddies—Governor Talmadge of Georgia and Governor Wright of Mississippi.

If you get a statement like this from a former member of the U. S. Supreme Court—where he swears under oath to protect and uphold the U. S. Constitution—what can you expect from a Georgia Cracker, with his 'coon dog' on leash, or a Mississippi 'gemmun' watching a 'steamboat 'round the Bend?'

Albert
BARNETT

Railroad Fair 'Overlooked' Negroes' Part In Rail History

ONE OF THE CHIEF criticisms directed against the Chicago Railroad Fair, which for several years, including 1950, was the Nation's Number One feature attraction — is that it did not give a complete picture of America's transportation industry.

The reason? Because the part played by Negroes in development of the rail industry, was completely 'over looked.' Robinson, who developed the car wheel, interlocking switch, overhead trolley and other commercial inventions, and Baker, who invented the old "Baker Heater," used on all passenger trains before and after the turn of the century—were both Negroes.

The Baker story is a saga within itself and should be treated separately. The Robinson story, replete with incidents familiar to many of the older generation, is a record of frustration; of ability and brains waging a losing fight gainst multi-millionaire corporations, and the pitiful plight of a man who set the banquet table but had to be satisfied with crumbs that fell to the floor.

Such was the story of G. M. (Car Wheel) Robinson, as told by a man who knew him well. He is B. J. Jennings, a graduate of Armour Institute, Class of 1914, (now Illinois Institute of Technology) and a successful Chicago businessman for more than 22 years. A native of Topeka, Kansas, Jennings had his primary and secondary education in that city, and as a youth was a close friend of Robert S. Abbott, who at that time, worked in a Topeka print shop but later came to Chicago to be founder and publisher of the Chicago Defender.

After graduating from Armour Institute in engineering, Jennings returned in 1919, to take a post graduate course in advanced engineering. For more than 20 years he has been recognized as a heating expert, in both industrial plants and private homes, employing steam, hot water, and other heating agents. For 16 years he was a steamfitter employed in one of the larger plants at the Union Stock Yards. During those early years he met and knew "Car Wheel" Robinson well. Mr. Jennings speaks:

"Robinson came to Chicago from Alabama where he had been making horse shoes and doing light foundry work. He found employment in a foundry in the South Chicago area which specialized in making car wheels. He was put to work making iron rims to go around wheels made of paper and hardened by a special process.

"One day Robinson told his foreman that he could improve on the iron rim, and make them more durable—and cheaper. But he was given the "cold shoulder" by the foreman who said it couldn't be done. Then, one day a plant executive passed, and Robinson repeated his story. Impressed, the official instructed the foreman to give Robinson a forge and whatever material he needed for his new type rim. They were tested and passed and the plant was soon converted to turn out the Robinson rim. Later, Robinson's process was applied to the entire wheel, but he kept a secret the method of making an alloy and iron hardner, which turned out a wheel, more durable but cheaper than any in use at that time.

"Realizing the value of his invention, Robinson, some years later, went out to sell his process on the open market. But, being unable to hire lawyers of his own race who were familiar with corporation law, he lost a series of court battles. He was given, however, certain 'appeasement' sums that enabled him to live a colorful, grandios existence.

"Robinson's downfall came when he tried to organize a company to manufacture his own wheels. He was arrested for violation of corporation laws, but despite all his troubles Robinson made a contribution to the railroad industry which will last for generations to come. Had he won his suit, for one cent royalty on each car wheel made—he would have died one of the richest men in the world."

Albert
BARNETT

Dr. James Kirk Says Negroes Are Happier In Jim Crow Communities

SINCE RECONSTRUCTION DAYS, the prime objective of Negro leaders in the various walks of life and 'tolerant' whites who frown on racial and religious restrictions — has been to fight Jim Crowism and the thousand and one inequalities forced upon Negroes by the 'cracker' south and their white supremacist' brothers in the North.

A score or more Negro national organizations, headed by the NAACP, Urban League, National Council of Negro Women and others have spent a fortune in money and countless hours in time and effort—trying to beat down prejudice and Jim Crowism and to integrate the Negro into the civic, economic and political fabric of the Nation.

Also, a number of white organizations—notable the National Council of Christians and Jews, the Rosenwald Fund, and the Carnegie Foundation, just to mention a few, have been in the forefront in the fight against racial and religious discrimination.

Despite all obstacles, great progress has been recorded. FEPC is now operative in about 15 metropolitan cities; Negroes are being rapidly integrated into the Army, Navy and Coast Guard, with many making enviable records; business and industry have lowered the bars and found that Negro workers turn in as good a job as their white fellow workers; an increasing number are finding employment in public utilities and the various branches of city government, as clerks, gas and electric and telephone company workers and as conductors and motormen and bus drivers on transportation lines of our major cities. And, more and more, Negroes are getting away from so-called Black Belts, moving into former 'white' districts as builders or buyers, thereby proving that people of all races and religions can live together in peace and harmony.

Having read all this, here's the pay-off for this week's column. A Negro—mind you, a member of the Race—and an 'educated' man who recently received his Doctorate in sociology, says that Negroes who live in the slum and desolation of Jim Crow, ghetto districts, are more content and have 'less emotional disturbance' than those living in bi-racial communities.

He is James H. Kirk, one of the first two Negroes to win doctorates at St. Louis University (the other, Albert C. Stewart). Dr. Kirk based his 150-page thesis for his high degree on a study of Kinloch, all-Negro community in Northwest St. Louis county. He chose Kinloch because, in his judgement, it was the ranking all-Negro town north of the Mason-Dixon Line.

Dr. Kirk, as reported in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, wanted "to get an insight into the mental processes of the community, how the people themselves feel about the area, what problems they face, what solutions they employ."

The Post-Dispatch continues: "On the practical question of whether a suburban community for Negroes (Jim Crow) like Kinloch, is more desirable than conversion of white areas adjoining Negro sections in cities, Kirk, after weighing all factors, agreed with findings of other Negro sociologists that such a solution is of doubtful feasibility."

In Jim Crow districts, Kirk states: "They (Negro residents) do not condemn whites so strongly as Negroes living in closer association with them."

There you have the thesis of Dr. Kirk, turning back the clock almost 90 years.

Albert
BARNETT

Chicago Defender

Negro Business Out Of Swaddling Stage—And Still Scratching

Sat. 9-15-51 31a

BUSINESS MEN AND WOMEN throughout the Nation are busy this 'War Year,' making plans to attend the 51st annual convention of the National Negro Business League, set for October 10-12, in Washington, D. C. Sessions will be held in the U. S. Department of Commerce building.

Horace Sudduth, League president, says the conference theme will be 'The Doorway to Economic Freedom,' and that "The League is moving from a program of inspiration to one of action and self-help. Goal of the expanded program is increased employment, as well as greater control over Negro business."

Chicago, Ill

President Truman, officials stated, has been invited to speak at the Founder's Day banquet. Other governmental representatives scheduled to address the three-days meeting are George Weaver, assistant to the administrator, Reconstruction Finance corporation and W. C. Shell, administrative assistant to the director of the Farmers' Home administration.

The League's national program is strikingly similar to the one recently set in motion by the Chicago Negro Chamber of Commerce, headed by Kit Baldwin, nationally known founder and owner of the Baldwin Ice Cream company.

President Baldwin said he and his associates "would like to see the 250 million dollars earned annually by Chicago's 500,000 Negroes diverted to channels where their economic strength and stability would be increased and fortified."

It's interesting to note that many states have local Negro business leagues or chambers of commerce, affiliated with the National body. As, of 1948, six states had one each —Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, Philadelphia, East Providence, Rhode Island and Milwaukee, Wis. Illinois has three — one each in Chicago, North Chicago and Alton.

Texas is way out in front, with 42 chambers of commerce or similar business organizations, ranging from Amarillo to Waxahachie. Reason for this is not the enoromus size of the state, but that Negroes throughout Texas are more Race-and-business conscious than elsewhere.

The annual purchasing power of U. S. Negroes is now estimated at far in excess of the 10 billion dollar figure set in 1946 by the Research Company of America in New York.

Breakdown of this mighty earning power finds it diverted into almost every line of human endeaver — business, commerce, manufacturing plants, wholesale and retail trade, etc.

Top Negro U. S. business is insurance, with total assets, as of the year 1947, in excess of 95 million dollars and insurance in force of nearly 908 million dollars. Banking institutions rate second place, the total assets in 1947, of 14 banks, in excess 31 million dollars.

According to Emmer M. Lancaster, adviser on Negro affairs in the U. S. Department of Commerce, figure on insurance companies as based on the report of the 55 companies of the National Negro Insurance association.

Latest figures released show great activity in the field of mortgage lending. In 1947, 21 Negro-operated building and loan associations reported assets of nearly 9 million dollars as compared with the $2,400,000 reported in 1942 by 19 companies. Of the 24 building and loan associations doing business at present, 14 have reportedly been admitted to membership in the Federal Home Loan Bank System.

Negro business is truly out of the swaddling stage, and is becoming more self-reliant and vocal. It has begun to reflect the wisdom of Henry Ford, auto tycoon, who said:

"Business is never so healthy as when, like a chicken, it must do a certain amount of scratching for what it gets."

Albert
BARNETT

Play World Series Games Amid Complexity Of World Events

LAST WEEKEND, WITH THE WORLD SERIES dwarfing all other news, a quick resume of world events prompt the decision that although the center of baseball's universe was Manhattan, events of interest were still happening elsewhere.

In faraway Africa, for instance, on the Gold Coast town of Korle Bu, the medical profession was shedding light in dark places in an effort to reduce the mortality rate and bring better health to the community.

Defender

Occasion for the general celebration was the granting of certificates to 28 women students of the town's Nursing Training College. The trained group of young women was the first to become state registered nurses and they glowed with pride when awarded their certificates from Lady Arden-Clard, wife of the colony's governor.

Sat. 10-13-51

Down Atlanta, Ga., way, route of the Civil War's famous trek to the sea, the DeKalk County Jury commissioner was still seeking 'qualified' Negroes to serve on a jury to try Aaron Robinson, accused of raping a white woman. Here's the rub. When the county grand jury indicted Robinson on the charge of rape, his lawyer entered a plea that Robinson had been denied his constitutional rights because no Negro was a member of the jury which indicted him. The Superior Court upheld his contention and quashed the indictment. Hence the search for 'qualified' Negro jurors. Out of the first 100 recommended for duty, the commission, headed by Fred Cann—eliminated all but ten.

Philadelphia's City of Brotherly Love was among the first to take official notice of Russia's development of the atom bomb, following release of the news that the Kremlin had set off the second explosion. Dr. Russell F. Minton, superintendent of the Mercy-Douglas hospital, announced that nurses will be given a special course in the treatment of atom bomb victims.

Radiation detection instruments and their operation were demonstrated at a recent Institute on Nursing Functions in Atomic Warfare, held at Hahneman Hospital, Philadelphia. The Mercy-Douglas hospital course will start next Spring, with Miss Alberta Martin and Mrs. Viola White as nurse instructors. It's a far cry from the primitive efforts of the jungle, fighting malaria, 'sleeping sickness' and poisonous insect bites to Philadelphia's plan to fight the tragic, radioactive suffering of atom bomb victims.

Human nature is hard to understand and real estate appraisals are as variable as the wind. Witness the action of the Rev. Harrison Galloway, retired minister of Washington, D. C., 85 years old. The aged cleric owned an acre of land in a section where values had plumeted because 'big business' had come in, determined to make the district a commercial and industrial center.

Rev. Galloway, last January, was offered $55,000 for his acre and the little frame cottage, which lie behind the Hecht company's new Arlington store. He turned the offer down, and when speculators pressed him, said he wouldn't sell for less than $85,000.

Fortnight ago, as the march of progress threatened to engulf his home, Rev. Galloway sold his property for $25,000 to a real estate concern. The Wilson-Randolph corporation, as the new owner, took over and the Rev. Galloway took a loss of $30,000 on the sale, that amount representing the 'shrinkage' from $55,000 originally offered him. And that's far from 'hay' in any language.

Maybe, in his moments of reflection, the Rev. Galloway will ponder the words of CLULOW: "Man often acquires just so much knowledge as to discover his ignorance, and attains so much experience as to see and regret his follies—and then dies."

Albert

BARNETT

History Repeats Itself In Great Land Of Make Believe

HISTORY IS REPEATING ITSELF in the music-comedy world of make-believe and many of the old-time song hits half a century ago have been dusted off, to become 'top tunes of the day' to the present generation.

Back in the late '90s and early 1900s, vaudeville, the 'legitimate' stage and comedies set to music, were main attractions of theatre-goers, who annually spent millions to see their favorite plays and stars.

Big name stars of show business, in those by-gone days, just to mention a few, were Henry Irving, Sara Bernhardt, Richard Mansfield, Robert Mantell, The Barrymores, Lillian Russell, Anna Held, Eva Tanguay, Aida Overton Walker, Florence Mills, Bert Williams, George Walker, Bob Cole, Rosamond Johnson, James Weldon Johnson, Billy Johnson, R. Henri Strange, Lawrence Chenault, Fannie Wise, Matt Marshall, Leigh Whipper, Carita Day, Mme. Siseretta (Black Patti) Jones, Billy Kersands, the Miller Brothers—Irving C. Flournoy and Quintard, and scores of others.

In the Negro entertainment field, one of the most tuneful of all popular melodies was "Under the Bamboo Tree," featured in the play by the same name and written in 1902, by Bob Cole. That old-time hit has been resurrected and is now being featured in the movie, "The Great Caruso."

Bob Cole, who covered all phases of show business, was born in 1868 in Athens, Ga. In his early teens he showed a likeness and talent for music and mimicry. Later, as composer, comedian and playwright, he won fame as one of the most gifted and versatile actors America has produced.

Cole, a tall lanky comedian, of light brown skin, played his parts natural, without make-up. With red whiskers and wig and accompanied on the stage by his ever-present bulldog, his stellar role was that of a flea-infested tramp. Audiences would roar, as, in the midst of a droll, clever, monologue with the hound, Cole would stop and give himself a thorough scratching. Then having located the 'flea,' and without changing expression, he'd flick it down toward the footlights. A New York Daily, in 1898, closed its comment on Cole's performance, with: "This Negro comedian made fun as Happy Hooligan."

In his long career, Bob Cole teamed with two sets of partners, both named Johnson, but neither related. The first was raucous, witty, Billy Johnson, born in the West, with whom he wrote "Black Patti's Troubadors," and "A Trip to Coontown." His second team-mates were the Johnson Brothers of Florida—James Weldon and J. Rosamond with whom Cole wrote "The Shoo-Fly Regiment" and "The Red Moon," starring Cole and Johnson and the songbird, Fannie Wise. The Johnson Brothers, in later life, wrote the Negro National anthem, "Lift Every Voice and Sing."

Bob Cole also collaborated in music and lyrics, with Paul Lawrence Dunbar, Will Marion Cook, Sam Lucas, Charles Hunter and his sisters, Mayme and Hattie Cole. A Cole Hit—"The Bogie Man Will Get You If You Don't Be Good" was the baby-sitter's song 50 years ago.

Other Cole song hits, as shown on the family's royalty sheets, include, "You Are All Right Teddy," "He Handed Me a Lemon," "Oh, Didn't He Ramble," and "The Old Flag Never Touched the Ground,' Present day-Movies and plays that have used Cole's tunes, according to observers, are "White Cargo," with Leigh Whipper; "Cisco Kid," "Meet Me In St. Louis," "Lillian Russell," "Bowery to Broadway," "MGM Silver Jubilee," Edward Marks' "Go[illegible] Golden Anniversary," and "The Great Caruso," starring Mario Lanza.

The great Bob Cole died, a drowning victim in Catskill N. Y., on Aug. 2, 1911.

The ole Cole homestead, where he wrote many of his songs, is at 102 W. 136th st., New York City, and now owned by the Elmores. Across Lenox ave., at 137th st., Bob Cole's niece, Dr. Jewel I. Plummer, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. F. V. Plummer, is making scientific history as an American Cancer Society Fellow in post-doctorate research at Harlem Hospital, under Dr. Louis Wright. Her findings have been given recognition by the Society of Experimental Biology and Medicine.

MARY McLEOD Bethune

D. C. Flouts Democracy Again By Banning Author's Speech From High School Grads

VOICES ALL OVER the nation are crying out in outraged protest against the latest flouting of democracy by officials of our national capital—this time through the cancellation of Mrs. Pearl Buck's invitation to address the graduating class of Cardozo High School.

Again the shameful action comes from the District's Superintendent of Schools hired without regard for the wishes of its citizens, by the appointed Board of Education.

We can rule out the possibility that Mrs. Buck's reputation has suffered because she was not approved as a fit person to address the mid-winter graduating class of Cardozo High School, from the platform from which Marian Anderson was barred, a decade ago, when the building recently turned over to Cardozo was still Central High School "for whites."

Neither Miss Anderson nor Mrs. Buck could possibly have been touched, personally, by these incidents. As individuals they were only convenient targets for these attacks against the practice of democracy in our great federal city.

How long, O Lord, will America endure these contradictions of democracy by little-minded officials without responsibility to the people, brazenly flouting the basic precepts of our government in the face of diplomatic representatives from the four corners of the earth, while we spend millions of tax-produced dollars to present our democratic way of life to these same people, through the **Voice of America!**

Mrs. Buck's fine message to the graduating class which was not permitted to hear her voice, has reached out now across the entire nation, through the power of the free press of America. It will be cherished as an historic statement by thousands who will be moved to new efforts to attain and preserve the democracy which she represents—the kind of one hundred per cent devotion to American principles that will win to our cause the doubting and the fearful among the peoples of the world whose minds she so well understands—so sympathetically and realistically interprets.

The District of Columbia needs home rule. It needs and must have representation for all of its citizens. If, as Senator Matthew Neely has said, seven out of ten Washingtonians are content to be "slaves" without a voice in the direction of their own affairs, then it is because they have been trained to slavish ways—to grovelling and pulling coat-tails and begging favors—for lack of the vote that would command for them both influence and respect.

Citizens in every part of our great country must shrink in abhorence from the realization that the heart of our nation tolerates and breeds conditions of narrow-mindedness and indifference and subservience, and is being steeped in reactionary philosophies no different from those which we daily condemn, when practiced by other nations.

Even that wonderful pageant of democracy, "Faith of Our Fathers," was besmirched and hung around American necks like a millstone, to destroy us with our own contradictions, by the whims of perpetuated prejudice set into vicious motion by the arbitrary action of little minds of District "educators" unable to think greatly!

What a pitiful situation—for the capital of America! I do not wonder that it has produced the sorry, pettish blunders of a Superintendent Corning. I only wonder that minds and souls and strength of spirit like those of our beloved Charles Houston; like those of big-minded Campbell Johnson, could rise above it—moral and intellectual giants of America, honored by all, recommended time and again, who yet could find no place among the little group of appointed commissioners who represent the only official voice of our capital city, whose government is neither of the people nor by them.

What happened about Pearl Buck, happened in the political center of **all America. All America** should rise up and take action against the situation which made such disgraceful action possible.

MARY McLEOD Bethune

Conference Between Negro Leaders And Truman Seen As "Highly Encouraging"

A CROSS-SECTION of the Negro people of this country met with President Truman at the White House, this week, and even in the midst of crisis, the discussions were highly encouraging.

The group represented a very gratifying coordinated effort, including in its composition, representatives of labor, education, religion, the press and civic advancement, working under the chairmanship of A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. In it were those whose names alone inspire confidence. There were Walter White, Channing H. Tobias, Charles S. Johnson, Benjamin E. Mays, Bishop W. Y. Bell, Lester Granger, Attorney George Moore, Publisher Dowdell Thomas, Willard Townsend, and myself.

We met to offer to the President of the United States the full support of our manpower resources, and to ask in return for the full use of all manpower in production drives, without regard to race, color or nationality.

We met as American citizens pleading for democracy as advocates, not of a minority, but of the American system of government. We told the Chief Executive that we were sympathetically aware of his great responsibility in these trying days, and for that reason were solidly behind the efforts of the Nation to curb the spread of Communism. We pointed out, however, that one of the surest means of combatting that menace would be the unqualified entry of Negroes in this country into their full role as unfettered American citizens — to extend the domain of democracy at home, and in so doing to strengthen its cause among the colored peoples of Asia, Africa and the islands of the Pacific and the Caribbean.

Certain concrete proposals were made, i.e.:

1. To abolish Jim Crow in the District of Columbia, where its obnoxious presence shames and defeats all claims to democracy.
2. To integrate more Negroes in all new making bodies of government.
3. To integrate more Negroes in all new agencies set up to meet the existing emergency.
4. To appoint more Negroes in the foreign and diplomatic service.
5. To establish a Fair Employment Practice Committee.
6. To abolish all segregation in the Armed Services.

As representative citizens with something tangible to offer in the way of suggestions toward building national strength and maintaining world peace, we expressed ourselves in favor of a strong military force, but emphasized the fact that neither national strength nor world peace would be achieved through military might alone, but must be part and parcel of a practicing democracy above reproach.

The committee plans to follow up this conference with a summary release, so that people all over the country will be able to marshal their forces to speed up the realization of the objectives set forth; and so that they may join with us in the task of watching, appraising and strengthening any action taken to give honesty and vitality to democratic practice in the heart of the world's most influential democracy.

MARY McLEOD Bethune

Defender

Recalls Carter G. Woodson "Who Made Our History Live"

IN LOOKING back on the contribution which Carter Godwin Woodson made to history, as we reach our first Negro History Week without him, I have no feeling of sadness or of work left uncompleted. The man who laid aside his academic robes and devoted his life to making a people conscious and prideful of their past, made them also ever-conscious of their present —of history-in-the-making.

Sat. 2-17-51

He showed them that history was a continuing development—that the history of the present and of the future was theirs to mold in the light of the glorious past which he opened before them.

If there was ever a time when history was in the very air we breathe, it is today. And if we keep our minds alert and responsive to the action about us, and to its implications, we shall be able to make contributions of great significance to the history of our times.

For certainly the world, today, is in the midst of a crisis in which considerations of color, at home and abroad, are of mounting importance as a factor in world affairs.

Those who have been digging deep into the veins of Negro history whose riches the miner, Woodson, began bringing to the surface of contemporary life, now have a magnificent opportunity to use these resources in helping to resolve the critical problems of the day which he saw coming, when the darker people of the world, conscious of their color, would also become conscious of their potential power and influence.

The steadying and enlightening force of the history he revealed is pointing the way, now, for social and economic development among the have-not countries whose ancient skills and resources have been absorbed and transplanted by late-comers to their lands.

Cultural influences, long ignored, are coming into their own. Negro scholars of American birth are moving into the international field with integrity and understanding, and with a sure and sympathetic touch inspired by their research into the ways of the peoples of Africa and the East.

Liberia is no longer a hazy name on a seldom-remembered blur of the West African coast. Liberia is important, now, as part of the international scene. So the people of Liberia have assumed new importance—not only to Negroes, but to the whole world.

What happens today in Nigeria is no longer a matter of remote interest. It lies close to the heart of international relations. And what we have been learning about Nigeria—what Nigerians, American and British educated, have been learning about themselves—is a part of those relations.

What happens to the darker brother in America—the part we play here—is part of those relations.

Carter Woodson fought the good fight with information for his weapon. He sharpened his blade with tolerance and understanding, and cut deeply with them into the thinking of his times. He made history live. He knew that the battle for enlightenment and recognition was going our way, long before he laid his blade on the shield of his sacrifice and fell asleep.

May our young people follow in his footsteps, achieving new stature—new places in history—for a people who are fast adding sturdy self-confidence to pride in their racial heritage.

MARY McLEOD Bethune

Defender Sat. 7-7-51

Things Are Looking Up In Nashville, Tennessee

THE CITY of Nashville is looking up in many ways. For the first time in 40 years Negroes are sitting as members of its city council. In interracial cooperation, in religion, health and education there is a great resurgence of progress.

Recently I spent two inspiring days in this lovely city on the Cumberland river, where I spoke to a marvelous audience at the Woman's Day observance of Bethel AME church. It was a very impressive occasion. Mayor Ben West presented me with the keys to the city, in a very gracious speech, and my dear friend, Mrs. Charles S. Johnson, introduced me to the assemblage. Her husband, President Johnson of Fisk university, was present with leaders of business and fraternal organizations, and people from all walks of life.

Nashville was wonderfully hospitable! A delegation of fine, representative citizens met me and my companion, Mrs. Fannie B. Stone, at the airport. Besides the Rev. Ralph Jackson of Bethel church, and his ladies group, there were my hosts, the Rev. Mr. Hatcher, who is the editor of The Southern Christian Recorder, and his wife, a representative of the mayor and an impressive motorcade.

I deeply appreciated the courtesy, the more so because it gave me the opportunity to see so many of Nashville's people along the way—the mass people, great and small, those of high attainment in many fields, and the simple, rugged thousands who are the salt of the earth and the backbone of any society.

I reached Nashville Saturday, June 23, and after my splendid welcome spent that afternoon at a tea sponsored by women of the AME church, where I met many interesting people from civic, church and club groups. Then it was my very good fortune to go for a little rest to the beautiful Riverside Sanitarium, north of the city, which is operated by the Seventh Day Adventists. I want to tell you a little about it, because every development in the field of health means so much to us, particularly in the South, where the Negro too often seeks in vain for competent medical help.

At the Riverside sanitarium, the Adventists, in their customary quiet and unassuming way, are doing one of the most ususual jobs in health and spiritual development that I have seen in all the South, offering the finest medical and surgical skill, in beautiful, peaceful, Christian-like surroundings directed to the restoration of both body and spirit. I only wish that more people could see and appreciate this fine contribution to the development of the whole man.

For generations the name of Nashville has been synonymous with culture and education; for years we looked to it for leadership in medicine, took pride in its Negro artisans and in its astute political craftsmen! Now, Nashville, which has established itself so solidly as an educational center, is looking up again in other fields.

So, when I told my Woman's day listeners that the opportunities now unfolding to us left no room for self-pity, but only room for positive action, I was telling them only what they already knew—urging them to grow strong in their self-reliance, and unswerving in their determination to reach their goal of full, independent citizenship.

MARY McLEOD Bethune

Ideals Of Booker T. Washington Find New Life In Birthplace Memorial

THESE ARE critical times. Our country is gearing itself for a tremendous effort to preserve our national security and win a just and honorable peace, for ourselves and our fellow-countries of the United Nations. Conflict is all around us. Not all of it is armed conflict. Diplomatic and domestic problems are a part of it, too. What happens on the domestic front has important bearing on all fronts.

Full employment, military and civilian production, price controls and rent controls are matters of the greatest concern to an alert public which realizes the crisis with which we are faced. But in the midst of all we must maintain constant vigil to preserve our democratic institutions. We must keep America American—decently fed, decently housed, decently clothed—with all of its free to speak out and to pray together.

We have never needed more the ideals of Booker Washington, and I was deeply impressed, recently, when I heard of the work being done at the birthplace of this great American, to extend basic, vocational education to the masses of Negro adults in the South.

I knew Dr. Washington intimately. He was a great help and inspiration in my own work. It cheered me to know that a group of loyal, devoted followers of the founder of Tuskegee Institute were making this attempt to carry on his ideas. Directing this praiseworthy effort is Sidney J. Phillips, the alert sponsor of the Booker T. Washington Memorial half dollar. I understand that more of these historic coins have been sold than any other commemorative coin issued by the government.

The Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial group also took the leadership in securing an appropriation of 150 thousand dollars for the purchase of land and the development of the birthplace of Dr. Washington's scientific right arm, Dr. George Washington Carver, at Diamond, Missouri. These are real achievements. They represent a sincere effort to keep alive and productive the ideals and teachings of these two great Americans.

What interests me most is the manner in which the Memorial has set about achieving its aims. First, it has provided a broad base for public participation. Through a premium-sharing plan in connection with the sale of Booker T. Washington Memorial half dollars it offers to churches, clubs, sororities and fraternities, an opportunity to add to their financial reserves, for these historic, commemorative coins are legal tender like all other United States money. The Memorial's proposal to share the fifty-cent premium with organizations seem to me to be both entirely feasible and a fine demonstration of "helpfulness toward others."

In Roanoke, Virginia, the Memorial has begun operation of the largest unsubsidized trade school in the state, for men and women who are not high school or college material. The school has its own, special sphere—one greatly neglected—and does not in any way compete with high schools, and state or church-supported schools of higher learning.

I am told that the aim of the Memorial is to reach the unlettered masses who are the habitual inheritors of low-skill, low-wage jobs, raising their educational level to enable them to become competent workers at their occupations. This is a real contribution to our national welfare.

At Booker T. Washington Birthplace, Virginia, the slave cabin in which the great educator was born has been restored. The grounds have been improved, orchards planted. Crops of tobacco, wheat, corn and sweet potatoes yield income while furnishing practical training for youthful farmers and providing a demonstration project for the community. A start has been made toward securing pure-bred livestock. The farm is mechanized and is supervised by a competent manager.

Recently, this versatile organization has gone into the marketing of canned foods, with the idea of furnishing fresh vegetables at low prices and giving employment opportunities to hundreds of trained workers, opening up a wide, new field for men and women interested in marketing and selling.

There are so many of us at the bottom of the ladder, and so little provision is being made to build solid rungs for the upward climb of the masses! I heartily approve of the far-sighted work which Mr. Phillips and his associates have begun at the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial at Roanoke. I believe that it merits the earnest support of those who realize the need for meeting the problems of the American masses "back down the line;" the need for extending our help to those who still have those first, difficult rungs to climb!

MARY McLEOD Bethune

The Only Real Answer To Communism Is Opportunities Offered The Masses

AS THE SOUNDS of conflict roll across the Pacific, the clouds of Communist propaganda mount over higher America is greatly worried—and rightly so—over the possible effects of this propaganda.

There is a tendency, as I have said here before, to hold up before the world the names of a few outstanding individuals favorable to people everywhere, as proof that we do have complete democracy in America.

But the answer to Communist propaganda is not what a Ralph Bunche, or a Jackie Robinson, an Edith Sampson or a Lena Horne can do in this country. **It is what the thousands can do.**

What the exceptional few have been able to accomplish "in spite of handicaps" is all well and good. But what the mass people deep down inside them know that they have the opportunity to accomplish—individual abilities being equal—is the real measure of effective democracy in America or anywhere else.

What is the Negro on the street really thinking? With what kind of choices is he faced? Can he choose democracy gladly—strong in the consciousness that he shares in it fully? Quick as he is to scent the bait that Communism puts out to feed his hunger for full stature as an American—how secure does he feel in the democracy he chooses? How secure **can** he feel? What is his partial security doing to him?

America needs to be thinking, now, about these questions, because these questions that face her at home are the same questions that face the democratic world in its relations with Asia.

What assurance of unfrustrated manhood and womanhood can we who expound democracy off to the Asiatics to whom Communism beckons? How free are our own dark-skinned millions? What seeds of frustration remain in American life, weakening the strength we seek to build?

Our resistance to attempted leadership by those who have become bewildered by the stress of pressure against their freedom should not blind us to the reasons for their bewilderment. It is easy to grow righteously indignant when an American of Negro lineage breaks under the strain, and seeks a solution, either in the subterfuges of "conforming, or in grasping the tempting bait of Communist "manhood" propaganda, confusing it, in his need, with the food of freedom.

I think that we are making the error of seeking to establish Communism as a bogey-man to frighten the Asiatics into friendship with us. Few friendships are made that way. We, in this country, will allay suspicion and make friends in the East, when we can show to the peoples of Asia that the thousands upon thousands of Americans who are Negroes actually move and function as freely as any other citizens within its boundaries.

How far—and how fast—are we being integrated, up and down the scale, in the executive departments and independent agencies of our government, in Washington? Are we there in numbers—not just in "token" jobs? How are we faring in industry, **with both labor and management?** How are we faring in housing? In an hour of need are the doors of all hospitals open to us, or must life depend on reaching a hospital "for Negroes," wherever that may be?

While Negro lads are maimed, missing and dying for freedom, in Korea, what can the hundreds of thousands do, "back home" in the States? What freedoms are theirs?

When we can answer that question satisfactorily and forthrightly, we will have provided the only effective answer to Communist propaganda, at home and abroad. The morale of a people is its first-line defense. **America cannot afford to have that defense breached by the situations which produce frustrations.**

MARY McLEOD Bethune

Human Relations Begin At Home; Some See The Jobs On Doorsteps

IN THE MIDST of crisis, big events, big names stand out and are the order of the day. But even in time of crisis, the people who perform the basic tasks—who hold their fingers in the dikes while the engineers construct new ones, are the same wise, solid, self-sacrificing folks who take on the jobs that they find on their doorsteps and give them dignity and value.

I am thinking about Mrs. Ada Lee of Jacksonville, a splendid example of the big-hearted efficiency which makes our communities thrive, but about which we hear so little. Mrs. Lee and her husband are the proprietors of the Lee Inn at American Beach, Jacksonville, where summer tourists come from all over the country.

I remember so well the occasion when I met her. I was speaking from a platform, seeking help in extending the services of my school—Bethune-Cookman College. She was seated in back of me. When I finished speaking, she leaned forward and touched my arm and told me that she would help. She has been helping ever since, establishing Mary McLeod Bethune Centers all over the state, to aid the school and its programs. Now she is renovating and preparing to open a community center, purchased by her chapter in Jacksonville.

Efforts like those of Mrs. Lee are fine examples of handling the job of human brotherhood where we find it.

In St. Petersburg, we find Mrs. Fannye Ayre Ponder. Through the National Council of Negro Women, Mrs. Ponder has built a beautiful community center in her city, to meet the need for recreation and gathering place. She has travelled widely, in Europe and the Caribbean, and has returned to share her experiences with her neighbors, helping to integrate their interest and sympathies with those of other peoples.

Back again in Jacksonville is another real doorstep worker, Miss Eartha M. White. Whoever comes to Florida wanting to know what is happening to our people "farthest down," inevitably ends by going to see Miss White.

She has been an angel of mercy to Jacksonville's underprivileged, moving from the Clara White Mission on Ashley Street, into the alleys and hovels of the city the tourists never see, giving herself tirelessly and unselfishly to lifting the level of education, moral training, and economic security, along with yeoman work to improve health and sanitation.

Not only those to whom Jacksonville is home seek her help. Many a distressed migrant who has followed the lure of the great produce crops around the Florida "Glades," has sought and received help from this warm-hearted woman, who always seems to know exactly what to do. Finding a migrant child separated from its mother in a strange town a hundred miles away, was all a part of her day's work.

These unsung heroines of our days of peach are the kind of people we must count on in days of peril. They are giving the kind of example we all need. Their jobs on the doorsteps are the strong links in the chain of brotherhood we seek to forge.

MARY McLEOD Bethune

Washington Needs Crusaders, The Goal Is Civil Rights For All Men

MR. DONAHUE, the newly-appointed Commissioner of the District of Columbia, has just stated his position on its No. One Problem —segregation.

He says that he is not "for" segregation, but is not going to be a "crusader," which is to say that he is **not for** segregation, but will not work **against** it; that he **is for** democracy but will not work **for** it.

What kind of leadership is that? The kind that we can expect as long as Washington is saddled with officials without responsibility to the people.

In September, 1949, in this column, I protested the tabling of the Kefauver Home Rule Bill, and called for an end of the farce at Washington which denied democracy at its sources.

I pointed out that what happened in the capital of 150 millions of the most progressive people in the world concerned every one of us who deserved to be called American; that Washington, which had been disfranchised since before I was born, largely because of the bogey of "Negro domination," was still ridden with fear, **lest democracy should mean what it says —lest, under representative government, the people of the Federal City should achieve real democracy and tear down the contradiction of racism.**

Last month I spoke out again, in this column, on the shameful manner in which District Superintendent of Schools Corning had mishandled—and continues to mishandle—the matter of the appearance of Mrs. Pearl Buck at Cardozo High School. I want to congratulate the Cardozo High School educators, recently disciplined and threatened with dismissal, on their crusading spirit. We need more such among those who lead our youth. I want to congratulate Mrs. Velma Williams, the member of the Board of Education who protested Mr. Corning's disciplining as an attempt to curb freedom of **speech.**

I want to say to the new Commissioner, **his** fellow-Commissioners, to all District **officials**, and to the members of the House and Senate Committees on the District of Columbia, **that** until we Americans acquire the courage to crusade for the American principles we talk about, **we are going to be fighting wars and losing friends.**

I want to say to the new Commissioner and his fellow-officials, that down at Seventh and L—Streets, in Northwest Washington, only **a** few blocks north of the central library, **the Gem Theater** not only segregates Negro citizens in an area predominantly Negro, but separates them from white patrons, with **a head-high,** solid partition!

There are indications of substantiated labor and health conditions at this Negro-supported theater, whose management has told representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, of which I am a national vice-president, that it would close this theater rather than to remove the partition.

In the midst of these evasions and defiances lives the President of the United States. In the midst of them, when I am in Washington, I, also, am obliged to live. As an American, I resent them deeply, and **I SHALL CRUSADE UNCEASINGLY** for Home Rule for our shackled capital, and for a Negro of real stature on the Board of District Commissioners, so long as this appointed body is continued.

The goal for the Capital of a Free America can be no less than Civil Rights for All Men!

What is happening at this fifth-rate movie house in an area of underprivileged, uneconomic, unrepresented people is important because it is sign and symbol of the defiance and evasion of democracy through which the elected representatives of all the people of the United States pass daily, as they toil at "making democracy work."

MARY McLEOD Bethune

The Huge Job Of Civil Defense Is Protection Of All The People

ON TUESDAY and Wednesday of last week I attended the Civil Defense Conference in Washington, at the Statler hotel, where I later met many friends. There were 1,200 delegates at the Conference, representing 250 national organizations totalling 50 million members.

Addressing the conference, the President of the United States warned that extended hostilities might very well mean a first atomic war, because, as he said, if there is another war, that is the kind of war it will be.

Both the President and Vice President Barkley reminded the delegates that while this country might survive and even win such a war, it would be at a terrible cost in civilian casualties, because not even the best possible air defense could completely or even largely block an enemy attack by air. In the event of war, we must be prepared, whenever the test may come, to reduce casualties and prevent panic by training now.

Losses from atomic attack, said the President, would constitute disaster in spite of all we could do. He pointed out that in addition to the capital at Washington—an almost certain target—many of our great industrial centers such as New York, Chicago, Cleveland or Seattle might actually be destroyed, although victory might eventually be ours.

The prevention of all-out war and the achievement of peace are our only real protection against atom bombing or any of the other frightful manifestations of war, said the President.. The Vice-President, Congressman McCormack, Speaker Rayburn and Secretary of Labor Tobin all urged the delegates to help prepare the country against the eventuality of a war in which "every man, woman and child" would be involved. Civil Defense Administrator Caldwell said that a strong civil defense would help to convince an aggressor that his bombs would not destroy our morale.

As I pointed out in this column much earlier, this year, organizations—church, fraternal, women's or civic—can help greatly by getting proper information from the Civil Defense administration at Washington, if local offices have not been established, and moving it speedily through their memberships and contacts, until, directly or indirectly, it reaches every family in the group, and spreads out in widening a circle throughout our American communities.

As the President spoke, I seemed to recall that he was from Missouri. If so, he gave no evidence of the fact that he needed to "be shown." On the contrary, he seemed urgently anxious that other Americans should take heed and realize that their country and their homes were vulnerable to attack, and learn to protect them without having to be shown by the horrors of experience.

I am sure that the leaders of the nation did not take their time to meet with the delegates in order to try to "scare" a group of highly intelligent people. The reason is very sobering. A little thought and we all must realize that there would be no warning of attack. We must do our utmost, through our representatives in the Congress, and by discouraging irresponsible statements from platforms, in the press and on the air, to prevent war. Part of prevention is preparation for the defense of all the people.

As my part, I have accepted membership on the President's Civil Defense Advisory Commission,, together with five other members-at-large, six governors of States, and six mayors, and shall do all I can to push our vitally needed program of defense.

MARY McLEOD Bethune

The Tides Of Democracy Are Running Strong Once Again In Washington

FOR THE FOURTH time in the four years since he took office as Solicitor General, Philip Perlman has placed the Government of this country squarely on record against racial discrimination through memoranda filed for the United States as **amicus curiae** in cases before the Supreme and Apellate Courts covering restrictive covenants, interstate transportation, education, and hotel and restaurant facilities.

Mr. Perlman's latest memorandum was filed two weeks ago, in the case of the District of Columbia versus Thompson's Restaurant in the heart of the National Capital's shopping district. This test case, based on old anti-discrimination laws, long ignored, was made by our revered Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, the Rev. William H. Jernagin and other honored residents of our Capitol. The Solicitor General has pointed it up as the kind of situation by which "foreign officials and visitors are likely to judge this country and our people." Mr. Perlman pointed, as he has pointed before to "the need to eliminate this gap between ideals and practices," which "represents a challenge to our profession of the democratic faith."

Taken together with his earlier memoranda on the residential covenant cases, the Southern Railway dining car case, and the McLaurin-Sweatt education cases, this fourth Government statement on segregation, made as "friend of the court," forms a mold which is giving positive shape to Federal policy. It should do much to counteract the effects of the action of the restaurant involved, which is backed by the Washington Restaurant Association's openly expressed defiance of lower court rulings.

The tides of democracy are running very strong. Standing in the Capital of the Nation one can watch them sweep in, carrying before them the problems that cannot stop them—the shifting and confusion and perpetual inequities of segregated education; the inconvenience and gratuitous affront of hotel and restaurant discrimination; the cultural barriers, such as the refusal of the Corcoran Gallery Art School to admit Negro students.

Against these problems is running the force of action such as the recent admission of twenty-three Negro nurses to the District Graduate Nurse Association; the boycott action against the Hecht Company for lunch counter discrimination—last week they refused service to Josephine Baker, then appearing in Washington for the National Council of Negro Women; the action of the Federal Civil Defense Administration in cancelling plans for training facilities at the University of Virginia, which still excludes Negroes, and the anti-discrimination proviso in the CDA contract with Oklahoma A. and M. College; the splendid work of the N. A. A. C. P. in keeping before us the goal of complete democracy; the success of Mable Staupers, this year's Spingarn medalist, in breaking down race barriers in the field of nursing; a Bunche who will not be set apart as "special," but maintains the identity of a Negro facing with all other Negroes the problems of segregation and discrimination as they retard the progress of his racial group, his country, and of international peace.

In every field of living we must push down the barriers of quibbling and evasion, and align ourselves solidly—in the Capital of our Nation and in the least of its hamlets—against the forces of segregation and separatism that divide and imperil our democratic way of life.

New Programs Of Industry Are Broadening Our Opportunities

THERE WERE TWO young Negro women among this year's ten successful competitors for the Michigan State college course in hospital housekeeping sponsored by the college and the American Hospital association. Ten scholarships to this course were offered by Pacific Mills, Inc. Mrs. Sadie Mills Franklin, Executive Housekeeper at Freedmen's Hospital in Washington, and Miss Maxine Bell, of the Health department at General Hospital No. 2, of Kansas City, Missouri, where two of the seven women contestants who won the two-month scholarships. The other three were men.

Hospitals in all parts of the country were represented by the winners who received certificates from Pacific Mills and from Michigan State college at the completion of this very useful course.

I was as pleased by the democratic and truly American manner in which the contest was conducted as I was by the recognition of the importance to the community of the development of superior skill and competence, and of sensitivity to patients' needs, and cooperation in meeting them at the housekeeping level.

I believe that Mrs. Franklin, who started and developed such a program at Freedmen's hospital, in the days of the National Youth administration, was one of the first to sense this need and set up the necessary training. This is the second time in three years that her initiative and originality have won for her the opportunity for special study in her chosen field.

It was very interesting to me that such subjects as public speaking, writing, reports and budget-making were included in the course in addition to others more generally associated with housekeeping. The ability to present one's ideas and information to others, fully, concisely and effectively, is fast becoming a "must," regardless of one's field of action. Half a century ago, Moody institute, in Chicago, helped me to develop my own talents in this direction. It has been of the greatest help to me in interesting men and women and young people with widely varied educational advantages, in plans and programs which would help them and which needed their cooperation.

But today I want to emphasize, particularly, the fine cooperation and the splendid, practical example of democracy at work through industry, offered by the manufacturers just mentioned. Examples of democracy in industrial employment are increasing very rapidly. We want to watch for them, acknowledge them and take advantage of them. They are broadening the opportunities we have been seeking for so long.

Aside from these signs of advancing democracy, I think the educational programs being offered through industry are of the greatest significance and importance. Many of them amount to pre-graduation in-service training. Through them education is being more closely related to employment requirements—something we have long needed. An employer's idea of competence in a given field is often far removed from the attainment seemingly evidenced by the A's and B's of semester reports. It is well that our educational institutions should rub elbows as often as possible with those areas of action which absorb their graduates, whether these areas are teaching, preaching, farming, social work or industry.

The closer the bond of thought between all of us, the better our results. Industry is not only helping to broaden the base of our democracy through racial integration. It is giving the people in our ivory towers a chance to reach out and touch the world!

MARY McLEOD Bethune

Rash Of Probes Reminds Writer That Christ Was Investigated Too

IRRESPONSIBLE AGITATORS of all countries appear to have one thing in common—a fanatic conviction that a lie or an implication repeated often enough will be accepted, in the end, as truth.

This has been true through the ages. The smear—the character assassination—did not begin with the Nazis or the Communists, or with political drum-beaters in this country. It did not begin with the investigation, conviction and crucifixion of Jesus Christ, or of the two thieves who died with Him.

The terrible danger of promiscuous charges is that occasionally the guilty do suffer with the innocent—as the thieves did with Jesus. And this fact is used to cloak actions for the character assassins with a semblance of rightness.

Quoting the Bible may be considered naive, but I am reminded that James said: (James 4:11) "Speak not evil one of another, brethren. He that speaketh evil of his brother, and judgeth his brother, speaketh evil of the law. . . ."

And again (James 3:5 and 6) "The tongue is a fire, a world of iniquity; so is the tongue among our members, that it defileth the whole body. . . . it is an unruly evil, full of deadly poison."

It was the poison that sent Christ to the cross—delivered to the rabble that must have a victim. But I think that the less we cringe from loose, evil tongues, the less their effect will be. Lawless minds and lawless tongues may shout names and shout lies, but they stand in fear of the silence of contempt. They know that a "Father, forgive them," will be remembered when their vicious rantings are long forgotten.

I well recall the night that Klansmen rode through my school—now Bethune-Cookman College, at Daytona Beach—carrying flaming crosses to intimidate me, and keep me from leading the masses of my people to the polls to vote! We did not hide. We sang! We sang them right off the campus. And the Negroes of Daytona Beach followed me to the polls the next day!

I will sing to my detractors and pray with them, and I will return good for evil. I will not run from them and I will not meet their treachery and insult by becoming treacherous and insulting, or even angry with them.

Remembering that Christ was investigated when it suited the purpose of those who wished to destroy Him, I can welcome investigation. And I believe that if I develop what is Christ-like in my character, it will survive the attempted crucifixions devised by mean minds and small spirits.

Deprive meanness of an audience and it will wither away. Hate and suspicion cannot spread without sounding boards. We need not make ourselves sounding boards for forces of evil.

Those who are in office we can vote out of office, and give them the repose they need to re-evaluate, as private citizens, their careers as public servants. Those who are not in office we can ignore. We can think for ourselves, and arrive at our own conclusions, quietly and dispassionately. We need not accept lies as truth however often they are repeated.

JESUS CHRIST WAS ALSO INVESTIGATED!

MARY McLEOD Bethune

New Leadership Is Only Hope Of Places Like Elaine, Ark.

"PLEASE DON'T use my name." That closing sentence of a letter that appeared in the readers' column of the Chicago Defender on October 20, seemed to me like a long, dark shadow reaching out from the old terror at Elaine, Arkansas! It read:

"We farmers here in the small town of Elaine, Arkansas, are denied our rights. At the end of the year, 'Old Boss' says you're a 'good n--g,' after taking all your money, saying you just owe it all. If a colored woman puts on a clean dress they will ask, 'Where do you work?'

Elaine is in Phillips County, in the heart of the Mississippi Delta country. In October, 1919, thirty-three years ago, vicious rioting resulting from farm tenancy abuses swept through Elaine, through the riverport of Helena, and smaller towns in Phillips County.

Convict leasing, tenant trading and debt peonage were the pattern there, as they were throughout the crescent of heavy black population—the Black Belt—that begins in the Delta of the Mississippi, swings east through Alabama, and moves upward with increasing density across Georgia and into my state, South Carolina. It was a pattern which maintained, as a plantation owner new to the area was told, "No n--rs should get statements. Just tell them what they've got coming and pay them off, and don't let them argue or ask any questions."

The usual interest on food and feed "furnished" to tenants by the planters was from 25 to 50 percent. Added to this commissary or furnish-merchant exploitation was the fact that landlords took the cotton, paying their tenants the bottom price, selling at top market price. Protest meant violence of being run off the land.

Finally, in desperation, 68 Phillips County tenant farmers, all Negroes, banded together and hired a white law firm to try, through the courts, to force the planters to give them itemized statements. They held meetings to collect funds and assemble evidence for their cases. A meeting at Hoopspur, near Elaine, was fired upon by a deputy sheriff. The Negroes fought back. Word went out of a "Negro uprising."

"The law" came swiftly, then. A thousand Negroes were put in a stockade, without access to legal aid. Innocent people, including a prominent Negro dentist of Helena and his three brothers, were waylaid and murdered. Men took their families to the canebrakes for safety.

The "trials" that followed took five to ten minutes for each of the 122 Negroes who were indicted. Four years later, most of them were free, including twelve originally condemned to death, after the cases had been fought through to the U. S. Supreme Court.

But 33 years later, in October, 1951, a farmer writes from Elaine—"At the end of the year, 'Old Boss' says you just owe it all!"

There are even more problems, now, than in 1919, such as the importation of outside workers to flood the farm labor market and intimidate local labor with the additional threat of unemployment. One wonders!

Encouragement must come from the knowledge that Arkansas is also producing leadership of the quality of William Fullbright, the brilliant young Senator and Rhodes Scholar whose legislation has done so much to promote intercultural understanding. It must come from the knowledge that the University of Arkansas opened its doors to Negroes without court pressure, and has the highest Negro enrollment of any Southern school that has risen above the "for whites" and "for Negroes" level.

We must look again to Arkansas, and especially to the representatives from the Delta counties and the people, great and small, whom they serve, to help reestablish justice throughout the plantation country, where the power of authority over great areas, carries with it the moral obligation to prevent and avoid the abuse of that power and authority.

The plantation country is America, too; Its people, regardless of color, must be assured of freedom from violence, insult or economic reprisal for seeking the rights of free men!

MARY McLEOD Bethune

John Foster Dulles' Words Should Help Take The Jungle Out Of Our Diplomacy

John Foster Dulles' recent warning to our Western nations against arrogance in their dealings with the East, should help to take the jungle out of our diplomacy.

William Franklin Sands, an equally forthright diplomat, sounded the same warning six years ago in his book, "Our Jungle Diplomacy," which I quoted in this column, to point up the need, as I put it at the time, "for the recognition of human dignity among all people, without regard to power, or race or nationality, as the course of our lives as Americans is drawn more closely to life in other countries, and especially to life in the less-developed countries where opportunity has been so limited."

In his own book, "War or Peace," (1950) Mr. Dulles stressed the fact that "we are not generating the dynamic faith, the ideas, needed to touch the spirits and to arouse the hopes of the peoples of the world who are the prey of predatory Communism," and reminded, "We must not forget that we are only one nation among sovereign equals" — that "Security cannot be bought at any price."

Just a few headings and sentences from this column's three brief years may serve to show how great my own realization and concern in this matter has been, although, quite possibly, my voice has not carried very far. If my editor will forgive me, I would like to repeat some of the thoughts I have tried to put in print and send forth from public platforms, over and over in the past few years.

IN 1949—"We Symbolize Democracy": "Today, they (Negroes) have become, for a watching, curious and eager world, both measurement and symbol of American democracy."

IN AUGUST, 1950—"Asia Isn't Sold on Our Asian Policy": ". . . mutual respect and understanding are the price of peace . . . between neighbors and nations. The casualties have been mounting through the years. People once friendly, here and in the far places of the world, have become cynical and bitter—frustrated and distrustful, toward Europeans and toward Americans. They accept material benefits knowing that Europe and America need their goodwill. But there is a reservation in the acceptance—a question mark in their minds.

IN NOVEMBER, 1950—"Diluted Brotherhood Won't Work": "I know that diluted applications of the concept of the Brotherhood of Man, to relieve troubles at home or abroad, will not work. . . . There are times when we Americans are so lacking in decent humility in thinking of others, that we actually invite disaster.

"We brush off as 'bluffs' the open and sufficient warnings of jittery, distrustful nations — because, apparently, we cannot really conceive of any minor or underdeveloped country standing up to us and intending to go through with it. We have brushed off the idea that people whom we deem 'inferior,' culturally, might come to be scientifically superior." (So now, we learn that the enemy in Korea has superior jet fighter planes.)

IN MARCH, 1951—"What We Mean, That Let Us Do": "I believe that lack of the spiritual sufficiency to take our beliefs . . . out into the street and the market place and give them substance—the failure to comprehend the need for a living brotherhood, IS PUSHING THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD, AGAINST THEIR WILL, INTO A THIRD MAJOR CONFLICT. I believe that we are stockpiling the materiel of war, because we have not learned to recognize the materiel of peace."

When I read, then, that Mr. Dulles told the National Conference of Christians and Jews: "We Americans must realize that the free East and the free West are not going to join hands to preserve our common freedom unless our hand is a hand of fellowship which clasps the hand of the Oriental as that of an equal," that "All of Asia is watching to see what happens (with reference to Japan) and much of Asia is skeptical that we can pass the test," I can only say, "AMEN!" and hope that the words of this distinguished diplomat will find fertile ground and take root, before it is too late.

The world is tired of patronizing "sops." And repeating myself once more, "The peoples of the world are neither so gullible nor so ignorant that they are unable to recognize, understand and accept the truth."

MARY McLEOD Bethune

Capital Bows Again To Segregation! Foreign Correspondents Are Shocked

THIS column has been quite preoccupied, of late, with the problem of segregation at our National Capital, and I think rightly so. For as long as we Americans permit and condone racial segregation in any form, at the seat of our Government, we are weakening our international leadership and making the path to world peace more difficult for all.

Defender Sat. 10-6-51

We can turn our backs on this problem if we choose, but it will be there haunting us, every time our representatives raise their voices in the councils of nations. We can talk about taking care of conditions "back home," but Washington is the home of every American — even of its voteless citizens who have no voice in its control. Therefore those of us who do have a vote must use our voices. We must shout until all America hears our words — "SEGREGATION MUST GO, IN THE CAPITAL OF DEMOCRACY!"

A month ago, Commissioner of Education Earl J. McGrath, greeted, at Washington, some 350 teachers and school officials from many parts of the world, who came to this country at our invitation, exchanging positions with American teachers, in an effort "to develop international understanding by bringing the truth about America to the people of other countries."

Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing expressed the hope that these teachers who came to us would "gain . . . a fuller appreciation of the important contributions our schools and colleges make toward democratic living and representative government."

But even before they reached our shores, the school officials of Washington were making plans to prevent a British exchange teacher from filling the "Negro schools" post of Miss Maxine Daly in our National Capital's segregated Divisions 10-13.

After a month they succeeded — a month, in which, as one daily paper stated, the exchange teachers "have been marking time because of Washington's segregated schools."

The "solution" reached — of using both the English and French teachers assigned to Washington for both lectures and conferences in all school, but of assigning to a school (white) only the teacher exchanged with the white schools, can be rationalized ad infinitum without producing anything but heightened concern and disapproval among those who practice democracy.

Neither will it suffice to say that two of the three Negro members of the District of Columbia (Washington) Board of Education were "satisfied" with the solution — that only one member, a Negro woman, Mrs. Velma Williams, stood out for a teaching assignment at the Negro school with which the exchange was made, for Miss Dorothy Gardner, the British teacher exchanging with Miss Daly. We can only say, "Thank God for that one! She represents democracy!"

If we Americans do not sense the significance of this situation, others are not failing to do so. Repeatedly, foreign correspondents have expressed amazement and disappointment at the resistance to the mingling of the races of mankind, demonstrated by the exchange teacher incident. This, I take it, was not the "contribution of our schools toward democratic living," with which Administrator Ewing would have preferred to greet the exchange teachers!

But Administrator Ewing cannot make over the National Capital, although doubtless there are times when he would like to. That job will take the efforts of all of us together.

The extra positions will not slow our determination to have full democracy in our Nation's Capital — in and out of the school system! Those who — for the moment — are calling the tune, are wasting time trying to equalize what must always remain inequitable. They are temporizng with the inevitable. They are wasting money and distorting ideals and sabotaging American world leadership. The extra posts are a beginning and not the end. Equilization will come with integration.

The Capital at Washington is ours! We hold title to it with our votes. If we want democracy there — where of all places in the world it ought to be — we can have it!

And while the school system is before us, this column would like to congratulate Dr. Harold A. Maynes who has just been appointed to the long-vacant position of first assistant superintendent for "Negro schools," and Principal Francis Gregory of Armstrong high school for whom the post of "associate superintendent in charge of Negro junior and vocational high schools" has just been made.

We congratulate these men, whose splendid qualifications show that they are prepared to fill any educational post. But we congratulate them as educators, not as "Negro educators."

MARY McLEOD Bethune

Our Children Can't Afford To Wait --- For Sound And Vigorous Guidance

THE OFFICE OF Education's new booklet, "THEY CAN'T WAIT," graphically presents the educational needs of the Nation that must be met, now, if the present generation of children is to benefit from them.

In the booklet, which says a great deal in a very few words with some striking illustrations, Commissioner of Education Earl McGrath puts the case in this nutshell: "You can't put children into educational cold storage 'for the duration' and later put them in an educational hothouse."

Defender

I know of no truer words, and last week, as we observed American Education Week, I turned them over and over in my mind, not alone in terms of the very real need for buildings and equipment, that has long been facing us, but in terms of the need for revitalized and re-evaluated programs, on which I commented last week.

I feel so strongly that today's generation is facing a dearth of realistic education far more destructive than the dearth of buildings, badly as we need extended and improved facilities.

It is generally recognized, now, that we need specialized guidance for our youth, all along the way from elementary and secondary education on into the fields of technical and professional training. But we must be sure that those who guide have keen powers of observation; of adaptability and commonsense in the use of techniques; of interest and curiosity in community patterns, and enough healthy brashness to undertake to change patterns that restrict growth and deny ambition.

We need counselors bold enough to advise students forthrightly, according to the aptitudes found, rather than according to the chances of employment immediately foreseeable in a given field, in a given community. Particularly do we who are Negroes need to hew honestly and ruggedly to this line.

Too long we have burdened ourselves with job selection determined neither by aptitudes nor by service to society, but by the dictates of "the Joneses" on the one hand, and of racial defeatism on the other. We have sent fine mechanics to medical school and made undertakers out of journalists, teachers out of tradesmen, and lawyers out of artists.

Here is a girl who wants medical psychiatry and gives every evidence of having aptitude for it. But a parent, skeptical of employment possibilities in that field, insists on preparation for teaching. So are misfits made! A college counselor advises against journalism because "there is no money in it,"—he suggests, instead, something in foods, because the pupil's record shows one course in home economics—a required course. A boy with a real interest in poultry is hustled off to medical school, so he will "amount to something!" An industrial arts teacher once confided to me that he never wanted to teach; that all his life he had wanted to actually build—to put up homes and office buildings and churches designed by fine architects. But he was afraid He had been advised about all the handicaps and hazards—about the difficulties of finding capital and enough skilled labor—but little about the reward that comes from accomplishing a fine job in the field for which one's talents are best suited.

And how we need expert builders! Men experienced in fine construction, in drainage, in bricklaying and plastering and concrete and electrical work and plumbing. And we need parents and counselors and teachers and administrators who are alive and alert to what is going around them; smart enough to assemble their facts and put them on the table for community judgement; courageous enough to move out front and help regear our educational programs to fit careful studied aptitudes into community needs, and into national and world trends.

Certainly, as was pointed out in the OE pamphlet, we should avoid resorting to educational speed-ups to compensate for time lost through inadequate facilities—and unrealistic programs. Neither should young people be forced or advised to enter vocations distasteful to them or for which they are ill-suited.

What kind of programs are we planning, now, around the discovered aptitudes of our youth, for those buildings for which we can't wait?

MARY McLEOD Bethune

The Way To Washington's Shrine Is No Longer Paved With Contradictions

THE RECENT ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission against segregation on the Wilson Steamship Line connecting our National Capital at Washington with Mt. Vernon, the home of our First President, should be the occasion of much rejoicing. Defender

If the Founding Fathers are aware of what goes on in this scene of their labors for justice and brotherhood and democracy, here on earth, they must be highly gratified that the conspicuous challenge to the beliefs for which they fought, presented by discrimination in transportation to Washington's home has at last been wiped out through the democratic processes which they established. Sat. 12-1-51

Many generations of Americans of Negro descent have avoided the pilgrimage to Mt. Vernon, to which others have thrilled, seeing only irony in journeying to a shrine of Freedom, under the stigma of racial segregation.

We know well that some of the Founding Fathers, including Washington and Jefferson were sometime slaveholders. We know, also, that in the end, they found slavery personally untenable and politically undesirable. We all know now that the Nation which they helped to form has suffered frustration in internal affairs and embarrassment in international relations from futile perpetuations of race differentials, particularly when these are flaunted in the faces of visitors from other nations, as in the Mt. Vernon pilgrimage.

We would like to think that the ICC decision is a clear recognition of the burden of contradictions to which segregation in the Greater National Capital area has subjected our national claims to democratic leadership.

We may hope, I trust, that freeing the path to the shrine of the First President of the Republic reflects a firm determination on the part of those who hold policy-making powers, to strengthen our national prestige by practicing at home what we preach abroad.

No nation is strong enough to incur, without positive hurt, the displeasure of many other nations. Resentments have strange ways of making themselves felt. Those who bow to what appears to be unjust, but immediately inevitable, will be quick to resist when opportunity presents itself. We need friendship—not acquiescence. But friendship is earned—not imposed. One way to earn it is to demonstrate the sincerity of our affirmations about the equality of man and the worth of the individual.

P. 10

Through many of the recent years of tension and open conflict, we have hopped, skipped and jumped our international visitors, as they have done to us, through selected areas of our American community, (even as have other nations with less advantage to display), hoping that by skipping over areas likely to raise difficult questions, and by keeping our guests busy admiring the evidences of our great resources, we could somehow keep their minds off contradictions which invite criticisms and raise doubts.

We have not been successful because we have constantly underestimated powers of observation, and prior information among highly literate visitors, while we smugly assumed all peoples but ourselves to be naive. Our conceit has cost us friends and lives and dollars—as I have pointed out in this column many times before. That cost will continue to rise until an awakening of democratic responsibility and decent humility in our thinking about others—of other races and nations—brings it down.

As a nation we are in the unenviable position of needing to prove our own acceptance of the freedoms of the Founding Fathers. Cleaning up the mass of contradictions on our national door step will help. The ICC action is a case in point.

MARY McLEOD Bethune

For True Brotherhood Talk Must Give Way To Honest Activity

WE HAVE talked so much about the Brotherhood of Man—we have given voice to so many inspiring thoughts on the Leadership of Jesus, that we look about us today, and wonder how it is that in spite of all this we find ourselves deep in the midst of violence for the third time in little more than a generation.

I do not think that the answer is hard to find. I have a deep and abiding belief in a religion that teaches the brotherhood of man, but I know that his teaching is only meaningful as we breathe life into it. It is only meaningful as we apply it to every action of our days, and I believe that the lack of the spiritual sufficiency to take our beliefs—the teachings of our great religious leaders—out into the street and the market-place and give them substance, the failure to comprehend the need for a living brotherhood, is pushing the peoples of the world, against their will, into a third major conflict. I believe that we are stock-piling the material of war, because we have not learned to recognize the material of peace.

If we are in earnest in our expressed desire for a peace in which civilization can continue to grow, there must be a conviction among the American masses that the practice of democracy in this country is the most powerful weapon we shall ever be able to forge against dictators and aggressors, anywhere. Only such a practical, direct revelation of brotherhood can bring to us and bind to us the confident, cooperative friendship of the peoples of Africa and the East, who would like to join hands with us, but remain hesitant and uncertain because our professions of brotherhood do not measure up in practice.

In my judgement, many of our strained international situations may be traced to our constant side-stepping of democratic practices in our relationships with our fellowmen of other races or from less powerful countries. As a nation we have shown very little finesse. We have permitted our brotherhood to become hidden beneath an offensive paternalism. As a nation—and too often as individuals—we have tended to be disdainful in appraising the abilities.

We have consumed too much time and energy in trying to fit the laws of God into the selfish desires of man. But the worthy purpose is to lead men to accept and support the full implications of spiritual brotherhood. We look to religion in whatever form it may be manifested, for the leadership that recognizes "the pigment of the divine" in the Children of God, whether they be natives of the Kentucky hills, of the plains of India or of the backwoods of Mississippi. A living brotherhood is the need of the hour.

As the populations of the world expand there must either be brotherhood or there will be no survival. It has been estimated that in the United States alone, 175 millions of us will be trying to live together, thirty years from now. How then, with even greater population increases elsewhere in the world, do we hope to live, without reducing ourselves and our countries to the level of the denizens of the forests, ready to spring upon each other, with regard only for might?

It seems to me that the terrific task ahead of us is to develop, in all countries and among all men, a sense of common purpose. The blessings of a living brotherhood can be ours through such purpose, or we can reap the bitter fruits of brotherhood denied. It is a stern choice that cannot be passed by.

MARY McLEOD Bethune

Trip Across Country Inspires, Writer, Renews Her Confidence

OFTEN as I have looked down upon my country from its spacious skies as the great planes fly over its air lanes, I never go aloft that I do not feel anew the bigness and the richness of America and its culture.

In April I bridged these great United States, again, from Florida to Kansas City, to Minneapolis, and on to Los Angeles, with my first objective Minneapolis, where great preparation had been made for launching the 1951 campaign of the United Negro College fund.

En route I had the great joy of meeting, at my Kansas City landing, a wonderful delegation from our National Council of Negro Women. My old friend, Ora Brown Perry, headed the state delegation. Council women everywhere are carrying the torch which must light our way to unity and integration.

In Minneapolis I was met by Judson Bemis, and outstanding businessman, who have given much time to the college fund drive. With him were other distinguished citizens of the metropolis. Five hundred more—judges, churchmen, social workers and business leaders, with the mayor at their head, packed the palatial dining room of the Royalston hotel, to lend their support to the drive for providing every child, regardless of race, creed or color, with educational opportunity. The $15,000 which we sought from Minneapolis was assured.

My hostess, Mrs. John Cowles, owner of Look magazine and the Minneapolis Tribune, thought of everything. Following the luncheon at the Royalston, she gave a marvelous reception for me at her beautiful home. Hundreds of people from every walk of life came to greet me. It was a great hour. Then came a beautiful dinner party, climaxing my first day in Minnesota, where half century ago, I had traveled on a missionary tour for Moody Bible institute, where I was then studying—serving all races and welcomed by all. And I met again, my dear Thelma McKelvy Burgess of NYA days.

The next day I was aloft again, winging my way to the Pacific Coast. We flew above the snow-capped Rockies and across the great canyons, to land, at the close of the day, in my beloved Los Angeles, where Dr. and Mrs. John Somerville and a delegation of thoughtful friends were awaiting me.

Saturday, April 21, was a day of conferences with people deeply interested in the field of education and world peace. It was fittingly followed by worship, on Sunday, at an institutional church presided over by young John Branham. I spoke at this church to some 1,500 people, many of whom came to confer with me later.

A visit to the Golden State Mutual Life building, designed by Paul Williams, high lighted Monday morning. At Golden State, practical, far-seeing Norman Houston and his staff are demanding and giving the highest of service in their field. Monday evening I was the guest of honor at a gathering in the Religious Conference building of the University of California at Los Angeles, where 18 religious organizations were represented.

The auditorium was packed with men and women of many creeds and colors. The philosophy stated by the Panel of Americans which led the discussions, raised my hope for our tomorrows in this disturbed world.

A beautiful conference luncheon was given the next day at a Quaker center named for the poet, John Greenleaf Whittier. Here I met educators, civic and church workers, business workers and industrial leaders. Fifty women representing a cross-section of community interests met with me later in the day to discuss the problems which all of us together must resolve, if there is to be a better world.

Strangely, I found that among the many races and nationalities at Whittier, including Chinese, Japanese and Mexican, there was not a single Negro. Yet these people were all so delighted to see me!

Mrs. Somerville accompanied me on this interesting visit. Later Dr. Somerville joined us at the beautiful UCLA auditorium, where Marvin Hayes, a young Negro lad from North Carolina, was presented in recital by the director of the school of music. Glen Lukens, head of the department of fine arts at UCLA, has great interest in the development of this talented young singer, and is also keenly interested in the development of native Haitian art.

For the rest of my trip my hours were given —in San Francisco and Claremont, California, and in Galveston, Texas,—to conferences with Arenia Mallory, Howard and Sue Thurman, Helen Garland, Hazel Wilson and other interested friends and workers.

At Galveston I met with the fourth regional conference of the NCNW, which Mrs. Mallory heads. It was inspiring and heart-warming to see how the women are marching forward.

Sunday, April 29, I was in the air again, crossing the rivers and plains of the greatest country in the world, to take up my tasks at my desk at Central Life Insurance, in Tampa.

A wonderful, confidence-renewing tripl

MARY McLEOD Bethune

Our Foreign Service Record Proves We Have Contributed Much In This Field

WE AMERICANS of Negro descent learn to take in stride the common assumption that until recent years we have contributed little but brawn to the development of this country.

So it was very interesting, in glancing over a roster of foreign service people recently, to see what distinguished service has come from Negroes in that area of government, and what excellent preparation they took to it.

The fact is that, although there were more than half a million free Negroes in the United States prior to emancipation, with many persons of wealth and superior education numbered among them, they did not enjoy the privileges of citizenship which would have entitled them to hold public office.

This explains the absence of men of color in the Diplomatic Service of this country in the pre-Civil War period, when property valued as high as a quarter of a million dollars was listed to individual members of the Negro race, and educated Negroes were conducting schools for whites, preaching in white pulpits, giving employment to white domestics, and engaging in every occupation and profession from ditch-digging to caterers, merchants, wheelwrights, surveyors, lawyers and architects.

The fitness was there, but entrance into the Foreign Service did not occur until the end of slavery.

I note that the first Foreign Service appointtee of record was Ebenezer Bassett of Connecticut, who served as minister to Haiti from 1869 to 1877, when he was succeeded by John Mercer Langston. Frederick Douglass served in Haiti in a like capacity. Of lower rank there was Richard T. Greener, an astonishing person who was made consul to Bombay, India, and to Vladivostok, Russia, half a century ago, after a most unusual career at home.

Mr. Greener prepared for college at Phillips academy at Andover, Mass., and became Harvard's first Negro alumnus. He began his teaching career in Philadelphia and Washington and climaxed it by becoming professor of metaphysics and logic at the University of South Carolina. There, in my native state, he taught the flower of white South Carolina for four years before returning to Washington to take up the practice of law—a splendid background for his foreign service work.

Then I find the name of William Henry Hunt, a native of Nashville, who was educated at Lawrence academy, Groton, Mass., and at Williams college. As a foreign service officer Mr. Hunt served for thirty-four years at Madagascar, at St. Etienne, France, in Guadaloupe in the French West Indies, in the Azores, and finally in Liberia.

James Weldon Johnson, our beloved scholar and poet, served with distinction in Venezuela, Nicaragua and in the Azores.

Dr. William Yerby served in West Africa, in France and in Portugal. Herbert Wright, an Iowa lawyer and editor, served in the Dominican Republic, at Honduras and in Venezuela.

Twelve Negroes represented this country as Ministers in Liberia and Haiti between 1870 and 1903, and five others as charge d'affaires, although some of the most outstanding made their contributions as consuls.

Like the State department at Washington, of which it is a part, the foreign service should offer a broad field for the talents and fine training of many of our men and women. We have been "going abroad" as travelers since sailing ship days—seeking the arts, education and riper culture, in a congenial atmosphere. "Going abroad," now, has come to be a commonplace.

As we move about this one world, among people of all nationalities and all religions and all colors, it would be most reassuring and stimulating, to us and to others, to see the faces of more Americans of Negro descent behind the desks of clerks, consuls, attaches and ambassadors.

It might be well to start with the desks here at home.

MARY McLEOD Bethune

The Minorities Themselves Must "Come Clean" In Their Relationship To Others

THE YOUNG NEGRO psychologist, Kenneth B. Clark, to whom I referred in my column last week, deserves much credit, together with Elliot Cohen, the open-minded and courageous editor of "Commentary," the Jewish review which presented Dr. Clark's forthright discussion of the relationship between the Negro and Jewish minorities.

Dr. Clark devoted much of his article to the analysis of a round table on "The Negro in the United States" — one of six round tables held during the Institute on Judaism and Race Relations, called in 1945 by the Commission on Justice and Peace of the Central Conference of American Rabbis.

He sat in on the round table in the hope that he might discover some approach of value or significance in the problem of Jewish-Negro relationships, as these Jewish citizens of religion and learning opened their minds to each other. He sat in because he felt that efforts to effectively stem antagonisms between these groups were not getting results.

From the point of view of the Negro, the chief grievance appeared to be the frequent practice of the Jewish citizen, struggling ahead economically, and striving for assimilation culturally, in many instances, to re-exploit, for his own benefit, existing exploitations of the Negro minority.

The statements attributed to Negro women in domestic service that Jewish housewives employing them were generally unreasonable and "brazenly exploitative," are part of a common pattern of complaints involving, as Dr. Clark pointed out, landlord-tenant relationships, consumer-trader relationships, and, as only recently reported to me, even relationships in sports. He was concerned because, sitting in at the rabbis' round table, he found, he said, not a forthright facing of facts, but the cloaking of facts — the smothering of facts under a blanket of generalizations which spelled out no "hows" as a basis of action, but merely mollified and sympathized.

He noted one exception, Rabbi Ferdinand Isserman of St. Louis, who tried, vainly, to induce the round table group to be specific—to cite the anti-Negro practices in Jewish hospitals and Jewish-operated department stores.

"We must point the fingers at ourselves, too," he said. "We could direct an appeal to Jewish hospitals to admit Negroes as patients and as members of their staffs. But the round table would not agree. The members did not think that a specific facing of facts was pertinent to its findings!

Several years later, the Jewish sociologist, Arnold Rose, who collaborated in the writing of Myrdal's "American Dilemma," made this searching comment on anti-Semitism in the columns of the same review — Commentary:

"Prejudice is more than false belief; it is a structure of false beliefs with a purpose, however unconscious." Therefore, he says, "In analyzing prejudice it is important to discover the false beliefs, but it is more important to discover their purpose, and in fighting against prejudice it is important to puncture the false beliefs, factually, but it is more important to weaken the purpose. The false beliefs are the symptoms, but the purpose is its root cause."

Meanwhile the B'nai B'rith News Service reported a decreased enrollment of Jewish students in professional schools, due, at least in part to increased discrimination against the Jewish minority. B'nai B'rith does a wonderful job of marshaling and analyzing data relating to Jews — one that might well be emulated by other groups. But it seems to me, now, as it has always seemed to me, that the Negro and Jewish minorities — both symbols of oppression — are, nevertheless, derelict, in that they have failed to set forth clearly, for the guidance of each, the plain facts of intergroup relationship as this applies, not alone to religious differences, but as it relates very importantly, to racial differences.

And I may say, here, that I am referring to the Jewish people, with their many origins, as a race, in the commonly accepted use of the word. We cannot all be anthropologists. I speak in the language of the mass people, and the mass people all will understand what I am saying.

I am saying that both Negroes and Jews must face up to the fact that one reason that antagonism is growing between them is that loudly as they protest discrimination when applied to themselves, they are not, as groups, measuring up to the demands they make of others. And they will not measure up until, as Rabbi Isserman admonished, they "point the fingers" at themselves; until they bring into the open and point out to each other, the specific areas where they are failing to measure up—failing to "come clean" in their relationships with others in their own and the opposite minority. (We all know Jews who will not employ Jews, and Negroes who will not employ Negroes.)

I think that this is less a matter of love than a matter of honesty — an honesty that would turn away in disgust from fulsome professions of brotherly love for all men, while we trample underfoot the human respect we preach, in our rush to be acceptable to the dominant group, or to lead in the dollars-first procession.

A WHITEWASHING

Jury's Findings Make Negroes the 'Goat' of Rioting in Cicero, Ill.

By JOSEPH D. BIBB

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

WHITEWASH and the tar brush were used by the Cook County, Ill., Grand Jurors in the Cicero riot cases.

The actual rioters were exonerated but respected colored citizens—not involved in the actual disorders—have been smeared, defiled and tar-brushed with indictments. Consternation, amazement and chagrin follows in the wake of this unprecedented and astounding procedure.

Mr. Bibb

A mockery has been made of Justice, while "Judgment seems to have flown to brutish beasts."

The grand jury was supposed to investigate the July riots, when the property of the Harvey Clark family was destroyed and the Cicero building, where they sought to live, was all but demolished.

Ironically, not a single colored person was near the scene of the rioting when the mobs ran berserk and wrecked the property. But George N. Leighton, Harvard-trained attorney, representing the NAACP, along with Atty. George C. Adams, who was counsel for the owner of the building, and Charles Edwards, a real estate broker, also colored, stand indicted and accused of "conspiracy to damage property, deplete the value of neighboring real estate, and incite riot."

Such findings have left decent American citizens and their sympathizers aghast. Never before in the annals of American jurisdiction have such absurd and ridiculous findings been made in enlightened and civilized communities. Illinois Gov. Adlai Stevenson has pronounced his amazement and bewilderment. So have respectable people everywhere, wh are interested in law and ord...

* * *

JOHN S. BOYLE, Cook County's prosecutor, whose office presented the evidence to the grand jury, is the target for bitter criticism.

Chicago's colored citizens, who supported the Democrat Boyle for his important position are nonpulsed and perplexed. They are stunned and shocked, almost beyond expression, as the real culprits and malefactors were whitewashed, while ranking, colored citizens were subjected to the tar-brush.

Representatives of the Chicago Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination issued a statement after the unwarranted whitewashing and tar-brushing.

The statement points out: "The grand jury ignored the actual rioting and destruction of property. It disregarded the legal rights of people to live where they choose. It discounted the duty of public officials to maintain law and order and protect the Constitutional rights of all persons."

NAACP officials, hurrying to Chicago, have announced that **all of the facilities and resources of the organization will** be used to protect the interests of their attorney, George N. Leighton.

At this writing the majority of those accused of actual rioting have been whitewashed. Only Cicero's Police Chief, Erwin Konovsky, has been indicted.

THE CICERO tragedy and its present aftermath reveals the meanness, the sordidness and the narrow minds of the grand jurors.

Raw prejudice, rank discrimination and absolute disregard for the rights and prerogatives of colored Americans were blazingly and boldly revealed. Not only that, the arrogance of law-enforcing bodies, in presenting evidence of such character against lawyers and real estate operators is challenging and arresting.

A storm of protest and indignation has followed the bewildering action of the grand jury in Cook County. Chicago's citizens are aroused as never before. Mass meetings are being staged, committees have been formed and funds are being steadily raised. The tar-brushing and whitewashing have provoked colored citizens and other decent people to fight with determination and conviction as never before against such miscarriages of justice.

* * *

THE CICERO affair, Cicero being a suburb of Chicago, the nation's second largest city, will take on new national significance. Religious, political and racial implications are involved and interlocked.

Echoes of the affair are resounding and reverberating all over the world. It seems that nothing in recent times has so offended the sense of common decency inherent in so many Americans. This most recent corollary to the Cicero disgraces has stirred up a hornet's nest.

If Cook County courts compel Leighton, Adams and others to stand trial—and there is serious doubt that the indictments will hold water—and if convictions follow, the Supreme Court of the United States will be compelled to clear the air and restore sound thinking and fair play in our land. The Cicero whitewash and tar-brush have wrought **grievious harm to all of us.**

SLY, ARTFUL PLANS

The Strength and Power Of the Colored Bloc Is Being Plotted Against

By JOSEPH D. BIBB

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

THERE is no sense in trying to be coy and naive about politics. That is, if you are a member of the darker minority. Secret and furtive schemes are now being fashioned by various white politicians calculated to destroy the strength and power of the colored voters. Colored people, themselves, appear to be ignorant of these premises.

Mr. Bibb

Nothing is being done to combat the sly and artful plans that are now being laid. It seems as if the smart and bright boys of politics are timorous about jeopardizing their own influence and personal drag.

Colored political leaders appear to be gazing and peering ahead to find out which way the straws are blowing in the winds of popular opinion. They don't have to look very far.

Already, good information is available revealing the efforts of both Republicans and Democrats to break the power of the colored electorate and win elections without its vote. The white, political brass hats are not at all happy over the balance of power held by colored voters in seventeen dynamic political centers. This power irritates and irks them. Clear thinkers and keen observers are compelled to recognize this perilous trend.

* * *

THIS WRITER has repeatedly pointed out that the Republicans are flirting with the Dixiecrats. On May 12, the GOP will hold an important session in Tulsa, Okla.

The Grand Old Party will go to Tulsa to select the city for the 1951 national convention. Just why Republican National Committeeman Guy Gabrielson chose Tulsa is not clear. But it is well understood that colored members of the party will not be royally welcomed or cordially entertained in this Southern citadel. At this writing there is no record of any protest having been registered by the colored GOP.

Certain old guard Republicans, led by the veteran Mississippian Perry Howard, have launched a movement to "Draft Taft" for President. Senator Taft has not yet issued any plaform regarding his present attitude toward colored people, nor has he made any commitments that would justify colored voters in promoting any effort to "draft" him. It is consistently rumored, however, that the brilliant Senator is not averse to doing business with the Dixiecrats and the lily-white Republicans. Incidentally, he has just completed a speaking tour of the Southern communities.

* * *

PROMINENT Republican strategists have told candidates, within their own party, that they might as well "write off" the colored vote. Happily, analyses of the November elections disclosed that the colored vote in a number of key states was breaking away from tricky Truman and his fellow Democrats.

The Northern Democrats, since the election of President Harry S. Truman, have adroitly catered to the Southern bloc. That is why the Dixiecrats, like Governor James F. Byrnes, of South Carolina, have come out so boldly against civic rights and even against the Supreme Court's rulings on education. Byrnes has not been rebuked by the strident-voiced Northern Democrats. Nor has Millard F. Caldwell, ex-Governor of Florida.

On the other hand, Caldwell has been put in charge of "Civilian Defense" by Mr. Truman. Provoking and humiliating indeed is the realization that colored Democrats have raised no indignant objections.

* * *

IT IS common knowledge that both Republicans and Democrats are making no new overtures to the powerful colored electorate. From all indications the Southern vote is more desirable to both parties.

That means that colored Americans must sit up and take notice. If they do that, they will find themselves politically emasculated.

Issues are before the people that rise over and above the prestige of opportunists, who are primarily interested in their own welfare. This vital burning issue before the American colored people is the right of first-class citizenship. This primary right and all the related benefits attached thereto and made a part thereof are directly involved in the strength of the colored electorate.

That is why politicians, publicists, and all members of the colored minority should take cognizance of the subtle schemes now fomenting. The rights of the people should take precedence over the political preferences and personal security of those who claim to be spokesmen and mentors for colored Americans.

* * *

IF THE darker minority's political power is destroyed or even devalued, the issues of freedom and liberty will be placed down on the agenda. The colored voters, with directed, inspirational leadership can still maintain their power and offset the threat of the Dixiecrats. But not by continuation of the present tactics.

The Republicans must be informed that their wily and cagey efforts are not misunderstood. The Democrats should be emphatically warned that they have no assurance of further "containing the colored vote." **Colored Americans must stand up and speak.**

SUDDUTH SUCCEEDS

Builds His Own Business, Works and Labors to Lift Up His Fellow Man

By JOSEPH D. BIBB

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

HORACE SUDDUTH, proprietor of the newly constructed Manse Hotel in Cincinnati, president of the National Negro Business League, and one of the leading citizens of Cincinnati, was honored a few days ago in his own home town.

Mr. Bibb

According to the Cincinnati Inquirer, "Mr. Sudduth might well be regarded as the Number one Negro citizen of Cincinnati." By all standards he measures up to the criteria of a great American.

Not only has Horace Sudduth recently completed a half-million dollar hotel in his home city, he has also established a nationally known real estate company and the Industrial Savings and Loan Company.

He, concurrently, has shown indomitable energy and unbounded ability to do other worth-while things. He served for many years as chairman of the Ninth Street YMCA. He has been a vigorous trustee of an orphan asylum, an industrial school, and a home for old men. Such is merely the pattern of leadership and activity fashioned by Horace Sudduth.

Despite these diversified duties and exacting obligations, Mr. Sudduth, as president of the National Negro Business League, has been the instigator of a comprehensive, practical and absorbing program for the fifty-one year old league.

* * *

THE CAREER of the gentleman from Cincinnati differs from the course of many contemporary characters in that it reveals a deep, burning and poignant interest in the advancement and welfare of others.

Sudduth's story, strangely similar to the fiction of Horatio Alger, is a saga of struggle. It is an American drama replete with human interest and most valuable inspiration. Running through the epochal history of Cincinnati's brilliant citizen is ever-present evidence of a firm recognition of the duties and obligations owed to the struggling masses.

Sudduth's career is highlighted by a remarkable sense of civic and racial responsibility. A great writer once observed, "A man's true greatness can be determined by the kind and character of organizations to which he belonged." Because of his abundant endeavors to aid others, while achieving personal success, the citizens of Cincinnati recently paid tribute to Mr. Sudduth with a testimonial banquet.

As president of the National Negro Business League he has brought to this highly valuable organization the same sparkling vigor and vivid imagination that crowned his efforts in Cincinnati. Sudduth stated last month in Atlanta, Ga., at a meeting of its directors, "The National Negro Business League must expand its program of inspiration into one of action."

He proposes to set up a national office in Washington to develop a mass educational program to employ an executive secretary, create local organizations with regional secretaries, and to raise $50,000 for expanding the national program.

* * *

HE HAD presented similar outlines at previous meetings of the league, but soon discovered a shocking apathy throughout the country. But that did not discourage the Ohio dynamo. He traveled all over the United States in person. He met the leading business men of most of the key cities and personally sold them on the soundness and dire need for work and action with the famed and storied "National Negro Business."

Not since the founding of this organization by the late Booker T. Washington has the need of a business league been so succinctly impressed. The response and support to the Sudduth program now assures its success. Aided by such financial figures as Dr. J. E. Walker and Dr. C. C. Spaulding, it will not be long before Sudduth's efforts will be crowned with scintillating success, just as his endeavors in Cincinnati have been heralded and acclaimed.

A refreshing and invigorating example of true leadership is being exemplified and displayed by this sterling and indefatigable citizen from Cincinnati.

* * *

HE HAS demonstrated that the days of "back-slapping," laudation, and self-admiration in the National Negro Business League are over. He has demonstrated the value of mass education, direct action and magnetic leadership. Sudduth stands in bold relief to many of the present-day colored leaders, who have feathered their own nests, basked and reveled in the sunlight of fame and fortune and then proceeded with utter disregard and abandonment for those who yearn for guidance, inspiration and direction.

The work of Horace Sudduth in Cincinnati and with the National Negro Business League is of high order. It stimulates the hopes and fires the ambitions of those who have grown weary and discouraged with the "sawdust Caesars" of **their times.**

ON MACARTHUR

Dislike for 'Old Soldier' Beclouds The Real Issue

By JOSEPH D. BIBB

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

ARGUMENTS and disputes over the firing of General MacArthur and his policies in the Far East are raging everywhere. Colored Americans, rightfully, have given more than passing interest to the subject.

But this reporter has discovered that the overwhelming majority of the darker minority cordially dislike the "old soldier" and are so bitterly prejudiced against him that they will not examine the deeply involved questions objectively.

Mr. Bibb

Among colored people the humiliations and injustices of segregation in civilian and military life seem to take precedence and priority over all other problems.

IT IS generally felt that MacArthur "is not right on the race question." Soldiers, who have served under the striking and dynamic general avow that his attitude is all wrong on colored fighters. Many say that MacArthur is a Southerner and he shares the Dixiecrat viewpoint.

Thurgood Marshall's report on conditions in Korea, the Far East Command and the tragic court-martialling of thirty-two colored soldiers, against only two whites, seems to give some basis for the attitude of colored people toward Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Thurgood Marshall declares that he found segregation the order of the day under the hero of Bataan. While he does not charge the general with direct blame for the conviction of the colored fighters, he maintains that the policies of segregation underlie biased treatment.

* * *

IRONICALLY ENOUGH, a large number of those who flay and condemn MacArthur seem to hold President Truman in high regard. They appear to be blind to the fact that the President is "Commander-in-Chief" of the Army and that he is clothed with the same power to wipe out segregation in the military forces that he used to fire MacArthur.

This sort of reasoning baffles this commentator. But it does prove that President Truman and even Secretary of Defense George C. Marshall and Secretary of State Dean Acheson are held in high esteem by colored people.

Encouragingly, however, there are large numbers of mature and objective thinkers who have addressed themselves to the real issues involved in the momentous dispute. They are aware that the Twenty-fourth Infantry is still fighting in Korea. They, too, are puzzled by the policies of the State Department.

* * *

THEY KNOW that colored Americans are being killed in Korea every day and that the "cream and flower" of their youth is being steadily drafted into the military forces. They are able to detach themselves from the racial attitudes of MacArthur and weigh the military issues in the light of cold reason and sound logic.

While the great debate over MacArthur's policies is being discussed, enlightened colored Americans are blistering the White House for not wiping out segregation in Washington, for appointing ex-Governor Millard F. Caldwell, who also draws a hard and fast color line, to the position of director of civilian defense.

They deplore the failure of President Truman to issue an executive order for FEPC, and they scoff at the pretense and subterfuge of the Truman Administration in dodging the question of civil rights.

* * *

THOSE WHO condemn MacArthur and swear by President Truman are indulging in emotional approaches to the real issues now before the American people. In the last and final analysis colored Americans will be compelled to think and act as Americans if they expect to eventually gain first-class citizenship. It is futile to be motivated by prejudice and not by facts. Such is the trap and the error that beset and bewilder the Dixiecrats.

The issue of our foreign policy transcends and rises above the interests of special groups. As has been said, the bullets and bombs of the Chinese Reds do not discriminate between Republicans and Democrats. Neither are they concerned with integrated or segregated soldiers. They are destined to kill Americans. Herein lies the issue.

MacArthur has made a profound impression upon the American people. On the other hand, it seems to this writer that confidence and faith have been lost in the White House. This writer never had any. Nor has he approved of the procedures of the State Department and Dean Acheson. MacArthur's outline against aggressors, the Asiatics and the Soviet Union is herewith approved.

* * *

WE VIEW with contempt and disdain the general's notions of segregation and at the same time dispise and loath the duplicity in the White House, whereby trusting and emotional colored people are deceived and deluded into believing that President Truman intends to lift them out of the slough of despond and confer civil rights upon them.

It seems that the better part of valor would be to work out a formula for ending the war and getting our boys out of Korea. This MacArthur has done.

HOW'S BUSINESS?

Race Concerns Are Hiding Their Lights Under the Proverbial Bushel Basket

By JOSEPH D. BIBB

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

PROGRESS by colored business people seems to be a deep, dark secret. An eager public has to guess and conjecture as to the true status because inadequate methods of public relations and advertising constitute prevailing policies. Despite the phenomenal strides made by colored Americans during the last fifty years in developing enterprise, the public has not been expertly informed.

Mr. Bibb

For the most part business conducted by the darker minority has no experts nor specialists in the fine and growing art of public relations.

There was a time when it was the vogue and practice for our business people to employ a "press agent" whose duty it was to get free publicity by hook or crook. Smart newspaper men soon learned how to deal with their "releases" and smart-angled stories, bordering on free advertisement. The majority of such copy was and is still consigned to the waste baskets.

But newspaper people are not so hide-bound that they do not discern distinctive news value in inspiring information about the progress of business.

* * *

BIG BUSINESS in America has noted the changing attitude of the public. Big corporations have so many thousands of stockholders and patrons that it has been learned that a large segment of the public is directly interested in the development, the progress and plans of these major institutions. In consequence public relations has become a profession. There are still press agents and publicity men, but alert, progressive business men have seen the necessity of scientific presentation of business progress.

Colored business has yet to seize upon these advanced methods of procedure. The public has not been well informed about the tremendous strides made by newspaper publishers, by insurance companies, by manufacturers and tradesmen. Thousands of colored companies are doing more than a gross volume of $200,000 a year, but little is known about them.

Here and there some crafty scribe will "do a piece" for the feature sections of colored newspapers or develop a "human interest" story for the rapidly growing magazines. Reader-reaction proves that there is sound value and tremendous information and inspiration thereby conveyed. But very few concerns have taken their cue and followed through. The lights of colored business have been for the most part hidden under a bushel basket. However, if the use of public relations departments had been added to their simple agenda, far greater interest and response would follow. The swiftly mounting mass of colored Americans should know how business is.

* * *

MORE AND more the object of trained public relationists has been to instill pride in achievements and accomplishments. The old tendencies of "self-admiration societies," annual back-slapping, and dull, dreary, statistical reports have been discarded. Business is now employing the talents of experts to dramatize its progress.

Since the year of 1900, colored business has advanced in boots of seven league strides. Amazing and startling progress has been accomplished.

'Success stories" of sensational, soul-stirring proportions have not been told and the shift of population to the large cities does not seem to have been contemplated. Little note has been taken of the fact that more than 61 per cent of the colored population in the United States has concentrated itself in cities and towns with populations numbering more than five thousand.

It will take smart, shrewd public relationists to interpret the proper means and methods to capitalize on the shift of so many people from the rural areas.

* * *

THERE IS little appreciation for the necessity of properly interpreting bad news to colored people.

Terrific damage is done when circumstances arise tending to shake public confidence. But when a serious air crash takes place the public relations experts for the airlines go about informing the public on the relative safety of air travel. Relationship between management and labor in our biggest concerns has not felt the highly necessary impact of liaison through skillful, diplomatic public relations.

Sometimes dangerous and unhealthy propaganda gets afloat because the public is uninformed or misinformed on the true issues.

A future of pregnant possibility lies ahead for colored business. This has been demonstrated by the wholesome response given to new promotions. It has taken no Herculean efforts to sell stock in new enterprises. Confidence in the ability of colored people to do business has been built up by uncoordinated, "hit-or-miss" methods. But the surface has not been scratched. Tremendous possibilities for development are evident.

American colored people are interested in the progress and development of their own business. The relationship between business and the public should be improved. The public should be told how business is.

POOR LEADERSHIP

Americans Receive Little Assurance or Inspiration From the White House

By JOSEPH D. BIBB

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Courier—The Editors.)

EVEN if the leadership in America is capable, it is uninspiring.

Americans are riled and distraught at international affairs. They get very little assurance and inspiration from the White House. It is quite apparent that few of them fully comprehend the impending perils or the causes. The leadership of America has not briefed the public.

Mr. Bibb

The "foreign policy" of the United States most definitely needs "re-examination." At the same time the "domestic policy" is in need of exacting scrutiny.

* * *

AMERICANS ON STREET corners and in every conceivable sort of meeting places intone that they are puzzled and confused.

"What's it all about?" they query. Our country is almost back on wartime basis. Our loved ones are marching off to camps.

The flower of American manhood is withering out on the frigid waste lands of Korea. Bomb shelters are being prepared. Atomic bombs from the Reds of Russia may be dropped on our cities at any time. But American leadership has kept the people in the dark. The impact of the frightful facts has left the peace-loving people of this nation aghast.

No calm, soothing, reassuring voice comes from the renowned and hallowed places in Washington.

* * *

THIS TIME THERE is no Woodrow Wilson here to tell us **that we are engaged in conflict** across the seas to "Make the World Safe for Democracy."

There is no Roosevelt here with us with his mellifluous cadences advising his eager hearers that "We Are Fighting This War to End All Wars." We have no towering figures like Washington or Lincoln.

We have President Harry S. Truman. His task is terrific. His burdens are crushing. His intentions appear to be highly honorable. But his leadership is not inspiring. Mr. Truman is regarded as one of the most skillful politicians to ever sit in the White House, but he hardly assumes the status of a statesman.

* * *

THE FOREIGN POLICY of this nation is under fire both by Democrat and Republican. There is no commanding, inspirational leadership. The "domestic policy" of this country likewise is far from enlightening.

The President has made noble and altruistic utterances about a "Fair Deal." But he has been repudiated by his own party. None of his proposed legislation has passed, while his critics scoff and acclaim that he was never sincere.

The Brannam farm plan has been taboed. Socialized medicine has been repudiated. Civil rights have been spurned.

Mr. Truman's own henchmen and spokesmen in Congress have let him down. His domestic policy has fizzled out. During the November elections his right-hand men were defeated. But President Harry S. Truman is still the President of this nation. His high office commands respect and so does the President.

Nonetheless he will not capture the confidence nor command the reverence of the people unless and until he subjects the foreign and domestic policies of this nation to critical and constructive consideration.

Most Americans are loyal and patriotic but they lean toward inspiring, determined and understandable leadership.

* * *

IT NATURALLY FOLLOWS that the colored segment of American people would be somewhat demoralized.

Those who are elected to speak for them and who have the ear of the President are politicians. By no means are they statesmen. They regard politics as a game and not as the science of government.

They have been effectual in getting votes but not in securing rightful recognition for their people. They have brought no inspiration, little pride. And no reverence. Their policies need to be examined and re-examined.

For on this occasion there is no magnetic, pulsating leadership emanating either from the White House or from any of Mr. Truman's stalwart supporters of the colored race.

Colored supporters of the President no longer advise or counsel. They, like Mr. Truman, play politics. Such is uninspired leadership.

* * *

WE HAVE NO Frederick Douglass. No Monro Trotter. No Kelly Miller. Randolph has kept quiet. Dr. Dubois has adopted strange traveling companions. In truth, he has swung so far to the left that his preachments sound like those of Gromyko, Malik, Molotov and Vishinsky. Walter White, as usual, is engaged in little more than peanut politics.

Dawson thunders about the virtues of Truman and the Democratic party. But gives little or no advice or counsel about the general issues.

This country is dominated very clearly by shallow thinkers and persons unequipped to give enthusiastic, confident leadership. Any suggestions offered by those who are not tied up with the politicians are labelled and branded "isolationism." That is why there is such a low ebb of feeling among the majority of American citizens. **They have no light to guide their feet.**

AN AFRICAN TYRANT

Daniel Malan of South Africa Looms a Menace To Justice and Democracy

By JOSEPH D. BIBB

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Courier—The Editors.)

EIGHT million native Africans are not permitted to bear arms in the Union of South Africa. But they can be drafted for labor. The black people under the tyranic rule of Prime Minister Daniel Malan are not permitted to vote. They are subjected to segregation, discrimination, and exploitation.

Mr. Bibb

Dr. Malan, white supremacist, is the arch-tyrant who is defiantly seeking to spread theories of racism all over the Dark Continent. He says that the Union of South Africa will defend Africa against communistic attack. But he has no substantial military force, little oil and not sufficient resources to make good on his boasts. Even now, Malan is seeking to borrow money from the International Bank for Reconstruction.

Malan and his "defense minister" are also seeking to spread the corrupt influence of the Union of South Africa all over the Dark Continent. Russia is seeking to do the same thing. Oddly enough, both are members of the UN. Ironically too, both have their followers.

* * *

JACOB MALIK, Russia's spokesman at the Assembly, has been most bitterly condemned and reviled. But South Africa has been "tapped on the wrist" and may even get the fifty-million dollar loan.

South African Defense Minister, F. C. Erasmus, said last week that the Union of South Africa could not lend much aid to the United Nations because it was necessary to maintain a large armed force in the homeland to prevent an uprising of the eight million natives.

This condition does not augur well for the free people of the world. It reflects upon the integrity and the sincerity of the United Nations. It gives power and authority to the Communist propagandists who are seeking to alienate the darker people of the world against the "Democracies."

* * *

IT HAS been admitted that Asia and Africa have proved fertile soils for the deadly seeds of Communist preaching. That is one reason why China and India have turned eager, listening ears to Stalin, Molotov, Malik and company. Malan and his crew of arrogant imperialists have steadily hampered the effectiveness of the "Voice of America."

One of the gravest problems posed to the United States has been the difficulty of piercing the "Iron Curtain" and getting messages to the great hordes of Russian people and the Soviet satellite nations. Nobody denies that the jamming of the "Voice of America's" radio efforts, plus the constant stream of Russian propaganda, has impeded our propaganda.

The State Department, which controls "the Voice," has been able to pierce the "Iron Curtain" and get some very valuable messages across to the deluded listeners. "The Voice" told all about the success of Jackie Robinson with the Brooklyn Dodgers. This attitude reveals just how important our State Department regards the issue of the darker people.

* * *

BUT HOW can "the Voice" or any other agency of our State Department counteract the truth about attitudes and conditions in the Union of South Africa? There can be no successful answer to the philosophy of the African tyrant, Daniel Malan.

MASTER LAWYERS

Majority of Big Fees Paid by Race for Legal Services Go to Whites

By JOSEPH D. BIBB

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Courier—The Editors.)

"I HAVE never heard a bad argument made by colored attorneys before the Supreme Court," declared Mr. Justice Frankfurter, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court.

He made this statement while delivering an address to the Harvard Law School on Washington's birthday. Justice Frankfurter, an eminent jurist and former law professor at Harvard, further stated, "These colored attorneys master their cases and do not permit their cases to master them.

Mr. Bibb

"Perhaps a little handicap is a good thing," said the eminent jurist. It is his opinion that the lawyers of today are placed in the position of being "great mediators and adjusters." The colored lawyers have proven themselves to be masters before the highest courts of the land and before most of the lower courts. They have been legal crusaders for human justice. They have been successful in gaining many civil liberties for their people because they have mastered their cases.

They have labored under crushing handicaps and despite their burdens and obstacles they have been able to bring about a new "birth of freedom."

* * *

ATTY. AUSTIN NORRIS, distinguished Philadelphia lawyer, member of that city's Board of Tax Revision, speaking before the Chicago Alumni of Lincoln University a few nights ago stated, "The Supreme Court of the United States will be the ultimate means of the colored Americans gaining first-class citizenship."

He set out in his spirited speech how the colored lawyers had lifted the status of their people by their superlative work before the highest tribunal. But Norris did not stop there. He also lamented how the great rank and file of colored Americans had failed to patronize and support these advocates and crusaders for human justice.

Perhaps the disgusting lack of support given these "masters of the law" was a fact not known to Mr. Justice Frankfurter. But it is a burning, blistering truth that is known by Attorney Norris and all of the rest of the eager, earnest colored members of the legal profession.

* * *

WHILE THESE lawyers have been battling before the Supreme Court in such brilliant fashion, they have received meager remuneration.

The majority of the big fees paid for legal services by colored people are not paid to members of their own race. The colored lawyers are not considered either capable or influential enough to handle critical matters involving big stakes. On the other hand they have demonstrated their ability to handle litigation involving the fundamental rights of mankind in masterful fashion. Justice Frankfurter says so and in the same breath he asserts that he has never heard a bad argument by these colored lawyers. They are masters of their cases. But for some peculiar reason they are not hired to serve their people in simple issues involving real estate, divorces, insurance, taxes and estates. they are not deemed capable.

This is a contemptible situation that reflects upon the wisdom and intelligence of the American colored people.

* * *

LAWYERS OF the darker minority have been kept in comparative obscurity because their own people had more faith in barristers of white skin. This is a throw-over from slavery.

It is indicative of second-class thinking and seems to be induced by second-class citizenship. That is the very evil that the "master lawyers of color" have been seeking to destroy. Mr. Justice Frankfurter says that they have been successful and the record proves him to be true.

The late, lamented Dean Hall of the University of Chicago Law School, shortly before his demise told a group of colored students, "Lawyers of your own race must win your freedom before the Supreme Court." That is exactly what they are doing. But the colored people themselves are slow to realize it.

* * *

THEY SEEM ignorant of the fact that members of their own race have been educated at the finest institutions in the land. They seem unaware that these well-trained barristers have mastered their professions and have won such signal honors before the bench and bar.

The NAACP no longer finds it necessary to retain extensive counsel outside of the colored race. Only on rare occasions is outside associate counsel necessary. Thurgood Marshall, Charles Houston and a battery of capable colored lawyers have made this unnecessary.

Before almost all of the Criminal Courts of the country, defendants of color have been ably defended by members of their own race. But they have been inadequately paid. In most types of litigation dumb colored folks are seen ambling into courts with pale-faced lawyers. That is a terrific handicap. It sometimes dampens the enthusiasm of "master lawyers."

THOSE VILE NAMES

The Vile Word 'Negro' Along With Its Derivatives Will Someday Be Banished

By JOSEPH D. BIBB

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

"SEVERAL hundred in the audience, mostly colored, left the grounds angry and in disgust when Representative Cooley, Democrat from North Carolina, told several 'N - - -r jokes'."

This commentator is quoting directly from the columns of the colored press. The story was printed in almost all of these papers. Congressman Cooley committed this arch offense when he made a speech a fortnight ago on the Washington Monument grounds in the capital city.

Mr. Bibb

Congressman Cooley says, "He meant no offense." That is the standard and stock explanation that is given by public speakers when they "get off the reservation" in referring to colored Americans. The NAACP and other groups, including the Anti-Defamation Society, fostered and supported chiefly by Jewish Americans, serve as monitors and auditors of public utterances on the platform, over the air waves and before the television cameras.

The terms "nigger, kike, coon, wop, chink," and the like, are highly offensive and opprobious. Those who make use of such expressions are immediately put on the black list. Explanations, usually, are weak and wordy. They lack conviction and are generally considered evasive and insufficient.

* * *

THOSE UNREGENERATES, who brand their fellow citizens with derogatory and degrading delineations, are themselves catalogued and ear-marked as being mean, low, narrow, biased, prejudiced and suffocating. People are rated by their words and expressions. They are judged by their modes and manners of speech as well as by their specific actions.

That is why ex-Governor Millard F. Caldwell of Florida, now Director of Civilian Defense, is so violently opposed by colored citizens and all others who are committed to common decency and democratic ideals. Caldwell flatly told a Commission of Congressional Inquiry that he refuses to address colored Americans as "Mr." or "Mrs." He says that he reserves the right to address people as he sees fit.

People like Caldwell, Cooley, and other Dixiecrats, such as Governors Byrnes of South Carolina and Talmadge of Georgia cling to their anachronisms and Dixie folk-ways. With them "Mammy" is the most suitable type of colored people. They ignore global problems and domestic turmoil. With them the terms darkies, coons, Sambo, Nigra," and even the vile epithet "n - - -r" are still in order.

* * *

CERTAIN WISE-CRACKING commentators of the colored press have sought to lightly wave away the serious issue of racial labels.

In considering the criticisms advanced and promulgated by this and other scribes on the use of the term "Negro" these writers have glibly rejoindered, "What's in a name?" Now, if there is nothing in a name and if racial delineations and designations are harmless, then why should the NAACP, the Anti-Defamation League, and the minority press so bitterly score Millard F. Caldwell and Congressman Cooley?

There is plenty in a name. Names are packed with historical traditions, color implications, class prejudice and color-phobia. Again, we reiterate, not only the term "n - - -r" but the classification "Negro" for colored people is repugnant, derogatory, incorrect and entirely degrading. The best dictionaries will bear out and support this contention.

The term n - - -r is merely a convenient contortion of the word Negro. Most of the encyclopedias admit that the term connotes "an inferior person." Colored people violently resent the word "Negress" when applied to their women, but they cannot tell the reason why, when they accept the masculine of the term "Negro."

* * *

VILE NAMES and rude, race labels are no laughing matter. That is why Cooley's "jokes" were deemed insulting. That is why big concerns that seek to glorify "Mammy," and the likes of "Aunt Jemina" have come in for so much strong resentment and criticism.

There is something subtle and sly in the system of symbolizing such disgraceful characters as "Mammy." There, too, is poignant pity for those wretched souls, who nurtured, pampered and fondled the "blue-eyed, fair-haired children of the South" at the same time that blood-thirsty mobs lynched their sons.

Southerners have erected a monument in Shreveport, La., in "Tender Memory of 'Mammy'." But such forlorn characters have no place in the minority as they press on for freedom and That is why they now oppose the usage of words as "n - - -r."

A time will come in the evolution of mankind and in the rapid rise of intelligence among darker people when they will banish the word "Negro" from their vocabulary. It, too, is a vile term. Those who flay Cooley are within their rights. Their action reveals a discriminating intelligence and firm conviction.

FLAYS AMOS 'N' ANDY

It's Tragic That Minorities Cannot Spot Repercussions From 'Amos 'n' Andy's Show

By JOSEPH D. BIBB

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

"AMOS AND ANDY'S television show is a gross libel on the Negro and is a distortion of the truth."

Such is a part of the text of protest forwarded to the Blatz Brewing Company by the NAACP. The association advised the Blatz people last week to transfer their sponsorship to a television program that will depict "racial democracy."

Mr. Bibb

This reporter has long been critical of the Amos and Andy radio fiasco and was among the first to "sound off" against the televised presentation, even though a cast of colored actors was employed. One objection raised—that of the colored attorney, Calhoun, being burlesqued and ridiculed—has now drawn waves of protest.

A trade publication, Tide, reports in its current issue that the Blatz people are drawing fire from the legal profession because of the latest portrayals in the Kingfish travesty.

* * *

THERE HAVE been, and there still are, many colored adherents and fanatics of naive histrionics such as Amos and Andy and the Beulah Show. They say that colored comics are justified in their ridiculous antics.

It is contended that they are making good money and break the monotony of dull living. These Amos and Andy supporters attempt to justify their stand by comparing Eddie Anderson, Tim Murphy and Ethel Waters with Fannie Brice, Eddie Cantor, Al Jolson and Milton Berle. But they take little account of the economic, social and political status of the race of such scintillating stars of radio, screen and stage.

The comparisons are not well founded. White people, including such minorities as the Italians and Jews, are not stereotyped as are colored people. They will not permit it and the record proves it.

In the complaint to the Blatz people, the NAACP's secretary, Walter White, stated, "We cannot conceive of your sponsoring similar distortion of Jewish, Catholic, Irish or other minorities. The picturization of Negroes as amoral, semi-literate, lazy, stupid, scheming and dishonest, perpetuates and extends a harmful stereotype which departed with the old-time minstrel show."

He added, "None of the fifteen million, American Negroes, who annually spend in excess of twelve billion dollars for whisky and beer, can fail to resent such libel."

Mr. White's rebuke was entirely fair and justifiable, but he is wrong in concluding that fifteen million colored people see eye to eye with him.

* * *

AMOS AND ANDY have their supporters among the darker minority—some of them folks of status and importance. Others, who are just plain dumb and dense, and are not keen enough to recognize the psychological effects of the Amos and Andy drivel.

It should be borne in mind that colored people, including the late Marcus Garvey played ball with the Ku Klux Klan, that Talmadge and Bilbo had colored adherents and that there are those who praise the current TV shows and their colored personnel to the skies.

It is indeed tragic that all colored people and all minorities cannot spot the infamous upshot and dreadful repercussion of affairs like Amos and Andy. They clamour in one breath for first-class citizenship but then turn around and endorse the portrayal and presentation of their own before the world as "second-class citizens" and as clowns, buffoons and ignoramuses.

* * *

COLORED AMERICANS do not at the present time have representations in commerce, science and art to submit to comparison with other people.

That is why all efforts should be made to have them presented as clean-cut, decent, law-abiding, ambitious Americans. There is most certainly a lighter vein in life. Good humor, wit and jollity should not be discounted. But it is no longer funny nor laugh-provoking to see colored people forever depicted as scapegoats, ghost-fearing, half-baked, chicken-stealing, crap-shooting scamps and rascals. Neither the Kingfish, Andy, Calhoun nor Beulah can promote the best interests of the darker minority.

It is puzzling, indeed, that colored people are not united on this point.

It is well that the NAACP is alerted to the dangers and disastrous effects of the Blatz show. This noble organization is performing splendidly in seeking to have more than 100 other organizations join in the fight against Amos and Andy. It has been tactfully suggested that the script for the show be written, in the future, in such fashion as not to present the colored American with such uniform disfavor.

* * *

SINCE CORREL and Gosden original "Amos and Andy" actors got away with their repulsive characterization on the air for more than twenty years, it is hard to conceive of a new type of script for Lightning, the Kingfish and the other jackasses that supposedly characterize colored Americans.

MR. TAFT FAILS

Stand on Segregation Results in Great Loss of Prestige for Ohio Senator

By JOSEPH D. BIBB

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

LIFE-LONG Republicans, including this commentator, admit they are confounded by the stand taken on segregation by Senator Robert A. Taft. To say that Mr. Taft has lost prestige with colored voters would be a gross under-statement of fact. He has lost more than prestige. He has lost potential support in his campaign for the Presidency. He has shaken the faith and shocked the ideals of thousands, who believed in the Ohio Senator. He has failed, in an hour of great need to reach the heights of statesmanship.

Mr. Bibb

It is impossible for self-respecting colored Americans to tarry or temporize with the exponents of segregation. Every red-blooded, freedom-loving citizen abhors the badges of inferiority. Segregation brands, labels and stamps colored Americans as being different and inferior. When Mr. Taft states that he does not disapprove of Federal educational grants to states that foster segregated schools, he aligns himself with the Dixiecrats, the white supremacists and the state's-righters. In so doing, he presents himself [illegible] osed to the Constitution [illegible] interpreted by the recent Supreme Court decisions involving segregation in higher education.

* * *

HIS LEGALISTIC reasoning leaves much to be desired. In cold, methodical fashion he reveals his approval of systems and practices unquestionably morally wrong. It is a strange brand of judicial thinking that will condone segregation in education because the Southern states favor it.

This scribe had previously felt that Mr. Taft was endowed with great nobility of spirit, intellectual honesty and convictions predicated upon righteousness. He no longer feels so. I cannot speak for others, but this commentator cannot follow on with the Ohioan in condoning segregation.

What Taft has said on other occasions in Dixie has incited suspicions. In the first place, his wooing of the Southern states, who violently oppose the most important phases of civil rights, compels intelligent voters to wonder as to his aims and intentions. It now seems clear that he hopes to capture several Southern states at the sacrifice of a large bloc of colored votes. He has been successful in achieving the latter for there is no doubt that he has alienated many, many minority votes. At this writing his stock is extremely low. It is hard to conceive of a successful brand of political salesmanship that would convince the rapidly mounting mass of colored voters. Taft has disturbed a very powerful group of voters. At the same time, it appears that he has done himself no good in Dixie, because he has emitted some stammering, confusing double-talk about endorsing civil rights. He has failed wretchedly.

THE DEMOCRATS have added no impetus to their efforts to hold the colored vote by reason of the recent FEPC order. This thing has no teeth in it. It is a political device pure and simple. President Truman was so naive in issuing the emasculated, watered-down edict that intelligent, colored members of the Democratic party have snickered at it. Like Taft, he too, has failed to convince.

It should seem crystal clear to all candidates for high office that colored Americans cannot and will not endorse any program of continued segregation. Amid the tensions, strains and emotional upsets during this period of war nerves, no citizen is willing to be stamped and branded as second-class. There is no system of discrimination and segregation in extracting taxes. Colored youths are being snatched away from their careers and homes and sent to Korea. Vishinsky and the rabid Reds are screaming about the hypocrisy and evils of prejudice and bias in America. The exploitation of the darker people of the earth by white imperialists is drawing fire all over the world.

* * *

NEITHER TAFT, the Dixiecrats, nor the Bourbon Democrats can sell segregation to colored Americans. Whoever comes out and takes a bold, uncompromising stand for justice and equality for all people will capture wide favor. The times, perilous and frustrating, call for inspired leadership. Whoever woos the renegade, backward South, with its segregation, lynchings, disfranchisements and color prejudice, cannot serve this nation amid such critical days.

A WHITEWASHING

Jury's Findings Make Negroes the 'Goat' of Rioting in Cicero, Ill.

By JOSEPH D. BIBB

WHITEWASH and the tar brush were used by the Cook County, Ill., Grand Jurors in the Cicero riot cases.

The actual rioters were exonerated but respected colored citizens not involved in the actual disorders—have been smeared, defiled and tar-brushed with indictments. Consternation, amazement and chagrin follows in the wake of this unprecedented and astounding procedure.

Mr. Bibb

A mockery has been made of Justice, while "Judgment seems to have flown to brutish beasts."

The grand jury was supposed to investigate the July riots, when the property of the Harvey Clark family was destroyed and the Cicero building, where they sought to live, was all but demolished.

Ironically, not a single colored person was near the scene of the rioting when the mobs ran berserk and wrecked the property. But George N. Leighton, Harvard-trained attorney, representing the NAACP, along with Atty. George C. Adams, who was counsel for the owner of the building, and Charles Edwards, a real estate broker, also colored, stand indicted and accused of "conspiracy to damage property, deplete the value of neighboring real estate, and incite riot."

Such findings have left decent American citizens and their sympathizers aghast. Never before in the annals of American jurisdiction have such absurd and ridiculous findings been made in enlightened and civilized communities. Illinois Gov. Adlai Stevenson has pronounced his amazement and bewilderment. So have respectable people everywhere, who are interested in law and order.

* * *

JOHN S. BOYLE, Cook County's prosecutor, whose office presented the evidence to the grand jury, is the target for bitter criticism.

Chicago's colored citizens, who supported the Democrat Boyle for his important position are nonpulsed and perplexed. They are stunned and shocked, almost beyond expression, as the real culprits and malefactors were whitewashed, while ranking, colored citizens were subjected to the tar-brush.

Representatives of the Chicago Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination issued a statement after the unwarranted whitewashing and tar-brushing.

The statement points out: "The grand jury ignored the actual rioting and destruction of property. It disregarded the legal rights of people to live where they choose. It discounted the duty of public officials to maintain law and order and protect the Constitutional rights of all persons."

NAACP officials, hurrying to Chicago, have announced that **all of the facilities and resources of the organization will be used to protect the interests** of their attorney, George N. Leighton.

At this writing the majority of those accused of actual rioting have been whitewashed. Only Cicero's Police Chief, Erwin Konovsky, has been indicted.

* * *

THE CICERO tragedy and its present aftermath reveals the meanness, the sordidness and the narrow minds of the grand jurors.

Raw prejudice, rank discrimination and absolute disregard for the rights and prerogatives of colored Americans were blazingly and boldly revealed. Not only that, the arrogance of law-enforcing bodies, in presenting evidence of such character against lawyers and real estate operators is challenging and arresting.

A storm of protest and indignation has followed the bewildering action of the grand jury in Cook County. Chicago's citizens are aroused as never before. Mass meetings are being staged, committees have been formed and funds are being steadily raised. The tar-brushing and whitewashing have provoked colored citizens and other decent people to fight with determination and conviction as never before against such miscarriages of justice.

* * *

THE CICERO affair, Cicero being a suburb of Chicago, the nation's second largest city, will take on new national significance. Religious, political and racial implications are involved and interlocked.

Echoes of the affair are resounding and reverberating all over the world. It seems that nothing in recent times has so offended the sense of common decency inherent in so many Americans. This most recent corollary to the Cicero disgraces has stirred up a hornet's nest.

If Cook County courts compel Leighton, Adams and others to stand trial—and there is serious doubt that the indictments will hold water—and if convictions follow, the Supreme Court of the United States will be compelled to clear the air and restore sound thinking and fair play in our land. The Cicero whitewash and tar-brush have wrought **grievious harm to all of us.**

ARE WE READY?

The Colored People Are Ready for Civil Rights Despite Their Critics

By JOSEPH D. BIBB

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

ONE OF the most popular themes among America's white people is the colored citizen. He vies with such subjects as Korea, Crime, Truman and Taft in importance.

The colored American is indeed an intriguing figure. He so fits into the diversified affairs of our times that he must be constantly discussed. Aroused and angered Southerners are bitterly denouncing the champions of civil rights. They say the darker minority is not ready.

Mr. Bibb

This commentator has, on other occasions, stated that colored Americans are just about as well-conditioned to receive the fullest benefits of democracy — meaning civil rights — as are the backward Southerners and many of the ignorant, illiterate whites of the North.

The unfortunate people who live in the "Tobacco Roads," the canebrakes of Louisiana, the deltas of the Mississippi and the backwoods of Georgia and the bad lands of the bourbon South, without regard to their color, are handicapped. It will take time for them to appreciate the right to vote and the prerogatives guaranteed to them by the Bill of Rights. But they should not be disfranchised because they are dumb and retarded.

* * *

COLORED AMERICANS are as ready for civil rights as are the Oakies and the hill-billies, the snake worshipers and the moronic fanatics of white skin. The colored citizen is as ready for civil rights as are the black-guards of Cicero.

Members of the Mafia, the Crime Syndicate, Murder, Inc., and other criminal organizations are fully admitted to the finest portals of first-class citizenship but there is a great hue and cry about the people of color.

It is claimed they do not look the part, do not act the part and do not understand the duties and responsibilities of unshackled and unfettered citizenship.

* * *

NO OBJECTIVE observer would deny that many colored people put on a sorry show in public. Some are bumptious, discourteous and belligerent. They do not seem capable of drawing proper lines between liberty and license but their conduct has not been so all-fired improper as to have them labelled and stigmatized as untouchables and pariahs. It will take some time for the great hordes of colored people to acquire the polish and veneer of the dominant groups, but there are no valid reasons justifying the denial of constitutional rights to colored people while they are conferred upon criminals, outlaws, illiterates and crackpots, if their skins are white.

Americans are none too civilized at best. It was proved during the police strike in Boston, during the days of "Law and Order" Coolidge when the people ran wild and wrecked the stores, that only hard, fast laws restrained the brutish instincts in men. Eminent sociologists declare that mankind is just about 5 per cent civilized at best. The lurid headlines screaming sex crimes, sadistic felonies, murder, robbery and debauchery plainly show the bestiality of the pompous whites, who arrogantly flinch from granting first-class citizenship to colored people.

As the darker minority is able to secure decent jobs, hygienic homes and is permitted to walk before the world in dignity, they will match stride with those who now seek to discriminate against them.

* * *

COLORED AMERICANS are crushed and handicapped by the same gross ignorance that pervades the South, from whence they came. They reflect the communities from whence they came. It is unfair to expect a refugee from a tenant farm in Mississippi to come to such cities as Chicago, Cincinnati and Detroit and deport himself with the decorum of the landed gentry. It is ridiculous to believe that escapees from the red hills and hog-wallows of South Carolina and Georgia will hit New York and Boston and parade around with Chesterfieldian grace. It will take time for these dislocated people to get oriented and acclimated.

But because they make spectacles of themselves with their crudity and yokel ways is no sound and solid reason to conclude that they are not ready for civil rights. If such reasoning had been applied to the Irish, the Poles, the Jews and the Italians, when they disembarked at Ellis Island, they would still be primitive people, offensive, repulsive and disgusting.

The real reason that colored people are ready, willing and waiting such popular topics for civil rights. Cheap talk and on is not because of acrid disputes will not retard of culture, alone, but their lack of culture, alone, but them. ey are a clearly differentiated group with a "high degree of visibility." In short, they have darker skins and curlier hair. It adds up to race prejudice. That is the proximate cause and the prime rea-

ERA OF DEPRIEST

The Passing of DePriest Closes an Era of Political Pioneers and Trailblazers

By JOSEPH D. BIBB

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

WITH the passing of Oscar DePriest and his colorful, contemporary, Roscoe Simmons, an era in the history of colored Americans closes.

Mr. DePriest, perhaps, did more to develop the political power of his people than any other individual. He arrived in Chicago around 1893. He came unheralded and unsung. Lacking advanced, formal education, nonetheless, within a short while he put down his ladder and white-wash brush and shifted from decorating to politics.

Mr. Bibb

It was not only the commanding physique of the man, but also his remarkable capacity for organizing his people that made him stand out. He was an untiring worker who mastered all of the infinite details of precinct work.

Because of such attributes, Oscar DePriest soon became an important factor in Illinois politics. He was elected to the County Board of Commissioners in 1906, and then went on to become the first member of his race to serve in the Chicago City Council. In 1928 he made history and established himself as a national figure by gaining election to the House of Representatives from the First Illinois District, thereby becoming the first colored American to serve in Congress from a Northern state.

* * *

WHILE SERVING in Congress, Mr. DePriest immediately became a curious and commanding character. Utterly fearless, without an inferiority complex and audaciously courageous, he immediately challenged segregation in Washington. He made the front pages of America's largest newspapers by refusing to be jim-crowed in the Senate Dining Hall.

He filled the Southern Representatives in Congress with consternation when he displayed raw nerve in making use of the Senate barbershop. Colored Americans were inspired and lifted to higher heights of hope by such a man. All over the nation the darker minority became more politically conscious than ever before.

A pattern for leadership had been set and Oscar DePriest was the swaggering, dauntless trail-blazer and inimitable pioneer. Because of this man, other cities followed the Chicago pattern of politics. White people saw the hand-writing on the wall. A new era had dawned for the exploited, disfranchised, submerged one-tenth.

* * *

THE REPUBLICAN party had become both the ship and the sea for members of America's largest minority. For all beneficial purposes then there was only one political party for colored people. DePriest, the late Henry Lincoln Johnson, Benjamin Davis from Georgia, Perry Howard of Mississippi, Bishop Archibald J. Carey, and the eloquent Roscoe Simmons were all devout believers in the Grand Old Party.

With them there was no "two-party" system. In the fading years of his life, DePriest could not adjust himself to New Deal philosophies.

He and the majority of his contemporaries could neither countenance nor comprehend the idea of colored votes shifting into Democratic ranks. A new day dawned and the demise of Congressman DePriest marks the end of an era of political philosophy.

Such is evolutionary progress. History is being made before our very eyes. DePriest, in retrospect, slowly but surely blasted the way for clearer political thinking and a new form of political activity. Neither the magnetic, dynamic DePriest nor the persuasive and eloquent Roscoe Simmons could cope with the shifting changes in the voting of colored people. They were confounded and dismayed. They could not appraise the minds of voters nor the shift in political sentiments.

Neither have the Caucasian captains in the powerful ranks of the Republican party. They, too, are unable to reconcile themselves to the end of an historic epoch in political thinking.

* * *

BUT DePRIEST, with his vision and mastery of organization, and with his defiance of Southern plutocracy, set certain patterns for leadership that have not changed.

That is why the present crop of colored political brass-hats have not caught the public fancy. DePriest was known as the "steel-haired champion of the prairies."

With his flowing, whitening hair, penetrating, cold, grey eyes, he acted and looked the part of a conquering hero. People of Chicago will never forget how he challenged the mob during the infamous Chicago riot and convoyed colored workers home safely from the stock yards. Nor will his sojourn into the South after he had been dared to come and was hanged in effigy be soon forgotten. He looms up in memory as a towering giant against the present crop of compromising, appeasing, "back-room" diplomats.

DePriest was a man of steel, differing sharply from the "milk-toast" coterie who now slink and slide around where DePriest tramped with head erect, shoulders back, demanding that he and his people be given a place in the sun.

This writer did not always agree with his operations and upon occasions subjected him to scathing criticism, but despite it all, there was something arresting about this strong man. Just as there was an inexplicable charm about Roscoe Simmons. But their work has been done. Now they belong to history.

THE JULIAN TRAGEDY

The Only Objection Critics Can Level at Dr. Julian Is On the Color of His Skin

By JOSEPH D. BIBB

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

WHEN Dr. Percy Julian famed colored scientist recently bought a fine home in Oak Park, Ill., a suburb of Chicago, he immediately became the target of resentment of the Illinois Fascists.

Windows were smashed. Threatening letters were mailed. "Indignation" meetings were held by the plutocratic Oak Parkers, and to cap the climax, his home was bombed last week by "unknown parties." This affair has set up a chain of varied emotions among Dr. Julian's fellow-citizens.

Mr. Bibb

Decent white people consider the happenings as tragedies in race relations. Other Caucasians scorn the entry of Dr. Julian and his estimable family into the "fashionable and exclusive environs" of Oak Park as an "uppish, presumptive act." They say that "colored people should live within the regions now inhabited by their own folks."

* * *

THE ONLY objection that most critical whites can level at Dr. Julian is that he is a member of the darker minority. He won the distinction of being chosen as the "Chicagoan of the Year" in 1949.

He has received world-wide acclaim as a progressive scientist. Highly educated, a member of the elite Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity, whose members are selected on the basis of superior scholarship, Dr. Julian and his family are cultured and refined Americans. They measure up to the highest standards—with only one exception—the color of their skins. Therein lies tragedy.

There are many courageous and analytical white people who have frankly and candidly stated that they disapprove of low-class colored people moving into hitherto "restricted residential districts."

* * *

THEY MAINTAIN that members of the darker minority are not able to keep the properties up to conventional standards. They object to the folkways of certain types who cannot conform to the quiet, urbane syserty values are depreciated because of the presence of colored folk.

None of such reasoning can be logically applied to the Julian affair. The Julians are reviled and resented in Oak Park, on a pure basis of color. When dignified, educated, wealthy and distinguished colored Americans are set upon, assaulted and terrorized at cause of the tint of their skins, the issue of prejudice and racial hatred becomes perplexing and confusing.

It is well known that some of the finest restaurants and hotels will pointblankly refuse to accommodate colored people, if they are known to be colored. Mulattoes, maroons, octoroons, and even "volunteer Negroes" are discriminated against and jim-crowed if they are known. One drop of colored blood is enough to raise the bar sinister. Wealth, culture and refinement count for nouning. Such is

case in the Julian tragedy.

* * *

IRONICALLY, SOME of the most highly trained whites harbor color prejudice and will make it known at the drop of a hat. Clearly then, the acquisition of wealth and culture by colored people does not bring freedom and liberty to them.

That is why there is so much bitterness and acrimony. Herein lies the reason why so many of America's finest colored citizens of society. There are those who declare that proppzens have listened to the sibilant schemes of the Reds and permitted their names to be used by subversive organizations.

When "ambassadors of goodwill" travel to Asia, Africa and Europe and seek to explain away the reports of racial discrimination in America by proclaiming that "America is the best place on earth for colored folks" they are ridiculed and pooh-poohed by those who have been affronted, assailed and humiliated like the Julians. The issue in America is not how colored people are treated elsewhere, but how they are treated here—in the last outpost of democracy.

* * *

THERE IS a specie of insanity in racial prejudice. It does not lend itself to reason or logic.

Those who are persecuted, like Dr. Julian, are not interested in the palliatives poured around or the soothing syrups smeared about by flippant apologists and Pollyannas. All of the polyglot people in America are better off than they were in Europe or Asia. But very few of their recognized spokesmen are going around whitewashing the frozen truth by pointing to the slow and tortuous trends of progress.

Julian's tragedy does not lend itself to any excuse or justification. It defies common sense. It traverses all concepts of democracy and it tarnishes and stigmatizes the much-heralded American escutcheon. But there is an approach to a solution to such infamies. It is the application of law enforcement. That can only be made possible by an overwhelming surge of aroused public opinion.

SCARED LEADERS

So-called 'Race Leaders' Are 'Weak-Kneed' and Unwilling to Risk Influence

By JOSEPH D. BIBB

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

SCARED LEADERS

SOUTH CAROLINA'S Judge J. Waites Waring, forthright and courageous Federal jurist, who has taken a brave stand against segregation and discrimination in his home state, has something to say about colored leaders.

Last week, he told Al Dunmore, Courier correspondent, a plenty, "Many of the Negro school teachers, ministers and professional people are terrified." He said, "Many of them, who profit from the systems of segregation and discrimination should be in the lead in the fight." Such an accusation, coming from a native-born Southern white man should challenge colored Americans.

Mr. Bibb

The leadership of colored people in America has become the constant target for dispassionate, unshackled critics — both from within and without the race. There are far too many trembling, compromising, scheming, selfish, influential people, who hold the ear of white folks.

Ironically, the majority of them are actually no leaders at all. They are in fact nothing more than marionettes and manikins who dance at the end of strings manipulated by white folks. South Carolina, Judge Waring's state, has produced a large crop of these "Uncle Toms." Before the Civil War the same type of slinking characters tipped off the slave holders every time the poor, human chattels made attempts to organize and strike for freedom. Nobody considered the traitors as leaders except those who trafficked in human flesh.

* * *

THOSE DESPISABLE persons to whom Judge Waring referred are making profit out of jim-crow schools, religion and professions. They are primarily interested in feathering their own nests.

They are quite willing to aid and abet segregation if any personal profit is to be gained. This pitiable condition is not peculiar to South Carolina or other bourbon, Southern states, it obtains in the North in politics, in Congress and where ever the handkerchief-headed gentry has gained importance. The present crop of self-appointed leaders—almost to the last man—are cringing, crouching opportunists.

There was a time when colored people took great pride in boosting their best brains, but now ignorance has sprung into the ascendancy and the ignorati lead charmed lives.

The pulpit and the press seem timorous about bringing seige on the uninformed buffoons who are now gushing forth on the radio and from the pulpits and platforms. Things have come to such a pass that scheming, political tricksters in affairs of church and state have delegated prepared men to the backwoods and into insignificant positions, where they are muzzled and fettered. When asked why so many qualified, colored people are side-tracked and relegated to oblivion, the answers in unison add up to the theory that they are too dangerous and unskilled in dealing with the whites. Judge Waring surely had that in mind when he gave Dunmore the interview.

* * *

COLORED PEOPLE, doing business in the North, have run into some most dumbfounding situations when seeking to install conviction and determination into the conduct of their Southern associates.

They ran into stone walls. They were constantly reminded that a large proportion of the business in the South is based and conducted on the theory that discrimination and segregation bring better business to Southern institutions.

It must be noted when thinking of the bold and daring members of the darker minority, who have taken unyielding and unflinching stands on the seriousness of segregation, that they have ended up as martyrs. When adversity overtook them they were spurned and neglected.

Such men as William Monro Trotter and Dr. DuBois became deeply embittered because they were not supported or sustained in fighting for their own. Advanced thinkers have received the ax in cruel fashion. That is why the role of championing the cause of the submerged one-tenth is not popular.

But colored Americans will never secure first-class citizenship, the wicked systems of the South will never be smashed, nor the Southern tyrants defeated until the quality of colored leadership has been elevated and stiffened.

* * *

NO CLEAR thinker among us now believes that colored citizens have been given a square deal by the Truman administration.

Even such New Dealers as Walter White have started to daintily tap the President's wrist. But the colored political spokesmen for the Democrats have proven themselves to be either afraid or unwilling to ask for a show-down. Civil rights cannot be secured by such recalcitrant policies.

Judge Waring put his finger on the real trouble. The so-called leaders are weak-kneed, frightened, and absolutely unwilling to place their power and influence in jeopardy. Conditions in South Carolina and people like Judge Waring may compel the bowing, shuffling "Uncle Toms" to either come out and fight or run away.

CAYTON

Father Divine Can Make a Mistake . . . And When He Does It Is a 'Beaut'

By HORACE CAYTON

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

MY CONSTANT reader may have suspected that I have a warm place in my heart for Father Divine.

Not that I believe he is God but I am rather intrigued with the notion that he is no "natural man." Recently, however, I have been forced to the conclusion that even Father Divine can make a mistake— and when he does it's a "beaut."

Mr. Cayton

My current argument with Father arises out of some instructions he gave his followers in Philadelphia just a few weeks ago.

It perhaps comes as news to no one that under the new Social Security regulations domestic workers are included. To be more exact: The Social Security Act Amendments of 1950 became law on Aug. 28, 1950, when President Truman affixed his signature to H.R. 6000. The new Social Security bill became Public Law 734 (Eighty-first Congress, second session).

PRESIDENT TRUMAN thought when he signed the bill that this law was an outstanding contribution to democracy by making it possible for most families to obtain protection through the contributory insurance system and by increasing insurance benefits, the act would ultimately reduce dependence on public charity. This measure demonstrates our determination to achieve real economic security for the American family."

It seems that Father Divine agrees neither with the act nor the words of the President. At least, according to Joseph J. Skorup, manager of the Social Security office in Philadelphia, Father Divine has been anything but helpful.

Of course Father has always forbidden his group of followers from carrying any insurance, explaining that it is "against our religion." Recently he has specifically included Social Security.

Indeed, Father Divine feels very strongly on the subject. He is quoted as stating that rather than "accept insurance of any kind," the faithful "would go to jail or even die." We hardly think that such steps are necessary. However, there is no getting around the fact that the injunction to the angels has made Mr. Skorup's job a bit difficult.

* * *

THE MANAGER of the Social Security office complained that for some time he has had to struggle with the problem of the Divine followers.

Most of the records of the angels are incomplete. Apparently the office is unable to obtain complete information on the various cases. This information is withheld, perhaps, for religious reasons. Then just to compound the confusion, the angels insist on using their religious names.

Perhaps, a woman has been just plain Mary Brown for forty years and then turns up with the name of "Peaceful River." We can see how that would be trying — especially if Mary Brown refuses to admit that she has ever been anyone but "Peaceful River" and there are no records in Social Security for a person of such divine origin. In any case, our friend in Philadelphia has finally put all of the Father Divine followers in a special section marked "unfinished business."

It is just to this bit of unfinished business that we want to address ourselves at the moment. To me, Social Security, with all of its faults, has given the ordinary American citizen more dignity, security and self-respect than any other single thing that has been given to the American people in many years.

The realization that in times of unemployment, sickness or death there is a reserve upon which he can fall back on has relieved many industrial workers of the fear of any of these disasters.

Further than that there is the point that the worker is entitled to this aid because he, himself, has contributed to it. It is not charity, it is not a handout, it is not a dole. It is security provided for in part by his own wages and in part by industry as required by law.

* * *

SOCIAL SECURITY is the mechanism through which the individual citizen is relieved of bearing, unassisted, the ups and downs of our economic system. There are, of course, systems through which the industrial worker is relieved of all of the risks. But that is not our system. Under democracy, Social Security is the only way we have devised of relieving workers of assuming all of these risks.

CAYTON

He Can't Understand Cynical Folks Who Insist That Negroes Are Not Making Great Strides

By HORACE CAYTON

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

A GROUP of people that I don't understand are people that insist that the Negro is not making great gains at the present moment.

I met one such person the other day. He was a young and serious student at one of the large East-ern universities. We had spoken about many things as I tried to point out the important changes which had come about in the past few years. About all of these he was cynical and even critical.

Mr. Cayton

For example, I pointed out that the victories which had been won in the cases involving the graduate schools of various Southern colleges was a great step forward.

He dismissed this by saying that it wasn't important to get Negroes into graduate schools as it was to get them into undergraduate schools. This was obviously true but my friend refused to see that once a break through was achieved in any part of the educational system it was a wedge to gain further concessions.

WE THEN discussed other advances such as the decisions of the Supreme Court against residential segregation, integration in the armed forces and the like.

In discussing all of these issues the young student refused to see that there were any fundamental gains.

This first type I will call the super-racialist. As a group they are bitter, impatient, and unrealistic. Not only are they cynical about what has been done but use their cynicism to avoid working with any group to gain more concessions for the Negro.

The second type I call the "left wing" cynics. With this group there seems to be a sort of intrenched interest in the disadvantages of the Negro. The ones I have met seem to be anxious to point out every disadvantage the Negro has and seem genuinely disappointed if some gain is mentioned.

I was sitting next to one of this type two the other night on the subway. He saw that I was reading and smiling about Jackie Robinson's having gotten a home run in the game that day. Then he volunteered the information that Jackie Robinson was a dangerous man and "you Negroes should be wary of him." When I asked why, my friend said something about Jackie testifying before a Congressional Committee. He would not admit that the cause of the Negro had been advanced by the acceptance of Negro baseball players. He just shook his head about how dangerous Jackie Robinson might be.

Finally I asked what he thought about Ralph Bunche. Again my left wing friend shook his head in disappointment. Dr. Bunche was, he thought, even more dangerous to the interest of Negroes than Jackie. He was a real "Negro misleader."

* * *

IN MY opinion neither one of these extreme points of view is very true or very helpful. Any one that can't see the progress which Negroes have made is either foolishly cynical or has some reason for wanting to deny the truth.

Any one who cannot see the contribution of a Walter White, a Jackie Robinson or a Ralph Bunche is willfully fooling himself.

However, to say that we have made much progress does not mean that any of us should be satisfied. Now is the time to strike for more and still more gains. Now is the time to use every avenue of struggle that we possibly can. Now is the time to realize that we are making great strides and will continue to make more and greater strides.

To both of my friends, and to any others who take their position, I would ask, "Just what are you doing besides criticizing." It is a legitimate question. I hope they can answer it.

CAYTON

Let's Hope That Dewey Learns About How U. S. Looks to Others While On His 'Cook's' Tour

By HORACE CAYTON

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

NEW YORK Governor Thomas E. Dewey's recent brush with the press in Singapore over the race issue needs some additional comment.

As you may know the Governor is on a tour of the East. He was in Singapore at the time of the recent race riot in Chicago's South Side suburb, Cicero. When he saw that it was being played up in Singapore papers he issued a statement which said in part: "There is no excuse for an incident of racial or religious or national abuse by one group or another. But to present such an incident as the major news from the United States on any one day is shocking and grossly misleading."

Mr. Cayton

THE GOVERNOR then went on to say that, "A major point in Communist propaganda has been distortion of life in the United States and the claim that a rare incident of ruffianism represents anything basic in our country is wrong."

It strikes me that the Governor is just a little off in his statement. Let's take the first point that the riot should not have been "the major news from the United States on any one day." All I have to say is that it was the major news in the United States for a day and stayed near the front pages of many newspapers for three or four days. Mr. Dewey complained that the Singapore papers gave the story a four-column photograph on the front page. Well, so did some of the New York papers and I daresay the same thing certainly happened in the Chicago papers.

* * *

NOW LET'S take the question of the nature of the affair. Governor Dewey calls it "a rare incident of ruffianism." Let's beg the question as to how rare such incidents are, although I doubt that I would agree with Mr. Dewey's assumption that they seldom, almost never happen. But to call the rioting of thousands of people for four days and four nights, the destruction of property, the lawlessness which necessitated the calling out of the National Guard and hundreds of arrests, is to abuse the word. That was a full-fledged riot and there is no way to get around that.

Let's face the facts. It was a nasty, dishonorable and horrible example of race relations in the United States. Further it was news. Our papers and radios played it up big because it was disgraceful and it was news.

Following the statement there was some feeling on the part of Singapore editors. They did not print Dewey's statement, some say because it criticized them and some say because they wern't invited to a luncheon honoring Dewey where the statement was made. In any case, the entire thing turned out messy and Dewey certainly did nothing to improve the feeling for the United States in those parts.

But why did the Governor get off on the wrong foot and mess things up? No one can say that he is not a good politician even though he didn't get elected President. And anybody knows that nobody jumps all over the press, especially when they are guests in a foreign country. Certainly, that isn't the way to win friends and influence people.

* * *

I SUSPECT that there are two reasons for the business.

In the first place I think that Dewey was shocked, confused and angry. We all know that America is criticized all over the world for her treatment of American Negroes. We all know it, but it is something different to actually see it. If someone had asked Dewey if the foreign press was critical of America's race relations pattern he would, in all probability, have said yes.

But it is something else again to be walking down the street in a foreign country and see headlines about lynch mobs in Chicago. To actually see America through the eyes of millions of Chinese must have been a shock.

Then if one is traveling in that foreign country telling people how superior the United States is to the rest of the world and how fine our democracy works to the advantage of all it is just that much harder to take.

CAYTON

Piecemeal U. S. 'Race' Reforms Won't Pull Wool Over World's Eyes

By HORACE CAYTON

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

THIS week I am going to attend a series of meetings at the United Nations which will be of importance to minority groups throughout the world. For two weeks starting Oct. 1 the fourth session of the subcommission on the prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities will be held at the Headquarters Building of the United Nations in New York.

Mr. Cayton

Here is a little background about the subcommission:

At its last meeting in August of 1950 it requested the Secretary-General to invite governments, members and non-members of the United Nations to do two things:

First, to furnish examples of legislation, judicial decisions and other types of action which have been found to be especially useful in that country in preventing discrimination in one or more of the fields covered by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; and,

Second, to furnish full information regarding the protection of any minority within their jurisdiction by legislative measures and in the light of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

* * *

THE REPLIES to this request for information were released this week.

Afghanistan, Iceland, Pakistan and the United States made no direct answer to these questions. The United States did, however, "call attention to the material already submitted to the Secretary-General by the United States for inclusion in the 'Yearbook on Human Rights' . . . and to the enclosed copy of a statute generally referred to as 'The Indian Reorganization Act' which was enacted by the Congress of the United States" in 1934.

The question as to whether the United States was trying to duck the problem of the American Negro came to mind immediately.

Certainly America is in a difficult position and the entire question of discrimination is certainly a sensitive one. It is well-known in the United Nations where American spokesmen are advocating a free world that there is much skepticism on the part of Asian and African representatives who find that the words do not always match the deeds.

Checking back in the "Yearbook on Human Rights," however, I found that the question of discrimination was given considerable discussion by this country. There were over ten pages detailing acts of Congress, Federal regulations and instructions and state and territorial legislations to reduce discrimination against Negroes and other minority groups.

* * *

WHY, THEN, would the United States fail to add to the record the things that have happened in the past year?

Certainly if there was a wish to complete the record more relevant data than the "Indian Reorganization Act" of June 18, 1934, was available.

Was the United States trying to avoid the enlargement of the discussion of this problem?

It is impossible to know the facts but I would suspect that the United States has learned that the least said about the American Negro at the United Nations the better. I would suspect that in the past the United States has rather proudly set forth the various steps it has taken to reduce discrimination but that this information has produced a rather negative response. As a matter of fact it is altogether possible that such information has rather pointed up the seriousness of the problem rather than illustrate the speed by which it is being solved.

For example in the 1949 report to the Human Rights Commission it is pointed out that several states have declared a policy of equality of opportunity and treatment in their armed services. While Americans might look on this as progress, to Asians and Africans it underlines the discrimination which still exists in most state militias.

In highlighting an act to abolish separate schools in Indiana attention is called to the entire system of educational segregation. When attention is called to the fact that Connecticut requires that all persons should have full and equal public accommodations it makes vivid the extent to which segregation is carried out and to the fact that in most parts of the United States Negroes find difficulty in getting hotel rooms.

CAYTON

The Failure of English 'Projects' in Africa Will Continue Until Africans Are Given Independence

By HORACE CAYTON

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Courier.—The Editors.)

IT HAS been said that the English will do anything for their colonies but get off of their backs. The peculiar brand of socialism the British have is unfortunately based upon exploitation of the colonies. With Asia now lost to the Empire, Africa is the last large continent from which food and natural resources can be obtained to bolster the sagging economy of the mother country.

Mr. Cayton

Of course, most of the plans of the Labor Government are advanced as ideas to benefit the colonies. Certainly many of them would, but the trouble is that the Africans want political freedom. That is the one thing that England will not give them if there is any way to avoid it.

Let's take a look at some of the plans England has for Africa. There was first the plan to grow peanuts in Tanganyika. But the entire project was so badly managed the Government lost most of the $100,000,000 that it invested.

Following this came another failure. Some one thought of the brilliant idea of producing eggs in the colony of Gambia.

• • •

IT WAS hoped at first that 20,000,000 eggs a year would be profitably produced. But instead it has been revealed that $2,300,000 will be lost.

The project flopped because feed for the hens could not be raised in the soil of Gambia. Instead of the expected 20,000,000 eggs only 38,000 were shipped to England in 1950 and some 30,000 of the 80,000 chickens had died.

On the face of it both projects seemed to be good. Certainly there is no reason why peanuts and eggs should not be produced in Africa. But when one examines all of the facts it becomes evident that England is again doing everything for the colonies, but getting off of their backs. Instead of assisting them toward independence as she insists, she is, in reality, tieing them into the British economy in a manner which will allow the colonies to be further exploited.

A good example of how the colonies can be exploited by controlling the market for a product is the cocoa industry of the Gold Coast. At present there is a financial cold war going on among the cocoa farmers as a protest against the high cost of living brought about by the devaluation of the pound sterling and the exorbitant prices charged for British goods.

The farmers in protesting have simply buried approximately eighty million dollars until prices come down. The plans for making the African colonies produce for the mother country have one thing in common: to control the returns to the Africans by manipulating the sterling pound.

• • •

ENGLAND KNOWS what she is doing. She knows full well that the Africans want freedom not agricultural projects to feed the English.

This was evident when Dr. Kwame Nkrumah's Convention People's party swept the first countrywide election in Accra, Gold Coast. The party won thirty-four of the thirty-eight contested seats. Dr. Nkrumah who was in jail had to be liberated and is scheduled to be unofficial Prime Minister.

The English know that what is happening in Asia today will happen in Africa in a few years to come. People want freedom to build up their country in the way they want to.

They do not want to serve as the "bread basket" for the mother country. The failure of the peanut project and the egg project will be followed by other such failures until the Africans get what they really want—freedom.

CAYTO

'The Green Pastures' Is an Inspirational Presentation of Our Spiritual Progress

By HORACE CAYTON

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

THERE is a notice in tonight's paper that "The Green Pastures," now playing at the Broadway Theatre in New York, will close this Saturday. I, for one, regret it and hope that some way will be found to keep the show open.

Mr. Cayton

I saw the play just a few days ago and was moved. It was an afternoon performance and when I walked out into the sunlight and into the hurry and rush of Broadway, I still felt that I was in another world. Of course, I had seen the play before, years ago when it was first a hit. But I had forgotten many of the lines and all of the mood of sheer magic which it creates.

But I also had some fears. I had heard that the Right Rev. Decatur Ward Nichols of the First District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church had called the play a travesty on the folkways of religion. Then, in spite of the fact that most reviewers in New York had gone overboard in praise of the piece, there were a few persons who had spoken unfavorably about the number of stereotypes.

• • •

WHEN THE first curtain went up on the scene of the holy fish fry, all of my doubts came to the fore. Then Gabriel said, "Gangway for the Great God of Jehovah." That was the moment. It was the moment which would prove whether or not the play was one of magnificence or a distortion of the Negro and his and all other religions.

God strolled onto the stage and I was convinced. To me he looked just like my old Baptist minister, my grandfather, and (you should forgive the phrase) a great, good guy. There was dignity, kindness and a great warmth in this actor. Suppose he did smoke a cigar. So did my Baptist minister and my grandfather. As a kid they came pretty close to my conception of God: I am not sure that they still do not.

Sure there were stereotypes. There was crap shooting, drinking, wenching and a host of other human frailties which Negroes share with other poor and subjected people. They were all there and, perhaps, if the setting had have been different, I would have objected to them. But sitting in the theatre, I was, in a curious way, even proud of them.

• • •

I WAS proud for two reasons.

First, the play showed how a people brutalized by slavery, stripped of their African culture, worked like beasts and bred like cattle could rise above the circumstances and find meaning and a will to live in their religion. And what was their religion? It was the Hebrew religion seen through the eyes of primitive, uneducated people. Childlike people? Hardly. To live through what the American Negro lived through took the courage of greatness.

In the second place I was proud because I could realize that the stereotypes which would have bothered me a few years ago and would have made it impossible for me to even enjoy the show, did not bother me in this setting. I knew that the author was not trying to make fun of Negroes. I knew that the commercial theatre, the films and for the most part radio, had given up using them just to get laughs and to make money.

So here, where they showed the growth, development and grandeur of a people it was all right to use them. And still I could, in spite of this, dislike the vulgar Amos and Andy.

• • •

AFTER THAT first scene I eased back in my seat to enjoy every line. Each character that came on the stage was an old and familiar friend in strange new dress. The wonderful wit of the Negro, subtle and gentle, but sharp and cutting, was ever present.

At one time when I was roaring with laughter, I impulsively turned to the man sitting next to me. He was a Negro and his face was granite cold. I started to say, "Relax, brother, and enjoy the play. We are way ahead and can afford to laugh. Look, we got Ralph Bunche now." But I didn't speak.

If the play said anything to me, it said: "Man created God in his own image. He has always been trying to live up to that idealized image of himself." Perhaps one reason why I liked the play so much is because this is my notion of religion.

CAYTON

When Negroes Stopped To Think Things Over They Saw Communism Had Little to Offer

By HORACE CAYTON

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

ALTHOUGH I have been for years a critic of the Communist party I have never spent the major part of my time and energy in fighting them. Not because I was not opposed to them but rather I did not think that they were that important. I still don't think that they are as important as some writers make them seem.

Mr. Cayton

For just this reason — because so many persons have overestimated the Communist importance — I have for some time felt that we needed an accurate and forthright account of the dealings of the Communist party with the American Negro. I am happy to report that such a study is available.

Wilson Record, a young California professor, has just published a book entitled "The Negro and the Communist Party." I first knew Mr. Record when he was a student at the University of Chicago nearly ten years ago.

HE WAS then a graduate student who had come up from the South with a burning desire to be of some help in the struggle of the Negro for freedom and to play some role in the Great American labor movement.

Most people know that since the twenties small groups of Communists have worked diligently in the black ghettos, on the farms, and in the factories of America to obtain Negro converts. America has for some time been aware of this thunder on the left.

• • •

LARGE GROUPS of Negroes and whites have insisted that there were few if any Negro Communists. Others have insisted that the entire Negro population had begun to take directives from Moscow.

It was evident that we needed clarification on just what has happened and what is now happening. This the Record book gives us for the first time.

The thing I like most about the study is that it is a dis-

ciplined work, i.e., it is a careful, well-documented statement. It is not a hysterical cry of alarm. Mr. Record is careful to stick to facts that he knows and can prove. There is no nonsense like calling Ralph Bunche or Mrs. Bethune or Walter White or Philip Randolph Communist because they have fought vigorously for Negro rights. In fact, the author is careful when there is a question of doubt to not label a person.

* * *

ON THE other hand the book is not a white wash. The writer has consulted hundreds of magazine articles, thousands of newspapers and official documents. He has made no attempt to hide the fact that there have been Negro Communists and has described their role in the party work.

The book is a calm, cool statement of what happens when an exploited group is proselytized by a revolutionary party.

It is hard to sum up in a few words just what the book says. In following the twists and turns of the party line from 1919 to the present time there is necessarily lots of detailed factual material. However, I can report the findings that I have summarized for myself from the study.

* * *

FIRST, NEGROES were and are an exploited group in America. They have real reasons for complaint. For many years the Communists, and but few Communists, raised those issues connected with Negro injustices. During that period many Negroes finding no other avenue of protest began to join the Communist party.

The Scottsboro case noted the peak of Communist influence among Negroes. With the coming of World War II, however, it became evident that the cause of the Negro was being subordinated to the foreign policy of the Soviet Union.

Then numbers of Negroes, including most of their best leaders left the party, and its influence among Negroes declined rapidly. However, from the Communist the Negro earned much about putting his struggle into the larger framework of the country and of colonial people throughout the world.

Those are the main points I got from this three-hundred-and-forty-page book. Perhaps you will get others. The important point is that the entire history and development of the Communist party's activities in relation to Negroes has been stated objectively, scientifically and accurately for the first time.

CAYTON

The Railroad Suit Won by New York's Mrs. Perez Is News Of the First Rank

By HORACE CAYTON

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

SOME few years ago I was talking to Langston Hughes who had just returned from a trip through the South. In spite of the fact that he had received many insults and experienced lots of inconvenience, he felt that the time was ripe to crack jim crow in the transportation system of the country.

Mr. Cayton

At the time I thought that Hughes was wrong, that it would take years and years to break down the system of racial discrimination on railroads and buses in the South. I was wrong, and this is one time when I am glad that I was wrong.

The progress which has been made was brought clearly to my mind by an article in the current Nation. A New York journalist, Dorothy Dunbar Bromley, wrote the piece which is entitled, "The Railroads and the Fourteenth Amendment." It is worth reading.

ON JANUARY 8, Mrs. Lillie Belle Perez, a widow of fifty, living in New York City, settled a case in the Federal Court of the Southern District of New York against the Seaboard Air-line Railroad for $1,500.

Here are the facts behind the case: Mrs. Perez had taken a trip on April 5, 1948, to visit relatives in Tampa, Fla. She had obtained a seat on one of the reserved, day coaches of the Silver Meteor, a through train from New York to Tampa.

Everything went all right until the train left Richmond. Then, in spite of her protests, she was taken from her reserved seat to a jim-crow coach. Later, at Wildwood, Fla., Mrs. Perez was transferred to a local train marked "For Colored Only."

* * *

WHEN SHE returned to New York she sued the railroad and after nearly three years collected the settlement.

But there was a lot that went before that made it possible for her to win her victory. A lot that concerns all of us.

The first major victory was won by Arthur W. Mitchell, who was from 1933 to 1943, the Congressional Representative from the First District of Illinois to Congress (Mitchell replaced Oscar DePriest who died recently). Here are the facts in the Mitchell case:

* * *

IN 1937 the Congressman bought two first-class tickets so that he could occupy an entire Pullman compartment on a trip from Chicago to Hot Springs, Ark. After the train passed over into Arkansas the conductor moved Mr. Mitchell to a foul-smelling, jim-crow car because the Arkansas law, passed in 1893, required a railroad "to provide equal but separate and sufficient accommodations for white and African races," and imposed a fine on the conductor who did not do so.

The Interstate Commerce Commission threw out the Mitchell case in 1938, saying there were so few Negro passengers that the accommodations were reasonable. It was not until April 28, 1941, that the United States Supreme Court held that denial of equal accommodations because of race was an invasion of a fundamental individual right which is guaranteed against state action by the Fourteenth Amendment. This was the first major breakthrough.

But for years afterwards the Mitchell decision was construed as applying only to Negroes with first-class tickets. Then the NAACP got into action. In 1948 the ICC ruled that three women, like Mrs. Perez, who had seats in a reserved-seat-coach, were entitled to remain in them.

* * *

THE SITUATION then was that Negroes could sit or sleep in the same car and use the same facilities as white passengers but could not eat in the diner.

Then came the Henderson case. Elmer W. Henderson, while traveling as a Federal employe, had in 1942 been denied service in a diner in the South. The case dragged through the courts but in June of 1950 the Supreme Court upheld Mr. Henderson's action 8-0.

These are just a few highlights of the fight against jim crow on our railroad system. Much credit is due to Mrs. Perez, to Mr. Henderson, to the NAACP and to the many lawyers who so successfully waged the fight. But for me, the most credit goes to the hundreds of Negroes who refused to accept segregation and forced showdown after showdown until the railroads could no longer arbitrarily violate the rights of fourteen million citizens.

CAYTON

Mobbing of Ethiopian Prince Did Not Point Toward Any Widespread Prejudice Among Swede

By HORACE CAYTON

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

WHEN I read that Princ Merid Beyne of Ethiopi was nearly lynched in Stock holm, I was shocked.

This type of behavior i civilized Sweden was contrar to all I knew about the coun try. The last time I was i Sweden was in 1935. At that time I had experienced no racial prejudice. On the contrary, people had gone out of their way to be pleasant.

Mr. Cayton

Certainly the people were curious and if you looked around in a restuarant you would see that people had been looking at you. But there was no hostility in their glances, just curious about a person of another racial group they knew little about.

In trying to get some explanation about the affair I asked the Norwegian correspondent here at the United Nations. He, too, was at a loss to explain it and took me to the Swedish correspondent.

* * *

MY SWEDISH colleague could not offer a satisfactory explanation. He said in part, "This incident is not in any way typical of the Swedish feeling about race. I have never found the slightest tendency to racial discrimination. A Negro in Stockholm is a curiosity, sure, but there is no feeling of superiority in the population. People will turn and look at a Negro, just as they did at you, but I have never heard of anything like this before."

I asked him how the Swedish papers had reacted to the incident and we looked through two of the Swedish daily papers and found no mention of it at all. His conclusion was that the affair had been exaggerated greatly by the American press. However, we both agreed that something had happened and that we did not have enough facts to judge its significance.

Of course, there have been incidental happenings in Sweden from time to time. As my correspondent friend stated, the Swedes are not perfect and some reflect the prejudices of other European countries. I remembered, when we got to talking, that when I had gone to the Grand Hotel in Stockholm for dinner with my friend, a Swedish professor, he had stopped to speak to the head waiter before we took our seats. I asked him why, and he told me there had been an incident there when a Negro had been refused service. But that had been an isolated incident and was quite different from a near lynching.

* * *

WE FINALLY agreed upon the possible partial explanation that perhaps this was just an other manifestation of this mob spirit which had little to do with race prejudice.

My explanation was a little different. From the same New York Times article I noted this fact, "The rioters had just come out of the district's dance joints,' where Stockholm youths cavort to the latest American jazz and generally behave as they imagine Americans behave from watched Hollywood movies."

The Swedish correspondent pointed out that there had been a series of riots in Stockholm over the past few months. The trouble was that the explanation reported in the central section of the city every Saturday night. So far no one has been able to find out the reason for the riots, the usual explanation being that it was an expression of "restlessness." My Swedish friend thought that perhaps this was just an other manifestation of this mob spirit where in their thinking these rioters had reflected a definite feeling of racial superiority.

CAYTON

Africa Is Big News In Today's Changing World; Britain Has The Biggest Headache

By HORACE CAYTON

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

AFRICA is becoming big news. We used to think that perhaps in a hundred years Africa might come into her own. Things are different now. Now we talk about what will happen to her in the next ten years, perhaps in the next five years.

Mr. Cayton

We used to say that the colonial powers would do something about the Dark Continent sometime in the vague future. Now we are worried because they are not taking action now. What has brought this change about? In a word, Asia.

No truer words were spoken than those of Dr. Ralph Bunche who said that what was going on today in Asia would happen tomorrow in Africa if the Western powers did not recognise the aspirations of the African people. People in the State Department, in the United Nations and even the man on the street realize that "Africa for the Africans" is just as potent a slogan as was "Asia for the Asiatics."

* * *

ENGLAND IS making a desperate effort to stem the tide of unrest in Africa. This summer elections will be held in Nigeria under the new constitution. This new constitution is a move on the British part toward a greater freedom for the colony. It is far from all that the Nigerians want but a tremendous step toward gradual independence. Of course, it will not satisfy the Nigerians for long but it is a clear recognition on England's part that she will have to continue to make compromises if she wishes to hold the colony within the Empire.

The English are very worried. It is doubtful if they could hold Nigeria with military force if the country was determined and unified. Further it would be as hard to mobilize public opinion in America to furnish England with the arms and money to put down a revolt in that country. More than likely such a movement on the part of the Nigerian people would receive the same support in this country that the Indian struggle for freedom received.

* * *

SOUTH AFRICA still stays in the news. At a time when Britain can ill afford unfavorable criticism on racial issues the semi-fascist Government of South Africa has proven extremely embarrassing.

But a more serious problem has arisen. Officials in the Overseas Trade Department of South Africa are becoming aware of the boycott of South African goods which is now sweeping over British colonial territory. The movement, initiated by the West Indian Labor and Trade Unions and endorsed by the Jamaican House of Representatives and the Barbados House of Assembly, is hitting the South Africans where it hurts most—in the pocketbook.

What worries England about the whole affair is that such a movement might do much to injure the control of the "sterling area," that part of the international trade under the domination of the British pound. This "cold war" by the colored people of the empire against South Africa will to an extent weaken the whole trade area of the pound sterling. Then, what if the boycott against South African goods should spread to America? We boycotted goods of the Japanese when the public opinion found them to be Fascist.

* * *

OF COURSE, England has taken some steps to meet the situation but they have been timid and faltering. Since the end of the war approximately $120,000,000 has been spent on various schemes to develop the economies of Africa and other parts of the British colonies. But the sum has been inadequate and most of the plans have failed.

The demands of the Africans for freedom are continuous and insistent. There is a growing political sophistry on the part of African leaders and a developing consciousness on the part of the African masses. Coupled with this is the knowledge throughout the world that the Africans are right and should be given freedom. Until she becomes a free and equal member of the family of nations Africa is destined to become even greater news.

CAYTON

Albizu Campos' Story Is an Example of What Race Prejudice Can Do To a Personality

By HORACE CAYTON

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

IT IS seldom that the direct and terrible toll of prejudice can be so clearly seen in the life of an individual as it is in the case of Pedro Albizu Campos, a Puerto Rican mulatto half Spanish and half Negro.

Before World War I, Campos came to America and attended Harvard University. He was quiet, proud and intelligent. Perhaps, he was too proud of his Spanish blood and a little ashamed of the Negro blood he received from his mother.

Mr. Cayton

Perhaps, he was bothered by the fact that his mother had been his father's mistress and not his wife. But in spite of it all, young Campos maintained himself as a student and became a lieutenant in the Reserve Officer's Training Corps of the university.

IT WAS not until World War I was declared that Campos found with shattering force just what it meant to have Negro blood in the United States. He was classified as a Negro by the Army and put into a Negro regiment. The rejection which this act implied, the realization that he was to be treated by this country as a thing apart, was the blow that crushed the young Puerto Rican.

When he returned to his native country he brought with him two burning desires: to obtain political independence for Puerto Rico and to wreak revenge in some form or other on the United States. This was the result of his American experience, this was his subjective response to our form of color-caste democracy.

It was then that Pedro Albizu Campos began his career with his dual purposes in mind. First he organized the Nationalist Party which had a program of civil disobedience as well as the enrolling of a liberation army. He was not successful, but he continued to fight for the political freedom of Puerto Rico and to preach his hatred of the United States. The humiliations he had experienced in the Army colored all of his thinking.

* * *

BY 1936 Campos had become desperate enough to advise the employment of violence. Some members of his movement murdered the chief of the insular police. He was implicated and sent to the Federal prison in Atlanta where he served six years.

Last November, Campos with a few followers (there were by this time few left in his ranks) staged a fantastic and stupid attempt at an armed revolutionary coup. An assassination of President Truman failed and thirty-three persons were killed. A few weeks ago Campos was convicted on twelve charges of trying to overthrow the Government.

Crushed and defeated Pedro Campos, suffering from physical and mental illnesses, humbly thanked the judge for his sentence.

That is the story of one man, one little Puerto Rican who could not stand race prejudice. A little man who could not bear to be set apart. His methods were foolish and stupid. But his response, given all of the circumstances, is understandable.

* * *

CAMPOS' WAS a wasted life. He was expendable in our system of race relations. One little man perhaps does not count for much. He was just a casualty of color. But in this crisis just how many men can we afford to waste? All men who have suffered from prejudice will not become unbalanced like Campos. But none could have experienced it without in some way being hurt, crushed, confused or embittered.

But this is just the partial cost of prejudice. The larger cost is paid by the entire country. Just this morning I heard over the radio that a war hero was refused burial at the last moment, in spite of the fact that elaborate preparations had been made, because he was an Indian. That news went around the world.

The amount of harm this did the United States and the ideology of democracy cannot be calculated. This is the staggering national cost of prejudice which adds up to a far greater sum than all of the little Campos combined.

CAYTON

Compares Amos 'n' Andy Show to the 'Goldbergs' And Discovers a Few 'Essential Differences'

By HORACE CAYTON

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

Courier

THE Amos and Andy program has caused quite a stir. I just got around recently to seeing it and this is my report to you. 9-1-51

Quite fortunately I had the opportunity of seeing a number of the shows run off at a private showing at the office of the advertising agency that is handling the show. This certainly was an advantage. The screening lasted more than two and a half hours and gave me an idea about the entire series so far and a feeling of what the total impact of the show would be over a period of time.

Mr. Cayton

I had better start by saying how I felt about A. and A. before I went in. Like a lot of people I had listened to the program on the radio for a number of years. But, as Bert Williams said, "Not lately." I had better admit at the start also as I remember it I found the program very amusing. By the standards of that day and time I guess it was.

* * *

SINCE THEN, I've grown up a little and care less for that type of comedy. I guess America has grown up a bit, too, for in general the movies, the theatre, the radio and television for the most part do not have entertainment based on the misfortunes of people who have been denied the priviledge of becoming completely accepted as Americans.

But A. and A., like the comic strips remained the same. This is the essential difference. Whether we like it or not race has taken on a political and social significance of enormous importance which simply cannot be ignored or overlooked. There was a time when the Swede, the Irishman, the Italian and the Jew were the current clowns in our entertainment world.

How much real harm these caricatures of people struggling to gain a foothold in our country and culture did them and did all of us, for that matter I am not in a position to know. But in any case, it hurt us and hurt them, but did not have the world-wide significance that say a radio series elaborating on the comical aspects of Jewish life would have had during the Hitler period.

* * *

NOW TO get to my reactions to the shows that I saw. One thing was obvious and that was that the Negro was pictured as a comical clown, a fool, a sly rouge or half crook. There was not even the relief of a straight man unless you want to call Amos one.

Particularly, the character of the disbarred lawyer, who was always being arrested struck me as being on the negative side as far as good taste is concerned.

I don't think that it is being super-sensative about the thing, to object to the showing of just the most ignorant and foolish aspects of a people when our entire democratic structure is at stake. It is not that it is an all-Negro show. I've no objection to them. Nor is it that it shows Negroes in comical situations.

* * *

PERHAPS I can make my point if I compare A. and A. with the Goldbergs. The Goldbergs, as the name would indicate, is a show about Jews.

From time to time I have gotten a great deal of enjoyment from the show, although I must confess that Molly Goldberg's little confidential chats out of the window about Sanka Coffee have often bored me a bit. But there is an essential difference between the two shows.

The difference, as I see it, is that there is a subtle, but effective method of showing the Goldbergs as Jewish but at the same time as part of the general American culture. The Goldbergs are funny but no fools. And they are pictured as a segment of the American population.

No occasion is lost to say in effect, "Jews, too, are contributing to the great American culture. We may be funny, we may be sad but we are essentially human and certainly American."

* * *

THE ACCUMULATIVE and total effect of A. and A. is exactly the opposite. Segregation is taken for granted. The struggle of the Negro for intergration is ignored. I am not trying to say that every bit of entertainment has to carry a message. I do feel, however, that there are certain types and kinds of entertainment that we cannot afford at this time.

Somehow it strikes me that is the product that needs selling most at this point.

CAYTON

'Uncle Sam' Must Fight to Defend Democracy at Home As Well as Abroad

By HORACE CAYTON

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

SOUTH AFRICA is a danger spot in the modern world. Much has been written about that country but even so its potential danger has hardly been realized.

I think it is a little too simple when we blame England for all of the things that go on in South Africa. One does not have to be an apologist for English colonialism to realize that she is certainly not in agreement with South Africa and finds it hard to explain to the rest of the world the behavior of her unruly and unreasonable dominion.

Mr. Cayton

At the United Nations His Excellency G. P. Jooste, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plentipotentiary, is for the most part looked upon as a barbarian and a bigot. Time and again he has been defeated and humiliated in the General Assembly and in the Security Council.

Sat. 9-29-51

BUT THE Ambassador continues to operate with the assurance that he is following out a God-given cause—turning South Africa into one vast slave-labor camp with its goal of one-party, one-race, one-language fascist dictatorship.

At a recent Congress of Youth held at Cornell University I heard young people from various parts of the British Empire state that they were humiliated at the behavior of South Africa.

Certainly even those youths were not anxious to give Nigeria or the Gold Coast their political freedom, but South Africa was too much to swallow. It seems to me that most English people I have talked to are amazed and even frightened at what is happening in that country.

EVEN MORE important than the subjection of the black population within the boundary of South Africa itself, the influence of that government is having a profound effect on the entire continent. On the East Coast of Africa, for example, an incident arose which showed that South Africa was the focal point of the entire reactionary effort to keep all native Africans in a position of subordination.

In Tanganyika there has been some liberal action toward giving Africans and Indians more power in their government. This movement was fought by the entrenched planters who, seeing their case in danger, joined with the planters of Kenya.

Both of these groups then asked the aid of Dr. Malan, ruler of South Africa, to oppose these measures which might endanger the idea of white supremacy for Africa. The plan fell through but the incident showed clearly how Malan Nationalists Government stood on the matter of political freedom for Africans.

* * *

ON THE West Coast of Africa the Union of South Africa plays the same reactionary role. The notorious action it has taken in relationship to Southwest Africa is well known. In spite of the fact that South Africa has officially proclaimed the Group Areas Act, known as the ghetto law by which all races are eventually separated and bolted and barred from any contact with one another except that between white master and black servant—she still wishes control, and eventually to annex Southwest Africa, a country which desperately wants its own freedom.

Indeed the Union is a threat to the entire West Coast of Africa where the liberation movement among Africans has gone further than in any other part of the continent. When Dr. Nkrumah, leader of the Gold Coast, was in this country he stated in public interviews and in private conversation that he would not like to see the Gold Coast leave the British Empire as long as South Africa was in a position to endanger it.

* * *

JUST LIKE the Union can not tolerate any movement for political improvement of the position of the African population in Kenya and Tanganyika so she would certainly move against a free African state of either Nigeria or the Gold Coast.

What is to be done about South Africa? Very little that I can see. Although the United Kingdom would rather that she did not act the way she does, nevertheless, certainly England is not going to do anything about it.

Already the Mother Country has lost as much, or more, of the Empire than she wanted to and in all probability she will lose more in the future.

CAYTON

The British Still Defend Floggings And Whippings in African Territories

By HORACE CAYTON

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

THE BRITISH still use and defend flogging and whipping in their African Trust Territories. This year, for the second consecutive year, representatives of the United Kingdom have insisted that they are trying to reduce the number of floggings, but that they are not yet ready to give up the practice entirely.

Mr. Cayton

The reason they give for this reluctance is that the Africans themselves demand such punishment. Indeed, the English note that if the Government did not administer such punishment for certain crimes then there was the chance that the natives might administer it themselves without due process of law.

In a note to the United Nations Assembly the British state that British courts last year ordered 524 floggings. Of these 482 were in Tanganyika, a British Trust Territory in East Africa. Of the 482 floggings in Tanganyika, 339 were of boys under 16. The rest of the floggings were distributed in the following manner: Thirty-six in the British Cameroons (eleven of these were boys under 17), six in British Togoland (all boys under 16).

IN ADDITION to the 524 floggings administered by the British, native courts ordered 979 sentences of corporal punishment during 1949. The same type of courts administered sixty such sentences in the Cameroons last year.

The following is the defense of the British administrators:

"The most important obstacle to the complete abolition of corporal punishment is that there are still many areas where, for certain offenses, African public opinion would not yet tolerate any practical alternative punishment. There would be a real danger that the public might take the law into its own hands if corporal punishment were entirely abolished.

"Moreover, there is the difficulty at present of providing alternative penalties. In the case of adults, fines or imprisonment may, it is hoped, soon be accepted by Africans as reasonable alternatives."

On the question of the flogging of youths the British report seems to indicate that corporal punishment must be retained until a fully effective probation service can be spread over the territories. This might mean a matter of many years. As the authorities are loath to imprison young offenders the present system of whipping them and then releasing them is thought to be the most effective and, incidentally, the most economical.

* * *

THIS IN a nutshell is the last report from the British on this subject. The question which occurs to me is why the British are so unwilling to give up this practice of corporal punishment which meets with so much disfavor from so many civilized countries. Each meeting of the Trusteeship Council finds her attacked by the Soviet Union for the practice but she holds on grimly.

I question very strongly the notion that floggings are the only method of keeping law and order in Tanganyika. It is inconceivable that among a population of nearly 8,000,000 the flogging of 482 persons, 339 of whom were under 16 years of age would be the thing which would mean the difference between stable government and lawlessness.

Then take the argument that the Africans themselves want corporal punishment. In Belgium's Ruanda-Arundi whipping as a punishment allowed by native tribunals has been abolished this year although there is still a certain amount of flogging by prison officials. Certainly, then, if Belgium can take such a practical step to abolish this form of medieval justice England, the great colonial administrator, can.

* * *

IT IS hard to understand what operates in the British mind to hold on to the practice. Perhaps the white colonists bring considerable pressure on the mother country because they wish to hold on to the old way of doing things.

After all only 482 cases are involved. Not enough, it would seem, to compensate for the fact that the United Kingdom is held up to scorn and ridicule each year. But perhaps the English don't mind.

RUSS' CORNER

BY RUSS J. COWANS

Strong Candidate For MVP

NEW YORK—This world series business is an old play, and you're not so impressed. Further, you recall that ninth-inning home run by Bobby Thomson in the final game of the play-off between the Brooklyn Dodgers and the New York Giants in the Polo Grounds last Wednesday, a hit that gave those rollicking Giants a 5-4 victory, and the National league championship and sent the Dodgers, who on Aug. 11, held a 13 1/2 game lead, home to cry in their beer.

You recall that ninth inning home run by Yankee Henrich off Big Don Newcombe in the 1949 world series that slammed the door in Newcombe's face and gave the Yanks that first game victory.

But you couldn't expect those things to happen every day. So you wade through a river of sports writers, plunk the old typewriter down (I never leave it out of my sight since I lost the one in Boston last May), sit down in your seat, rear back and get ready for the old ball game. Just one of those things you've seen all summer.

As the Yanks are host to the visiting Giants, the Durochermen are first to bat. And they're facing Allie Reynolds, the part Indian who hurled two no hit games during the now deceased 1951 season. Looks like a tough afternoon for the Giant batters.

Eddie Stanky is tossed out by Phil Rizzuto and Alvin Dark flies out to right. Hank Thompson, who got into the game because Don Mueller's sprained ankle, draws a pass, and that brings up Monte Irvin, leading citizen from Orange, N. J. With the count one and two, Irvin smacked a single to right. Whitey Lockman, one of the favorite residents of Charlotte, N. C., lashed a double to left field, the ball bounding over the rail and into the stands for a ground rule two base hit, scoring Thompson and sending Irving to third.

Then, with Reynolds going through a semi-windup, Irvin dashed for home, and before the Yank Hurler realized what was happening, Irving was almost at the plate.

Reynolds' throw was high and wide, and the Giant outfielder slid safely across the home plate as Yogi Berra made a desperate stab for him.

This daring piece of base running by Irving brought forth a salvo of cheers, and tossed a sprig of fire under the fans.

Irvin's theft of home was the first in a world series game since 1921, when Mike McNally and Bob Muesel stole home. With Phil Douglas pitching for the Giants and Carl Mays on the rubber for the Yanks, McNally pulled the play on catcher Earl Smith, who dropped the ball. The Yanks won, 3-0.

The next day Musel swiped home, to the annoyance of the late John McGraw, then manager of the Giants. Waite Hoyt defeated the Giants, 3-0.

But the theft of home was not all Mr. Irvin did in that first game. He came up in the third and smacked a single to right, and in the fifth he rapped a triple between Hank Bauer and Joe DiMaggio in left center. His fourth hit, a single to center, came in the sixth, after Dark had hit a homer with Wes Westrum and Eddie Stanky on the bags. He lined to Joe Collins at first base in the eighth inning.

Not satisfied with his hitting and bold base running. Irvin made two great catches in the outfield, robbing Bauer of a possible homer in the first inning when he went to the fence in left to haul in the long fly. In the third and eighth he snagged long flies off the bat of DiMaggio that seemed tagged for extra bases.

Still feeling his oats, Irvin started off with a hit on his first trip to the plate in the second game, and before the game had come to a close, he had collected three one-basers in four trips to the plate, giving him seven in nine for the two games.

Yep, it looks like Mr. Irvin put a real thrill in the world series with his big bat, mecury-tinged feet, and fly snagging ability in the outfield.

And this made Russ' Corner very happy because I had wired a story from the Polo Grounds last Wednesday that "the big bats of Monte Irvin and Willie Mays may make them the big stickmen of the world series." That was before the series opened.

I just had a feeling that Irvin would continue the timely hitting he had done in the surge that sent the Giants on to the championship in the National league.

Old Grudge Not Sprouting

During the final game of the play-off between the Dodgers and Giants in the Polo Grounds last Wednesday, Jackie Robinson stopped the game in the seventh inning and asked the umpire to make Leo Durocher, coaching at third, keep within the confines of the coaching box.

This action by Robinson revived memories of the verbal battle between the two last summer that almost ended in a fistic duel. However, the two players were photographed together Thursday, and both said everything had been forgotten.

However, a rumor had been going the rounds that Durocher had told Willie Mays not to play with the all-star team Robinson will barnstorm with this fall.

When asked about the rumor, Mays said he had never talked to Durocher about playing with Robinson's team.

However, the two Dodger aces, Robinson and Roy Campanella, will not play with the same team this year. Campanella is heading a team of stars who will tour for Alex Pompez. Robinson will have another team.

Women Looking Forward

by Dorothy B. Ferebee

I sat in on a most interesting conference the other day. It was one of those meetings called to discuss the role of women in national defense, but, as usual, before the session really got under way, groups got together on a variety of subjects, related and unrelated to the topic of the day.

Where I sat, the conversation veered toward a discussion of the Congress, the President's State of the Union speech, and the message of the Senator from Ohio which took on a surprise launching ahead of time.

There was much controversy over the propriety of this pre-Presidential speech, but no one got the decision in the speech battle.

Nine Women in Congress

By some queer quirk in the general run of the talk, the conversation turned to what the women in the new Congress were like and how long each had been there.

Some one ventured the illuminating information that there were nine women in this 82nd Congress only one in the Senate and eight in the House of Representatives.

This bit of news gave me the urge to find out more about these women and their predecessors.

The Senate's 'Conscience'

I discovered that the only woman Senator is Mrs. Margaret Chase Smith, Republican from Maine, who last summer jolted the senators, Republicans and Democrats alike, with a thorough lashing in her Declaration of Conscience.

In it, she deplored the lack of effective national leadership, and especially the pressures of growing confusion.

These were, she said, aided by many of her own Republicans whom she accused of "riding to victory through the selfish political exploitation of fear, bigotry, ignorance and intolerance."

She certainly rocked the Senate, but was loudly praised by the press and public.

Mrs. Rogers in 14th Term

I discovered further that one woman Representative is now in the House for her 14th term. She is Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers (Rep., Mass.).

In point of service, the next oldest Representative is Mrs. Frances P. Bolton (Rep., Ohio), serving her 7th term, followed by Mrs. Katharine St. George (Rep., N. Y.), in her third term.

The Remaining five Congresswomen are new. They are only in their first or second terms, and include the only two Democrats among the nine women in Congress.

First Appeared in '25

Historically, the first women appeared in Congress in 1925. Since that 69th Congress, their number has remained within the 8 to 10 range. Four Congresses have each had 8 women, 5 have had 9; and 3, the 77th, 79th, and 81st each had 10 women.

Women of this country are in an excellent position to up this number for, in case anyone has forgotten, the 1950 census showed that women outnumbered men and will constitute a majority of the potential voting population.

It is surely high time that some of the well-trained, legal minds among colored women should be pointed toward a place in Congress, where they too may help shape our national and international policy.

Women Looking Forward

by Dorothy B. Ferebee

One very young college student—an eager, alert teen-ager, rushed up to me in Kansas City not long ago and asked, "What does that presidential pin you just received look like?"

"Would you like to see it? It's a brand new design," said I.

With that, I opened a small satin-cased box to exhibit the very beautiful gold brooch given to each of the 12 past national presidents of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, the oldest Greek letter organization among colored women.

Each Has Left Mark

During its 42-year existence, the organization has moved forward under the leadership of a dozen women.

Each one of them left a significant mark on the annular rings of its expansion, to the degree that epochs or eras of progress have been culled and publicized.

In recognition of those services the organization decided last year to do a "pinning ceremony" at the annual conclave at Christmas.

Spotlight on Honorees

On the night of the final banquet, a very beautifully dramatized skit was presented by a narrator who related the contributions of each past officer, as they stood bathed in a series of flood lights.

As the achievements of these 12 women were told, the current national president, Mrs. Laura Lovelace, moved radiantly among the recipients, pinning the brooch above the heart.

The Traditional Emblem

It is truly a beauty. The body of the pin is the traditional Alpha Kappa Alpha emblem—a gold ivy leaf surfaced in leaf green, embossed with the gold letters AKA surrounding the Greek symbols of the recipient's chapter name.

The entire ivy leaf is outlined by 20 whole pearls. The apex of the leaf overlaps a small gold gavel, symbolic of the authority of the office.

Blended into a unit, the pearl studded leaf and the gavel rest upon a thin, finely etched gold circle about one half inch in diameter.

This lovely encirclement gives a sense of completeness and unity to the two entirely different emblems of identification and authority. And it makes a pin of distinction!

An Inspiration to Youth

Each recipient can well be proud of the time and service she gave to an organization which first pointed the way to social awareness in its broadest sense and set the pace for all other Greeks in believing that education brings social responsibility.

The youngster ooh-ed and ah-ed over the pin's sparkling beauty and vowed to further the social usefulness of her sorority.

I have a distinct feeling that she is the timber from which presidents are cut, and she too may some day wear a circlet supporting a pearl studded ivy leaf and a shining gold gavel.

Women Looking Forward

by Dorothy B. Ferebee

Among the many young people around the country tagged as outstanding college leaders, none is more promising than Nell Marie Cochrane. I saw her first as a clear eyed, little young girl standing recently before an audience at Hunter College, New York.

She had all the poise and grace of a veteran speaker. Her voice was modulated and beautiful, as she spoke with complete composure and self-possession.

Even for one so young, I was sure she had had an enviable record long before the chairman of the evening presented her as the "Senior Superlative from Smith College."

When I studied long ago, a superlative was a word expressing the highest degree of anything. A senior possessing superiority to all others would then be a senior superlative, a most apt description of Nell Cochrane.

Top Administrative Post

For she is president of Smith College Student Government, the top administrative post of collegiate life. Nell Cochrane, the first colored girl to be so honored at Smith, was chosen this year by the secret ballot of 2,200 undergraduates at the Northampton, Mass., college.

In administering this job, she presides over all council meetings, all mass meetings and attends all National Student Association conferences as a representative of the college.

Without doubt, she would have to be a superlative student in any of these capacities, for each requires outstanding abilities.

As representative of the student body, she reflects student opinion and represents their interests and points of view in both conferences and in controversy at intercollegiate meets and at faculty and administration meetings.

Among Big Five

As if this were not enough, she acts as liaison officer between various branches of the college community, sitting on the Judicial Board, the Honor Board, the activities, and the curriculum committee.

She was listed in SCAN—the Associated News—among college five among colleges as one of the big five leaders.

As far back as Nell's school days in Brooklyn, N.Y. her record began to take on distinction. Even in the Hunter Elementary School, she developed the habit of a straight A career, and was graduated valedictorian.

When later she finished Hunter High School with equal honors, she captured coveted prizes on the basis of outstanding scholarship, personality, character, and service to school.

She was also the proud recipient of a plaque "for truth, integrity, honor, courtesy and spirit."

Also Talented Musician

In addition to these fine scholastic achievements, Nell Cochrane has distinguished herself as a talented pianist, with three citations from the Annual New York National Piano Auditions.

To those who have the pleasure of meeting this accomplished young leader, she is indeed a promise and a hope of the finest in the future womanhood of America. We salute her!

Georgians and Events

By WILLIAM A. FOWLKES
1130 Lena Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

ATLANTA—The biggest news in Georgia last week—or the repercussions from it—was the shift in bishops of the AME Church. People were busy trying to find out what went on behind the scenes in California, resulting in council action ousting Bishop R. R. Wright Jr., and replacing him with Bishop S. L. Green in Georgia. General credit for being the most astute church politician went to Bishop W. A. Fountain Sr., who had many "eyes" to see him through to victory and a shift to the nearby Alabama district.

Mr. Fowlkes

Most active AME Church business on the Georgia scene was that of the "quick change" artists, shifting to the bandwagon of the victors. Some persons who a week previously were on one side of the Morris Brown controversy were suddenly on the other side where they said they had been "all along." Only a few preachers and laymen could lay claim to a consistent position with connectional leadership in the Georgia area, since the old custom has been to line up with the powers-that-be despite past services and "respect."

* * *

GEORGIANS WERE hoping that the bishopric shift would mean more peace at Morris Brown College, one of the nation's best examples of Negro self-help and enterprise in the field of education. Side information from Los Angeles had it that Bishop Green was told to get a new trustee board that would carry out more of the thinking of the fathers of the church and "obey" their directives.

Some of the M. B. C. trustees expressed considerable anger at the shift, in the light of alleged discrepancies, and said they would never again financially support their district college. Best guess is that they will stick by their church and carry on despite politics which should see quite another upheaval at the Chicago conference in 1952 with the retirement of at least two bishops and the elevation of as many aggressive churchmen from the North and East.

* * *

FROM THE "BEST GUESS OF THE WEEK" department comes the prediction that Bishop W. R. Wilkes of Atlanta, who now presides over the Caribbean and South American area, will be the next Georgia prelate. Those in the know believe he could soothe harried spirits as nobody can.

* * *

BEST EVIDENCE that the Talmadge administration does not feel itself all secure and supreme in things and thinking, came last week with the interchange of telegrams between Walter White of the NAACP, and the Governor. Never before in his administration had Talmadge the "Younger" "condescended" to answer or argue it out with a Negro leader on any issue.

When the NAACP executive secretary made some reference to "dictator" in the exchange, Governor Talmadge said he would exchange no more telegrams. Attorney General Eugene Cook, whose office gives the Governor legal advice upon request, said there was no legal issue until a Negro gained admission to a white school and the courts declared the University of Georgia system must be opened to all.

Meanwhile, Mr. Cook is trading punches as a friend of the court in a rights case that might open the way of suing personally those who sponsor hate legislation in the State General Assembly. Should the courts declare against hatemongers, the tone of some Georgia solons would have to take a complete turn-around or face the consequences. It might be better for Georgia and the nation.

* * *

APPEARANCE of Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, at the Atlanta voters' rally, recently pointed up the respect the 25,000 Negro registrants command in Fulton County, Ga. A few years back it would have been impossible to get any major editor or politician to a rally of Negro voters, so great was the fear of being branded with ugly names.

When the Atlanta Negro Voters League conducted rallies for mayoralty and council candidates, not one of them was afraid to make an honest appeal for ballots which make all the difference in a democracy.

A bloc of 250,000 Negro voters in Georgia would make the present administration completely change its mind about the minority's alleged "place" and benefits.

* * *

POT POURRI—Madison Jones, NAACP executive, was satisfied last week with the way Atlantans are proceeding with plans to entertain the national NAACP conference June 26-July 1 . . . Baptist statistician Dr. Roland Smith, who pastors one of Little Rock's largest churches, spends considerable time in Atlanta with business and church interests . . . Mrs. Ella Ramsey Martin is busy making preparations for the Poro convention in Atlanta this summer.

* * *

The South's Gate City may be near a Negro-superintended post office branch on the populous West Side . . . Such an announcement was made at the Voters' League rally, which also heard reference to the now ancient, unfulfilled political promise of a fire station . . . Atlanta Life's assets approached the $24,000,000 mark during 1950, the largest and most successful business enterprise among Georgia Negroes.

With EASTER JUST AROUND the corner, wouldn't it be wonderful if Georgians of color were in position to spend one-fifth the money they will allot for clothing . . . with Negro merchants and industry?

REVIEWING THE NEWS

BY WILLIAM GORDON

Organized Labor And The Negro

There is still a question in the minds of many Americans as to whether organized labor has the Negro's interest deeply at heart and is likewise in accordance with the President's civil rights program and equal job opportunities for all citizens.

It should be brought out that management in big industries have not been alone in their fight for the perpetuation of bias in job opportunities in this country. A large portion of this prejudice and bigotry stems from the organized labor itself.

Many unions today still hold a monopoly on the job market. Some, despite progressive legislation, still limit their membership to whites only. The Big Four Brotherhoods, have been most vicious in this respect. Negro firemen in particular, have suffered from discriminatory practices coming from the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. Cases have been taken all the way to the United States Supreme Court in the Interest of breaking down these practices.

It has been generally known that labor, despite its strong propaganda program in regard to civil rights, still has many shortcomings when it comes to dealing with minorities, and especially the Negro. This has been evident ever since its inception, and even though the Negro has been largely integrated into the labor movement during recent years, there remains a large portion of those who are not sold on the worth of the program. This of course is due to a large part of corrupt leadership, resulting in confusion.

The CIO, both local and national unions have been among the most democratic of labor groups.

Craft unions, as far as Negroes are concerned, have produced the leadership in the interest of bias. The Railway Brotherhoods are still leading the fight against Negro integration into the total framework of the railroad crafts.

There are other craft unions, mostly found in the American Federation of Labor group, that follow the same practices of the Railway Brotherhoods.

Consequently, it has become a common feeling among American Negroes, and especially those in the deep South, that organized labor has got to do a lot of "house cleaning" if it expects to swell its ranks with the membership of the "black rank and file." Its views and actions on civil rights must be clarified. If labor is to advocate democratic practices in America, it must first try to practice such principles.

REVIEWING THE NEWS

BY WILLIAM GORDON

The Drive Of The KKK

The South Carolina Klan which was run out of its own state during a few months back, seemed to have won the first round in the virgin grounds of North Carolina. This should not be the case in a state whose approach towards decency and democratic ideals has won the respect of the nation at large. The Klan should not be permitted to move into any state, with its bigotry, and demagoguery.

During a recent demonstration by this hooded order of hate leaders, near Whiteville, N. C., some 5,000 curiosity seekers assembled to watch about 50 hooded figures parade and spread venom of bigotry. At the meeting, the Klan burned a 22-foot wooden cross wrapped with sacking and soaked with kerosene while members from South Carolina, and other Southern states paraded in formation.

Rights of the Negro, bloc voting and the outcome of the recent Cicero riot case, Bill Hendrix, devout leader of the hooded order leveled his attack on national government figures and what he would do if the people were delusioned enough to elect him the Governor of Florida.

Of course Hendrix's most vicious attack was against Negroes voting and the right they maintain under the Constitution of the United States. This has always been a method used by hate leaders and people who want to deny him the rights he is entitled to. It has long been an established pattern and a religion with some people who still call themselves Americans.

In referring to the Cicero Riot, Hendrix charged that it took 7,000 whites to run one "little Negro out of Cicero." His comeback was, that he could put on a white robe and 50 of them would have vacated the apartment.

What the Klan leader is most mistaken about in his day and time is that Negroes don't "scare" so easily as they did a generation ago. What the Klan should also realize is that Negroes laugh at many of their foolish stunts and will not become frightened when approached on an equal basis. What the Klan has been doing, like most hate groups, and those who operate on the outside of the law, is to gang up on Negroes and minorities. What they say about Negroes and other minorities is being laughed at by all intelligent Americans today. They will continue to laugh until the white-robed group is run underground or out of this country.

On the phase of the operations of the Ku Klux Klan, there can be no compromise of the kind which apparently permitted the meeting in North Carolina to be held. The Klan is not by any stretch a private organization operating for the good of the people at large. Its very purpose is to take the law into its own hand and substitute itself for fully constituted authority.

The Ku Klux Klan is a vicious organization and this viciousness cannot be disguised. It represents the kind of thinking which runs counter to true American ideals. If it is allowed to continue operation, it will eventually corrupt what this country has tried to establish for a long time — that of a perfect democracy.

REVIEWING THE NEWS

BY WILLIAM GORDON

"Taxation Without Representation"

"Our Constitution," according to the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, "was not a perfect instrument; it is not perfect yet. But it provides a firm base upon which all manner of men, of all races, colors and creeds could build a solid structure of democracy."

Economic discrimination in all of its forms is bad business. The withholding of jobs and business opportunities from some people does not tend to make jobs and business opportunities for others. Such a policy tends to drag down the economic level of the entire community. Perpetuating poverty for some merely guarantees stagnation for all.

The amount of man hours and money lost by the American government through prejudice and bigotry, makes a very fascinating picture when the books are checked at the end of the fiscal year. Our cry for trained manpower both in private and government industry, is beginning to be looked upon with disgust. Race is always a question when it comes to employing people in both private and federal institutions. This should not be true in a democracy.

In such industries where Negroes pay a large part of the taxes to keep them going, they should also be allowed a certain portion of the employment available in these industries.

When we criticize private industry for its biased practices in reference to employment, we should first look at the job being done by municipal, state and federal agencies.

During the last war, federal agencies played a large part in the fight to maintain job discrimination. Negroes were not allowed to be employed in certain types of federal jobs and those they did finally get were obtained through work of the war time FEPC.

Today, the AEC is trying to follow this pattern of job discrimination. In a recent article released by the Southern Chairman of the AVC, American Veterans Committee, it was charged that:

"The AEC has completely ignored the President's Executive Order 9980 prohibiting racial and religious discrimination on Federal projects. Of the estimated 800 employes at Oak Ridge, Tenn. it is reported that only six are Negroes. There are absolutely no Negroes on the staffs of the AEC at Paducah, Ky., and Aiken, S. C. projects. nl Washington, D. C., the AEC has limited the employment of Negroes to clerical and messenger jobs."

The AEC, like other federal agencies and private industries is falling behind the excuse of complying with regional customs in reference to employment. The abundance of Negro manpower is being overlooked and ignored.

The AVC should be congratulated for its stand against job discrimination in federal agencies.

The AVC Chairman says:

"As veterans of World War II, joined together without distinction of race, creed, color, we strongly protest these undemocratic practices. They are doubly reprehensible in federal operations which are designed to build weapons for the defense of the very democratic principles which are being violated."

This conditions prevails on a local as well as a national basis. When a committee of business, professional men met with the Commissioner of the Georgia Revenue Department concerning employment of Negroes with the sales tax program, they were told that it was not the policy to hire Negroes in "the collection and administration of the Georgia Sales Tax Program."

Negroes represent one-third of the population of the state of Georgia. They are also tax-paying citizens who help to suppor the financial program of the state. In the opinion of many people, to deny one employment on the basis of race or color, works against all the democratic principles we so strongly advocate or paper.

The South loses heavily through this practice. The nation loses through the whole pattern of economic discrimination. Political, and economic discrimination have no place in a democracy. If the South is to remain a part of our demoratic system, it should at least show a willingness to live according to the principles of a democracy. This is also true in case of the people who supervise and run the various federal agencies. It seems that without question that the most deadly enemy we face today is not aggression from abroad, but bigotry and prejudice within our own borders.

This practice of discrimination in employment, particularly in federal and state agencies, is "taxation without representation. In reality it is tyranny."

REVIEWING THE NEWS

BY WILLIAM GORDON

Negroes And The News

To a certain extent, the past ten years have shown a marked improvement in the coverage of racial news concerning the Negro in Southern newspapers. All citizens, especially white, living in the "Deep South" have been made to study with interest the news appearing in their newspapers concerning members of the Negro race. Consequently, the average American, has also been made more aware of the real role the Negro is playing in American democracy.

Unfortunately, a decade or two ago, American newspapers, spent a lot of time and gave a lot of space to the portrayal of the Negro in crime and the ugly happenings which have haunted the race for generations. The fact that newspapers concerned themselves primarily with playing down the Negro in America, the average concept grew to the point of scorn and disrespect. Negro Americans have had a hard time fighting down this most unfair practice by many American top newspapers. Not only have these practices by newspapers hurt the Negro in a large sense, they have also hurt America.

During recent times, we are proud to learn that some of America's top newspapers, even in the South, are beginning to pay due recognition to the achievements and accomplishments of the Negro people. No longer do some newspapers limit their space and columns to the petty crimes and shortcomings found among Negroes as are found among all races and nationalities. Today such charges and practices fail to hold true.

The basis reasons for his difference in respect and recognition stem from successive court decisions affecting the Negro's status in politics in education; the President's appeal for a civil rights program and many other things affecting the total American scene.

In many ways, the top American newspapers still discriminate against the Negro in the news. But today, the total American conscience is beginning to awaken to the realization that if we are to remain the real America which we preach and talk about throughout the world, we must, also live it here at home as one group of Americans respecting each other in the sense that intelligent human beings should in regard to each other. This must be done without regard to race or creed.

REVIEWING THE NEWS

BY WILLIAM GORDON

The "Pace That Kills"

It seems that it is about time for somebody to step in and produce some leadership to fight this mounting crime wave raging among Negroes in every part of the country where they live in sizeable numbers. The butchering and brutality prevailing among Negroes in urban centers today are startling to observe. There is very little or no respect for the right of the indivdual or his family. We behave in a manner which would be even embarrassing to the people who make up the tribes in the most uncivilized part of the world today.

It's about time that we should change our moral code to fit a changing world. If we keep up the pace we are presently maintaining, the race will no doubt go down in history as one of the most brutal and barbaric in world history, taking into consideration however, that this brutality is limited to the man in the street, the next door neighbor or even the person sitting next to you in the church pew. We don't seem to have any respect for religion, social status or family background. We just go around killing where we find each other. It seems that when we can't pick on the neighbor next door, we go out into the dives and "gip-joints" to find ourselves a victim. Killing each other seems to have become the Negro's trademark.

The Negro leaders of course realize what is basically behind all of this killing among Negro citizens. Some of those who are really sincere in their convictions, are making efforts to do something about this wholesale murdering.

It will be difficult for leadership to do anything about killings and crime until, we first utilize the ballot in the proper manner to rid ourselves of some of these insincere politicians and lawyers who thrive on the crime of the Negro.

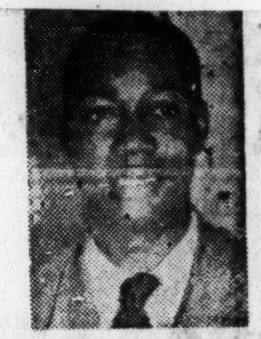
As long as we are able to kill, get a small fine and come back to kill again, we are going to continue to do so. The people who administer the law are responsible for this barbaric record being built by Negroes. These people who let Negroes go free when they kill each other are just as guilty as the man who uses the "switchblade" or the woman who pulls the trigger of the "six gun". We have got to first do something about those who let these people go free from the crimes they commit.

This of course will take time and effort with the proper use of the ballot. While this is being perfected, there is something else that we can do as citizens of a city, state and nation.

Our real job is not to sink down to the level of others, but to try to bring them up to the high plane of Christian purity and decency in the communities where they live.

Negro leaders have got to ask for more and better housing, demand and get them. We need more and better hospitals, doctors and other trained people for community work. We have got to strive for these things and get them. We need better streets, better law enforcing agencies and most of all we, need more democracy in this country. Since it is finally to be left to the Negro to give this country the kind of democracy it needs and was founded for, we should throw all of our energies in that direction instead of that which calls for killing each other.

REVIEWING THE NEWS



BY WILLIAM GORDON

Our Human Rights Program

According to Dr. Rayford W. Logan, noted educator, the United States is "backing away from helping to put into effect the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which it persuaded 47 other nations to sign three years ago.

Mr. Logan charged that "the government of the United States has in substance repudiated articles 16, 17 and 22 through 27 of the 30 articles in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. "Two and a half years, after the signing we still have not even submitted any treaty proposals to the Senate for ratification."

Mr. Logan continues by saying that "we stand before the world as the nation which led the world to sign these articles, and yet we deny them in Virginia, Georgia, Alabama and other states in the union."

The articles to which Dr. Logan were referring include those which are concerned with free choice of employment and equal pay for equal work without discrimination of any kind; to join labor unions of one's choice and the abolition of other discriminatory practices on the American scene.

If we examine the President's Civil Rights program closely, we'll find that Congress has been stalling along the line as far as enacting legislation for the protection of civil liberties in this country.

The Republican party in particular, has used every available weapon to delay and fight the Truman administration in order that the interest in human rights would wane rather than increase. This has not been a part of the action in the South alone. Northern and Eastern interests have played a large part in the "hold-up" program of civil rights. It is about time for those of us who vote to know about this practice and begin seeking a remedy.

In the field of employment, the Negro American and other minorities have made slight gains, but not to the extent which they should have made.

There is still wholesale discrimination in the field of employment. We should also keep in mind that these discriminatory practices are not limited to industry along. Labor unions are in many instances more guilty in this un-American practice of bias. In certain vicinities and in certain union locals, the color of one's skin and the texture of one's hair are still trade marks for admissions to a decent job or membership to a craft unions.

In the field of education, slight gains have also been made, but not in the sense that they should have. Even though the Supreme Court has ruled in favor of equality for education for all people, died-in-the-wool politicians along with professional bigots are still fighting hard to keep the Negro at the bottom of the economic, political and educational list in this country.

When we look at the situation closely, it won't be difficult to see that Dr. Logan is absolutely right. We are slipping in our program of human rights.

REVIEWING THE NEWS

BY WILLIAM GORDON

The Mounting Crime Rate

The proper recreation facilities for Negro citizens in Atlanta and many other Southern cities stand at a very low level. Parks, playgrounds, along with decent recreational outlets, are a rarity for colored use.

How any municipality or urban center can expect to cut down on the ever-mounting crime rate, stem juvenile delinquency, without providing decent surroundings is a mystery to all deeply concerned with the problems of community living. Society suffers greatly through neglect of those facilities which should be provided for every citizen despite his race, color or ancestry. The South falls far short in this respect. It will continue to fall short until more far-sighted leadership is produced to cope with these conditions.

In cities like Atlanta, Ga., Memphis, Tenn., Nashville, Tenn., Birmingham, Ala. and other thriving urban centers, the youth should be provided with the proper recreation facilities which afford them an opportunity for good athletic expression.

Bad housing, inadequate hospital facilities, blighted areas for living as afforded Negro citizens breed nothing but evil and ill content. Juvenile delinquency is bound to flourish from conditions like these.

The crime among Negroes in the various cities and hamlets throughout the nation exist primarily because of a condition. It is a condition forced upon them by those who have from the very beginning, exploited the Negro for everything he possesses, whether it be his labor, his educational rights or citizenship rights. These methods of exploitation have come from a combination of things—things backed by prejudice, growing out of ignorance and miseducation.

We have many groups and organizations to cry out against the continuous rising tide of crime in America. We also have various methods of combating this mounting disease. In many respects, our groups and organizations have been very ineffective. This is true not because they lack sincerity, but because in many instances their approach is wrong.

It seems to many that one of the most effective ways to fight crime and delinquency is to first provide decent surroundings for all persons. There should be no slum areas for any group. There should be no discrimination in housing. Negro citizens, as well as white should be allowed to purchase property in sections recognized as decent and up to date sections. This would be one of the first steps towards eliminating crime.

Crime and disease are two of man's worst enemies which eat away the very foundation of civilization. Together they are a most destructive force, crushing beneath it all the good found in its path. No community can rise above the effects of what crime and disease have left in their pathways.

The people of all communities can fight crime and everything it stands for, if it is done on a united front. It must be done with the full cooperation of educational, community and civic organizations, composed of citizens with a sincere desire to do something about the problem. Crime can never be eliminated through police brutality, limited recreational facilities and the role of second class citizenship.

REVIEWING THE NEWS

BY WILLIAM GORDON

Organized Labor And The Negro

There is still a question in the minds of many Americans as to whether organized labor has the Negro's interest deeply at heart and is likewise in accordance with the President's civil rights program and equal job opportunities for all citizens.

It should be brought out that management in big industries have not been alone in their fight for the perpetuation of bias in job opportunities in this country. A large portion of this prejudice and bigotry stems from the organized labor itself.

Many unions today still hold a monopoly on the job market. Some, despite progressive legislation, still limit their membership to whites only. The Big Four Brotherhoods, have been most vicious in this respect. Negro firemen in particular, have suffered from discriminatory practices coming from the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. Cases have been taken all the way to the United States Supreme Court in the interest of breaking down these practices.

It has been generally known that labor, despite its strong propaganda program in regard to civil rights, still has many shortcomings when it comes to dealing with minorities, and especially the Negro. This has been evident ever since its inception, and even though the Negro has been largely integrated into the labor movement during recent years, there remains a large portion of those who are not sold on the worth of the program. This of course is due to a large part of corrupt leadership, resulting in confusion.

The CIO, both local and national unions have been among the most democratic of labor groups.

Craft unions, as far as Negroes are concerned, have produced the leadership in the interest of bias. The Railway Brotherhoods are still leading the fight against Negro integration into the total framework of the railroad crafts.

There are other craft unions, mostly found in the American Federation of Labor group, that follow the same practices of the Railway Brotherhoods.

Consequently, it has become a common feeling among American Negroes, and especially those in the deep South, that organized labor has got to do a lot of "house cleaning" if it expects to swell its ranks with the membership of the "black rank and file." Its views and actions on civil rights must be clarified. If labor is to advocate democratic practices in America, it must first try to practice such principles.

31a 1951

Dustin' off the NEWS

by

LUCIUS C. HARPER

AS IS THE case with every great public character, there were many amusing incidents in the life and career of Col. Roscoe Conkling Simmons.

Full of wit and humor himself, he was ever ready to enjoy a joke told by another at his own expense. His speeches were always spiced with witty remarks and funny stories. He had a wealth of parodies on the race question, and often used them to rebuke whites in a cunning manner, for their advocacy of racial inequalities.

I recall one that he created that attracted considerable attention shortly after the first World War. The Kaiser had fled to Holland for safety after being whipped by the Allies. An American daily paper was conducting a contest under the title: "How Would You Punish the Kaiser?" Col. Simmons, the principal speaker at a patriotic meeting in the Eighth Regiment Armory, took occasion to answer the question. He said: "If you want to know how to punish the Kaiser, I'll tell you what to do. Bring him to America, paint his face black and let him walk freely in any city and try to get decent accommodations, and he'll know what it is to suffer from morning 'till night."

It was at this same meeting that Col. Simmons was forced to give an explanation for his military title. On the platform with him sat Col. Charles Young of the regular army, and Col. Franklin Denison of the Eighth Regiment. Simmons explained the titles of the two great warriors, then referring to himself, stated: "I'm the great Floating Colonel; a colonel of the whole people by the specific appointment of a Kentucky governor. So, as a race, we are amply supplied with colonels."

On one occasion, however, Col. Simmons led himself into a situation that if it were not amusing to him, it certainly was to the audience. He was engaged in a political campaign in which he was running for the office of congressman. A large crowd had assembled in the open court of the Mecca building on State street. Col. Simmons spoke from the balcony. Nearing the end of his address he said: "There is only one Col. Roscoe Conkling Simmons in the Negro race!" Then he paused, and repeated: "I say, there is only one Col. Roscoe Conkling Simmons in the Negro race!!" Deep silence prevailed. Then someone in the crowd with a thundering bass voice, cupped his hands about his mouth and shouted: "We couldn't stand two!" This broke up the meeting.

Col. Simmons was an expert at reporting. He was especially clever in painting a word-picture of an event he participated in. He always preferred to write the story himself, and would dash it off in record time; frequently just before press time.

I recall one of these incidents that took place in Gary, Indiana. The town was in the throes of a steel strike. Col. Simmons had been invited by a citizens' committee and the mayor to deliver an address at the Gary Auditorium. A huge crowd of both races heard him. When we left I asked Col. Simmons if he intended to write his own report of the meeting. He said he would, and the next morning he sent me his copying with this gem of a lead:

"Gary, Ind., June 4—The city is in a turmoil. White labor men leaping at the throats of black labor men. Children, on their way to school, hurling books at each other. Last night, Col. Roscoe Simmons, Ambassador of his Race, spoke here. All of Gary heard him. Today, the city is quiet. Labor men, both black and white, going to work, arm in arm; children, in recess at school, eating from the same lunch baskets, etc."

To know him was to love him. No one could remain angry at "Roscoe." Farewell, old friend of many years.

Negro (Lucius C. Harper)

Dustin' off the NEWS

by

LUCIUS C. HARPER

AS TIME passes on, history continues to inscribe on its weather-beaten scroll events that draw our attention to many hectic and sensational episodes in the careers of men. The "Final Curtain" fell last week on a stellar performer in an historical court trial in Chicago around 1912 that as far as a traversty on justice was concerned, it never has been equalled. The following notice in the obituary column of a Chicago daily revives this piece of history:

"Private services will be conducted for Benjamin C. Bachrach, 76, first Cook County Public Defender and a prominent criminal lawyer for many years. He died Sunday. He once defended Jack Johnson.

Few are aware that a court of record absolved Jack Johnson of violating the Mann Act, and ordered a new trial in order that justice could prevail. But the efforts of Mr. Bachrach in getting Johnson a new day in court were completely annulled when Jack, having been trounced by prejudice, fanned to a flame in the daily press, took flight and became a fugitive from justice during the period of appeal.

Jack had been sentenced to serve a year and a day in Leavenworth by the late Judge Carpenter for allegedly transporting Belle Schreiber, a prostitute, from Pittsburgh to Milwaukee for immoral purposes. A Circuit Court reversed the charges.

Long before the Mann Act became a law, Jack had met Belle in the Everleigh Club, a fabulous seraglio in Chicago's redlight district. When he became champion, Belle found herself stranded in Pittsburgh, and Johnson was training in the West for an auto race with Barney Oldfield. Belle had been ousted from a "house" there because the "madam" said she was "too fond of Negro lovers."

Belle contacted a friend of Jack's—Frank Sutton, a saloonkeeper—who gave her Johnson's phone number. She appealed to the champion for a loan, and Jack wired her $200. That was the last he heard of, or saw her, until she walked into the federal court in Chicago to prosecute him. Mr. Bachrach, Johnson's brilliant attorney, definitely established this fact in court. But all he could do could not outweigh the deep-seated prejudice that the daily press had built up against Johnson. His first white wife, Etta Duryea, had killed herself in his fabulous club, Cafe de Champion, and he had taken on a second white mate, Lucille Cameron, who was his former cashier and bookkeeper, over the protest of the girl's mother, who came to Chicago and fell into the hands of the news-hawks who were out "to get" Jack. They had a definite reason, and the word came from the bosses of certain chain newspapers to publicly discredit him for his "association with white women."

Jack knew the real cause of the Belle Schreiber case, but strange to say, he did not recount it in his life's story: "Jack Johnson, In the Ring and Out."

When he was training for the Jeffries fight near Reno, he personally ejected a sport's writer from his camp for sending out dispatches referring to him as "big burly coon," "billiard-ball head darkey," and "the big greasy smoke." The papers this scribe represented, Jack said, were scooped for a week before they could replace him. This, Jack declared, angered the big bosses of a certain press, and they placed him on the blacklist—to be persecuted in the future. Years later they heard of Belle Schreiber, and a prodigal reporter "sold them the story." Then the press "got even," Jack said.

Dustin' off the NEWS

by

LUCIUS C. HARPER

WE OF AFRICAN extraction should be extremely cautious how we express ourselves publicly on questions of segregation. Regardless of how we feel personally about separate living districts, separate schools and separate churches, we should consider the import of our words and estimate just how far they will be used against us. Any Negro who goes on public record as endorsing any phase of segregation, whether it be secular or temporal, does his race irreparable injury.

Clear-thinking leaders of our race have carried the issues of residential and educational segregation into the Supreme Court and have won signal victories. Everywhere segregation and discrimination are being vigorously fought and condemned. Ecclesiastical leaders with courage and conviction have sought to destroy all forms of segregated Christianity. Just recently it was denounced in three of America's largest Christian conferences by whites themselves.

For years our stalwart leaders have fought against the segregation of our people in institutions of learning, and have more bitterly assailed the idea of establishing separate schools where they have never existed. We have valiantly fought and are still fighting, the insidious system of segregation in the Army and Navy. These walls are beginning to crumble. In fact, most of the mentally-free Negroes have unflinchingly defied every form of segregation, knowing that it places them in a subhuman status. They have done this because they knew that the only logical course whereby the inferiority complex of some people would be eliminated would be by destruction of the badges of social differences.

It appears, therefore, that any member of our race who submits a brief or advances an argument for any form of segregation deliberately brands his people as being different from the other numerous bi-products of this commonwealth. Frankly, it is absolutely unnecessary for any member of our race to voice any sentiments towards crystallizing opinions in favor of segregation and separateness in American life. It will be done unconsciously and almost imperceptibly by the great masses of people under the "huddle system," which follows the law of natural selection. This has been demonstrated by the Jews, the Irish, the Italians, and the Poles. Without this natural tendency it might be necessary to urge our people to centralize themselves in the hope of developing economic and political solidarity, but it has never been necessary and it never will. We do not need to urge or sponsor segregation because of its futility and also because such procedure operates and militates as a two-edged sword against us.

Whenever we, ourselves, speak out for segregation in any form it accentuates in the minds of our people their greatest curse—the thinking in terms of only "Negroes" rather than in terms of Americans. It also calls the white man's attention to all the insipid, unfounded and silly arguments about "racial purity," "s'oc ialequaitql wao e

"social equality," and the "inferiority of the darker races." It focuses his attention on obvious racial differences and unconsciously breeds dissatisfaction, antagonism and resentment towards us.

It should be against our own public policy for any Negro to speak out for segregation in any form. It only put shackles around his own progress.

Dustin' off the NEWS

by

LUCIUS C. HARPER

OSCAR DePRIEST, "the greatest Roman of them all," is now a name for history. Bold and fearless; courageous from boyhood up thru the rugged struggles of life, he seemed to have never tired and at the age of eighty, he fell like a soldier—"going up the hill."

Of the various Negro political leaders who battled unceasingly to secure political, civil and social rights for his people, he emerged as a national leader.

If ever there was a man—as the poet proclaimed—"the captain of his soul," Oscar DePriest was that man.

He was a commanding figure you would notice in any crowd. His height was over six feet, his great shock of white hair, his firmly built figure and erect carriage, and his rugged, bulldog appearance commanded attention anywhere.

He was born in a cabin in Florence, Ala., where his father was a teamster and a farmer. His mother was a part-time laundress, and his uncles were decorators, the trade he later followed in getting his start. His father, a small man physically, was of an independent nature, and in slavery time defied his overseers. When this conduct was reported, his master said: "You'll have to kill him if you whip him and I don't want him killed." That's where Oscar DePriest got his fighting spirit that characterized his career throughout life.

As a boy he came up in Florence amid trouble and political confusion. His father, on his way home one day, overheard the threats of whites to capture and do harm to James T. Rapier, the Negro congressman, a resident of that city and a friend of the DePriests. Rapier gained refuge in the DePriest home, and with lights out, the DePriest family, including Oscar, watched the mob mill about the street seeking Congressman Rapier. That night three white men were lynched on a nearby corner.

Shortly thereafter the family moved to Salina, Kansas, where they lived in 1878. Oscar was 7-years-old. The six DePriest children attended school, Oscar in second grade, and because of their strangeness, they were targets for jibes from their white classmates. Oscar became such a scrapper under these conditions that they nicknamed him "Meddlesome Bunk." As one of his formal training. He did not rely heavily upon his knowledge, but learned rapidly in the school of practical experience. At seventeen he ran away from home and landed in Dayton, Ohio. He came to Chicago in 1889. When he was only 10 years old he completed his grade school education and in business college writer described him: "he was red, long-legged, bare-footed and sandy-haired, rolled pantaloons, light-complexion and blue eyes. A sure signal for a fight—a real fist fight."

he arrived there were only 14,000 Negroes in this city and just a handful were found in business and professional occupations. Edward H. Morris and Edward H. Wright were then just starting their legal and political careers. Major John Buckner, who later became DePriest's political sponsor, was then a headwaiter for private parties.

DePriest, seeing the economic opportunities so limited for Negroes here at that time, bought him some paint brushes, a pair of overalls, two ladders and went from business houses to homes soliciting decorating and paint jobs, the trade he had learned from his uncles. It was his first great battle with the color line in the North through trying to earn his living as a skilled tradesman. His bull-dog tenacity, however, fitted him for the fray as it did later in his political career—from an Alabama cabin to the Halls of Congress.

(To be continued)

Dustin' off the NEWS

by

LUCIUS C. HARPER

IN A RECENT issue of the magazine, "Land Reborn," published by the American Christian Palestine Committee, giving an account of the new state of Israel, Mrs. J. Ida Jiggetts contributes an article of interest and enlightenment on the manner in which inhabitants of this new country are handling the color question. She writes under the title: "Israelis Are Color Blind."

She is the daughter of a Methodist minister and a teacher. Her interest in the religion and culture of Jews was aroused when, at the age of nine, she read an essay on the Talmud. She is author of the book, 'Religion, Diet, and Health of Jews." Last summer Mrs. Jiggetts was one of seventy New York University students to visit Isreal in a workshop on the life and culture of Israel. As an American Negro, she is deeply interested in the diversity of racial and ethnic groups in Israel and plans to write her doctoral thesis on the Yeminite Jews. She says as follows:

Visitors to Israel observe that Judaism is a religious way of life practiced by peoples of three races of the world: white, yellow, and black. It seems strange to some persons that the Yemenite Jews, many of whom are brown and resemble East Indians, are classified with the Caucasian or white Jews rather than with the Ethiopian of "black" Falasha Jews from Abyssinia, East Africa. I visited one camp in which there were about 10,000 Yemenite Jews.

They would inquire in Hebrew, "At min Tamen?" (Are you from Yemen?). When I answered "Lo" (No), they would continue: "At min Morocco? At Sphardia?" (Are you from Morocco or Spain?). Again I would answer "Lo." For a while I explained, "I am from America; I am an American Negro." They would answer, "Mazeh?" (What is that?).

The majority of Israelis have never seen a so-called "Negro," I observed. They seldom use the word unless they are quoting an American. They generally identify people by the country from which they have come, regardless of their race or color. For example, Dr. Ralph Bunche, the recent winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, is referred to as "the great American," "the great statesman," or "the UN representative," or "mediator." His race seems to have no meaning to the Israelis.

I saw a few Falasha Jews. They are very few in Israel, according to Dr. Jacques Faithlovich, an authority on the Falasha Jews, and Dr. J. B. Vainstern, of the Jewish Agency. These Jews have the so-called "Negroid characteristics." Dr. Faithlovich also informed us that there are about 50,000 "black" Falasha Jews in Ethiopia. They do not migrate to Israel in great numbers because they are NOT oppressed in Ethiopia as Jews are in many other countries.

For a time there was some question in Jewish circles about fully accepting the Karaites as Jews. Now they have joined the Zionist Movement, migrated from Egypt to Israel (via Italy), and have settled in Matzliah in the shade of olive trees.

Mainly merchants and artisans in their native land, these friendly immigrants are becoming farmers and many have learned to speak Hebrew. Israeli Jews consider it a great victory that the Karaite Jews have joined them.

Yes, the Israelis ARE "color blind."

(Editor's note: It is wholesome as well as enlightening to observe from Mrs. Jiggetts' observations that the founders of the new state of Israel are more far-sighted and humane than were the founders of our American republic, who enslaved men and denied them citizenship merely on the basis of color . . . and still do.)

Dustin' off the NEWS

by

LUCIUS C. HARPER

CHURCH STATISTICS are always interesting. We have come across a few recently that warrant passing along. In a recent survey it was shown that thirty-eight per cent of the 1,600,000 listed members of the American (white) Baptist Convention never attend church; forty-nine percent attend "more or less regularly," and twenty per cent attend worship services only a few times a year. Fourteen per cent of the denomination's 7,000 local churches, it was found, contributed nothing to the convention's national budget. We believe our Negro Baptist Conventions—the Boyd and the Morris factions — boast of a much better record, especially from the point of the regularity of attendance, and contributions to the national bodies from local connections.

While the African Methodist Episcopal church, in the Georgia district, is slugging it out in court — forgetting the teachings of Christ the meanwhile—in a controversy between a bishop, local ousted ministers and a few college presidents, the Dutch Reformed Churches of South Africa are still fighting an age-old battle to keep the native African in the category of an animal. It has joined the Malan government in its fascist methods to prevent the black man from voting. Attempting to justify the denial of the franchise to Africans and other non-European people, the council of this church says:

"The vote is a privilege only entrusted to those who have come of age, and who are capable of exercising it with responsibility to God. The native does not comply with these requirements. He is, therefore, not capable of using this right properly." So saith the Christian whites of South Africa, "Dutch style," who preach brotherhood every Sunday. Funny, isn't it, how vagabonds like the "Dutch" came into Africa, stole the land, murdered the natives, and now tell them that they haven't "come of age"? We often wonder how long God will continue to give influence, power and strength to thieves and murderers of black men in their own country?

But hope is written in what the Catholic denomination is accomplishing in Africa. According to the Interracial Review, a journal for Christian Democracy, the Catholic population of Africa has increased a good deal more than ten-fold in the first half of this century. In 1900, African Catholics numbered 1,200,00; today they number 14,000,000. The number of priests in Africa has risen in the same time from 1,735 to 9,402. All the missionaries testify that there is a tremendous field for the church in Africa. The once Dark Continent is standing at a religious cross-roads. The old pagan cults are losing caste under the impact of twentieth-century technology. Three main religious faiths are offering themselves to modern Africa; Mohammedanism, Protestantism and the Catholic Church. The next generation may be decisive for Africa's religious future, it says.

However, the Review editorial is frank in putting a question to American Catholics in this fashion: "While all Catholics must rejoice at the vast opportunity offered to the church in Africa . . . American Catholics might well ask themselves what they have done for the sons and daughters of Africa in their midst. The 14,000,000 African Catholics must represent, at a rough estimate, something like ten per cent of the native population. The 350,000 Catholic Negroes in this country represent only two and a half per cent of the 14,000,000 U. S. Negroes.

There is hope and despair written everywhere in this confused world while God looks on. Probably someday the so-called human race will be "stricken" with common sense . . . that's about all the doctrine and dogma we need now.

Dustin' off the NEWS

by

LUCIUS C. HARPER

WHEN THE Chicago Defender began to show unusual strides in journalism like no other Negro publication, of course, it had to be attributed to something other than the original thoughts and efforts of a Negro. We had long been trained — through our bungled system of education which produced an "Uncle Tom" type of thinking.

That was the issue and situation that faced the late Robert S. Abbott, founder and publisher of the Chicago Defender, when his paper began to climb in prominence, influence and circulation in the early days of its history. He was a Negro, and of course, just had to be discredited by his own people for demonstrating some originality, or at best, trying to demonstrate it. What he did in he way of introducing the new processes of journalism to his own people wasn't exactly new in the true sense of the word, but he did break away from the old "soap-wrapper" and dyed-in-the-wool methods of presenting news that had so long characterized the Negro press. For this innovation, he was accused for many years of "being owned" by the noted white publisher, William Randolph Hearst, who died just recently. The old monumental lie, that "the Chicago Defender is owned by Hearst" went the rounds for many, many years.

Truth of the matter is, there was no great love between the two pioneer publishers. It was around the 1920's that William Randolph Hearst attempted to stop the publication of the Chicago Defender by filing suit in the federal courts of Chicago. He charged an infringement of his masthead and sought remedy through the most underhanded method. Without any friendly conference to adjust the matter for the mutual benefit of both papers — the Defender and the Evening American — Hearst slyly secured an injunction to prevent the Chicago Defender from using the mails if it came to the postoffice bearing its masthead similar in photographic imprint to the Hearst publications. It was through the interest of a court attache, a Negro, the late Willis Jefferson, that Mr. Abbott was informed of this technical trick, and thereby rescued from great loss by Hearst's chicanery. Jefferson's tip-off came three days ahead of the time when the injunction was to be served as the papers reached the postoffice. for clearance.

The incident came about in this fashion: Hearst had unknowingly hired a colored man in his art department, the late Langsthon Mitchell, who was an expert at layouts and lettering. Mitchell was friendly to Mr. Abbott, and during the latter's early struggles aided him with many suggestions. Mitchell drew the Defender masthead, using the figure of an owl that clutched ribbons. bearing the slogan of the paper: "The World's Greatest Weekly." The Hearst papers, used an American eagle for similar purposes. This caused confusion to the purchaser at the newsstand, Hearst contended, and hasty buyers bought the Defender many times believing they had the American; the latter sold for a penny and the former for five cents ,also causing the news vendor a loss. Through Jefferson's tip-off, Mr. Abbott hastily changed his masthead to the figure of a Sphinx, which it now carries, and the Hearst injunction was thereby invalid. How could Mr. Hearst sue himself? Yet, there are those still among us who say: "Hearst owned the Defender."

Dustin' off the NEWS

by

LUCIUS C. HARPER

As is the case with every great public character, there were many amusing incidents in the life and career of Col. Roscoe Conkling Simmons.

Full of wit and humor himself, he was ever ready to enjoy a joke told by another at his own expense. His speeches were always spiced with witty remarks and funny stories. He had a wealth of parodies on the race question, and often used them to rebuke whites, in a cunning manner, for their advocacy of racial inequalities.

I recall one that he created that attracted considerable attention shortly after the first World War. The Kaiser had fled to Holland for safety after being whipped by the Allies. An American daily paper was conducting a contest under the title: "How Would You Punish the Kaiser?" Col. Simmons, the principal speaker at a patriotic meeting in the Eighth Regiment Armory, took occasion to answer the question. He said: "If you want to know how to punish the Kaiser, I'll tell you what to do. Bring him to America, paint his face black and let him walk freely in any city and try to get decent accommodations, and he'll know what it is to suffer from morning till night."

It was at this same meeting that Col. Simmons was forced to give an explanation for his military title. On the platform with him sat Col. Charles Young of the regular army, and Col. Franklin Denison of the Eighth Regiment. Simmons explained the titles of the two great warriors, then referring to himself, stated: "I'm the great Floating Colonel; a colonel of the whole people by the specific appointment of a Kentucky governor. So, as a race, we are amply supplied with colonels."

On one occasion, however, Col. Simmons led himself into a situation that if it were not amusing to him, it certainly was to the audience. He was engaged in a political campaign in which he was running for the office of congressman. A large crowd had assembled in the open court of the Mecca building on State st. Col. Simmons spoke from the balcony. Nearing the end of his address he said: "There is only one Col. Roscoe Conkling Simmons in the Negro race!" Then he paused, and repeated: "I say, there is only one Col. Roscoe Conkling Simmons in the Negro race!!" Deep silence prevailed. Then someone in the crowd with a thundering bass voice, cupped his hands about his mouth and shouted: "We couldn't stand two!" This broke up the meeting.

Col. Simmons was an expert at reporting. He was especially clever in painting a word-picture of an event he participated in.

I recall one of these incidents that took place in Gary, Ind. The town was in the throes of a steel strike. Col. Simmons had been invited by a citizens' committee and the mayor to deliver an address at the Gary Auditorium. A huge crowd of both races heard him. When he left I asked Col. Simmons if he intended to write his own report of the meeting. He said he would, and the next morning he sent me his copy with this gem of a lead:

"Gary, Ind., June 4 — The city is in a turmoil. White labor men leaping at the throats of black labor men. Children, on their way to school, hurling books at each other. Last night, Col. Roscoe Simmons, Ambassador of his Race, spoke here. All of Gary heard him. Today, the city is quiet. Labor men, both black and white, going to work, arm in arm; children, in recess at school, eating from the same lunch baskets, etc."

To know him was to love him.

31a 1951

Negro (James L. Hicks)

REPORTER'S NOTES ON DIXIE TOUR:

Greatest Conflict In South Now Between Uncle Toms and Liberals

by JAMES L. HICKS

(Southland Sketches: Virginia and North Carolina) — Biggest under-cover conflict in South today is not between whites and colored — it's between some colored people who are fighting for full integration and other colored people who are holding back because integration might make them lose their jobs which they have only because of Jim Crow.

Best example of this is Virginia school teachers on one side and NAACP leaders on others. The school teachers will say publicly that they are for integration, but in private circles many of them say that the South is not ready for full integration such as in the elementary schools . . . .

Confuses Little Guy

Actually, they are privately concerned about their jobs and we can prove this by confidential correspondence which they have been having with NAACP officials about segregated schools. All of this is

confusing to the little guy in the streets.

What the NAACP really should do is to announce publicly who the colored "leaders" are that are against full integration. The little guy in the street would do the rest.

People in the South, especially the little people, are sick and tired of "leaders" who say one thing on Second Avenue and something else on Broad Street uptown . . . .

Prettiest woman we saw on the whole one month's tour of the South — Mrs. A. O. Steele, wife of Dean Steele at Johnson C. Smith University. She is deliriously beautiful!

streets: Kelly Alexander, the Charlotte, N.C., undertaker . . . Best meal: A feast at the home of Kelly Alexander . . . .

No Windsor Knots

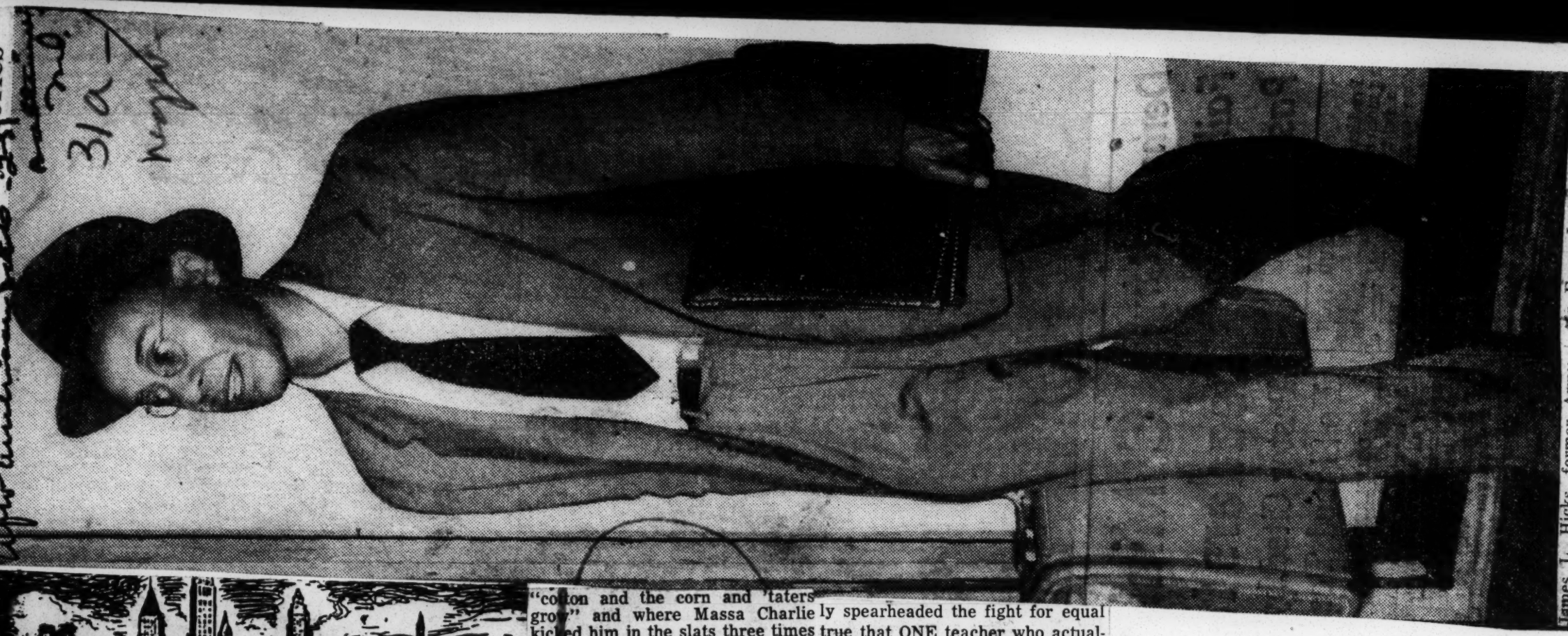
Observations I'll remember: Southern men do not hesitate to wear tan shoes with dark suits and they do not tie their ties in the Windsor Knots like New Yorkers. The result is that the knot on their ties get "lost" if they wear a wide fused collar.

Southern men have the tailors crease the sleeves on their coats and press down the lapels. New Yorkers have their sleeves and lapels rolled. Naturally, there are exceptions but creased sleeves appear foppish to me . . .

There just isn't any real night life in the South. Most of the clubs are honkytonks and most of the honkytonks are closed at 2 ayem.

Exception: The Excelsior Club in Charlotte—a great place. Final observation: Nothing wrong with the South that a stop to segregation couldn't end!

Writing Exclusive Army Stories



James L. Hicks, former Army captain in the Pacific in the last war and a former AFRO war correspondent in Korea, who is now on tour of Army, Navy and Air Force Installations in the U.S. for this newspaper. His first release on Ft. Bragg, N.C., appears in this issue.

BIG TOWN

By JAMES L. HICKS

Maybe you'll say its just a little thing. But up here in the Big Town its often the little things that count so much.

Mr. Hicks

And now that I look back upon it — maybe that's why Walter White is considered a great man —because he notices the little things. I'm talking about the testimonial dinner which the big and little people of the Big Town the gave for Frank Crosswaith, the labor organizer last Monday night in the main ballroom of the Statler Hotel.

With the plush ballroom packed to capacity at $10 a plate by an interracial audience of liberal trade unionists who are notorious for their fighting Uncle Tomism, they called on a young colored singer for a couple of numbers.

This young man rose and said, "I dedicate this number to our guest of honor." Then he began to sing, of all things, "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny."

You would not have thought it a little thing if you had been seated at the press table with this writer and a group of white writers. As soon as it was clear what the young man was singing, one of the white reporters turned to me and said, "I don't think he could have picked a more inappropriate song for Frank Crosswaith."

The program was being broadcast around the world on the Voice of America and another white reporter turned to a Voice of America man and said, "You're not going to broadcast that are you."

The Voice man said: "Gads, no. What do you think we're trying to do? Make half the darker people around the world mad!" I was furious.

Here was a group of liberal whites, paying tribute to a colored man in a program which would be heard around the world, and here was a young colored man rising to the occasion by singing a song written by an old bigot who tried to show the world that old Uncle Tom was never happy anywhere but down where the "cotton and the corn and 'taters grow" and where Massa Charlie kicked him in the slats three times a day on general principle.

It put a dull taste in the mouth of everyone at my table and as for me it just made me sick. However, it remained for Walter White to set things right. I can find much to criticize Walter for, but no one can ever accuse him of taking a bow with Uncle Tom.

A long list of speakers preceded Walter, but when he finally rose one of the first things he said was something to the effect that the only way you could get most colored people back to Old Virginny would be to CARRY them back! The audience applauded and suddenly my dinner tasted better. And so to Walter White — thanks for helping me enjoy a $10 dinner.

And to the young man whose name I'd call if I could find it — I hope you choke with Uncle Tom!

There is a story in the fact that the American Savings and Loan Association quietly dropped Hope Stevens, attorney, as its general counsel recently and replaced him with Victor Ashe, attorney of Virginia.

Can't Be Told

It can't be told yet, but it's in the making and it's a honey!... Straight down the middle to Mr. Picott and his Virginia Teachers Association: Question: Mr. Picott, can you honestly say that your Association will honor ALL the teachers who have played a prominent part in Virginia in the fight for equal education on Nov. 2, or is it ly spearheaded the fight for equal true that ONE teacher who actual- education, is being left off the list of honorees for personal reasons?

If you wish to get personal and have us name the teacher, we'll do so, but we'll also name the personal reasons why she is being kept off the list. Are you going to act big and give her what she deserves — or shall we get small and tell why she isn't getting it?...

Personal to soldiers at Camp Kilmer, Fort Meade, Fort Belvior, Holabird and Aberdeen Proving Grounds: We're heading your way after Oct. 25 to have a look at integration — or the lack of it in your camps. Sure would love to talk with you, man!....

LANGSTON Hughes

31a

Three Lovely Ladies Manage Harlem's Most Intriguing Shop

NEGRO RETAIL business, which often has a hard way to go, sometimes looks it. Not always, but too often for delight, show windows are unattractive, counters in disarray, behind the counters, a shambles, clerks slow and indifferent, change for a dollar bill—sometimes even for a dime—lacking, and the articles you want out of stock.

You feel very race conscious when you go in, but sometimes very bad when you come out. All of which shouldn't be. I wish every Negro-owned shop could be as spick and span, beautiful and efficient as the Afro-Arts Bazaar in Harlem.

It is a pleasure to look in its windows and an even greater pleasure to go inside. It has an appropriate name for there is something about this shop that suggests the charm of an Oriental bazaar. Its displays are colorful, varied, exotic and different. And the three ladies who run the bazaar are charming indeed.

One of them is the actress, Etta Moten, one of Negro America's great beauties. Another is Ida Cullen, widow of the late lyric poet, Countee Cullen. And the third is dynamic Estelle Massey Osborne, long prominent in Harlem civic affairs. Etta Moten, who brought back with her many lovely curios from Africa a couple of years ago, formed a corporation with the other two women to create an outlet for African art objects and handicraft.

But they almost immediately broadened their objectives to include items from Haiti, the Virgin Islands, and the entire West Indies, colorful as well as useful trinkets, baskets, bags, handmade jewelry and other objects.

Shortly they set up their own handicraft and jewelry-making studios. Now they have added a School of Fine Arts and Crafts where talented Negroes teach others to make beautiful things.

One of the major objectives of the Afro-Arts Bazaar is, according to their prospectus, "to encourage young people in the fields of the arts and to stimulate in the community a sense of appreciation and enjoyment for the best in art."

That it is not only a good civic idea but also a good business idea has been proven by the fact that hardly a year had gone by before the Bazaar outgrew its quarters and took, next door to the famous Rose-Meta Beauty Shop on busy 125th st., a larger space.

This enabled them to increase their stock and to become one of the most attractive gift shops in the country, handling useful as well as purely decorative items ranging from gift cards to hand-hammered copper jewelry, modern ash trays to fantastic lamps, West Indian salad bowls to African masks.

Certainly all visitors to Harlem should visit the Afro-Arts Bazaar. If you live a long way off and don't expect to get to Harlem soon, its attractive folder will give you some idea of the displays in the shop. I am sure one will be mailed to you for the asking, should you care to write the Afro-Arts Bazaar, 9 W. 125th Street, New York 27, New York.

In this folder many lovely things are pictured and the prices given. At Christmas time I bought several of my presents there, naturally with a feeling of pride at patronizing one of our own businesses—but with an even greater feeling of satisfaction in value received and the courteous and attentive service given.

I find myself wishing that the Afro-Arts Bazarr would add some courses in their School of Arts and Crafts to teach the art of public service as well, so that clerks from other shops might come and learn the value of politeness and interest when waiting on a customer, of a pleasant expression and a knowledge of the merchandise in stock, and how very necessary it is to have small change on hand when engaged in selling things to people.

I have long been puzzled as to why many Negro retail businesses often fail to have change on hand—and have to go next door to break a dollar. But there are many mysteries in this world. This particular mystery is one the Afro-Arts Bazaar seems to have solved, at least for themselves.

This shop has change. It has polite salespeople. And it has a wonderful and varied display of attractive things to offer, neatly arranged on sparkling cases and gleaming shelves. It shows what three capable women can do. See it for yourselves.

LANGSTON Hughes

Simple Says He Has Lost His Boundaries And Can't Find No Way Out

"YOU KNOW WHAT?" said Simple, "man, I come up out of the subway tonight at 135th and Lenox, and I saw so many Negroes I started to turn around and go back down again. I believed I'd lost my boundaries."

"You mean you have turned into a Pinky?"

"Almost," said Simple. "I have seen so many movies about how bad off I am in this home of the brave until I believe I am worse off than I am. I swear a lot of Negroes live around 135th and Lenox."

"Including you," I said.

"Including me. I saw all them other Negroes tonight and I started to holler out loud. I were shocked. There are so many dark folks in the world, I started to butt my head on the pavement and holler, 'Dark, dark, dark!' Up the street and down the street, nothing but colored folks. When that boy in **Lost Boundaries** come up out of the subway in the middle of Harlem and saw all of them Negroes, I know he were shocked, because he did not realize how dark folks can be. I were like him, I thought. I had a temporary blackout."

"Quit your kidding," I said.

"No kidding," said Simple. "Can't I act out a movie, too? It is a tragic situation I find myself mixed up in surrounded by colored—and no way out but to pass for white. I am too dark to pull a Pinky, so I come up out of the subway and go mad, disturb the peace. The next thing I know I am up before some old white judge. Judge says, 'Boy, why did you disturb the peace?'

"I says, 'Because I have lost my boundaries.' Judge says, 'You better find them again damn quick, else I will give you ninety days.'

"I says, 'Your Honery, Judge, in this home of the brave, I thought a man had a right to lose his boundaries if he wants to.'

"'Not and disturb the peace,' says Old Judge.

"'The peace is disturbing me,' I says. 'Don't colored folks bug you?'

"'I refuse to answer,' says Old Judge.

"'Just let a thousand colored folks come crowding into your Court Room and I bet you would go flying out the back door with your robes floating,' I says. 'Intruders in the dust,' you would holler, 'Vamoose! Vamoose!'

"'Respect the dignity of this court,' yelled Old Judge. 'I would do no such thing.'

"'Well, I would,' I said. 'Because when you lose your boundaries, you lose your mind, your judgment goes blind, and it is hard to be different if you ain't among your kind. Judge, if you saw all them movies about the race problem last year, you know what I mean. Pinky was light, but not right. That boy in **Lost Boundaries** was near white, but things was tight. **In Home of the Brave** all he could do was rave—there were no way out. So I ask you, your Honery, what's it all about?'

"'Case dismissed!' Judge says. 'Get out!' I got. Story by Jesse B. Semple."

"Now that you have acted out your phantasy," I said, "I still can't see the point."

"It's too dark to see," said Simple.

LANGSTON Hughes

Yankee Liberalism And Yankee Dollars Are Sometimes Rather Closely Related

SOME HISTORIANS say (in effect) that behind the Emancipation Proclamation and the freedom of the slaves lay as much larceny as liberalism. Before the Civil War the industr North, that had to pay wages for labor, fea the competition of the South that worked Negroes for nothing—free labor versus forced labor, jobs versus slavery.

So the North freed the slaves, much against the will of the South. But, had the North not freed the slaves, the South with unpaid black labor might have undermined the whole industrial system of the white North. In other words, behind Emancipation there was a dollar hidden in the woodpile.

I read in the papers the other day where the motion picture theatre owners of Wilmington, Delaware, have finally decided to let Negroes into their theatres—a victory for democracy, to be sure, in that city of Jim Crow patterns. But of late I have also been reading in the papers how, due to the inroads of television, business in motion picture houses all over the country have been falling off enormously. People can now stay home and see a picture without bothering to dress up, go out and pay for tickets. Therefore even Negroes have acquired a value at failing box offices.

There is an old saying among colored performers that when a show is weak, they call in a Negro act. If a musical lacks pep, just before the final curtain, they will send out a terriffic colored dance team, or a loud shouting Negro singer to liven things up. Patrons will then leave the theatre remembering something good about the show. A very famous Negro performer told me recently, "I am tired of pulling bad white musicals out of the hole, being spotted only toward the end of the last act to sing and dance like mad. The next time I am in a show, I want a role that runs all the way through like the other characters. I don't want to be spotted just as a 'red hot' specialty to spike a dull act."

Hollywood might have borrowed some such idea from the theatre lately. "Variety" and other trade papers have been reporting for some time how Hollywood profits have been going down, so in the past few years there have been a rash of "Negro" movies—"Home Of The Brave," "Lost Boundaries," "Pinky," "No Way Out." Could it be that they have pulled in the Negro theme, not so much out of democratic idealism, as out of the desire to jack up the box office a bit?

People around the world have long had the idea that the Yankee Dollar and Yankee liberalism are closely related. England for centuries has been a power in the world market for trade but lost much of her potency during the war. Now that Soviet Russia is beginning to compete for world trade, too, especially in Asia, the U. S. A. has suddenly begun to treat the colored peoples of the far East with more respect than ever before. The Orient is an enormous potential market for cars, ice boxes, radios, and all the things we make in America. But Orientals never liked being scorned on account of color, barred out of the U. S. by law, and Jim Crowed if allowed to enter on temporary visas to visit or study. So we have now begun to look into those things a bit, and to behave on the surface a little nicer. Could the idea of spreading American commerce in the Orient be behind our revised attitudes. Or have we really decided to embrace democracy for all?

If we have decided to embrace democracy, no better place to begin exists than right in Washington where colored citizens can't buy a meal in the capital's public restaurants, stay in a hotel, or go to a school that isn't listed COLORED. Democracy, like charity, should begin at home.

LANGSTON Hughes

Defender Sat. 8-4-51

Children Should Be Given The Privilege Of Seeing Great People

WHEN I WAS a very small boy, probably five or six years old, my grandmother took me to hear Booker T. Washington. It is one of my earliest memories. I don't remember a word he said. Perhaps I did not understand much, if anything, of his speech. But the occasion remains vivid in my mind to this day. Booker T. Washington had been invited to appear at the University of Kansas in Lawrence where I lived. His coming was spoken of for days before his arrival so I knew he was a very famous man, the head of a great school, Tuskegee, and a leader of the Negro people. I gathered from the old folks talking that not everybody agreed with Booker T. Washington, that there was some kind of controversy surrounding him. So, young as I was, I wanted to see this man about whom people commented so much.

My grandmother and I climbed the hill to the University. In the morning sunlight there were streams of people going up the various streets that led to the campus. We had started early to get seats but when we arrived the hall was already crowded. We were seated upstairs far in the back and it seemed to me a long time before the program started. I think all the colored people in town must have been there. I had never before seen so many Negroes and whites together, nor been in a hall that seemed so alive with anticipation. Finally the great man arrived — a man of my own color — surrounded by white men who occupied seats with him on the platform. But Booker T. Washington was in the center! I had never before seen a colored man the center of attention in a gathering of white folks. There was about the occasion an aura of great importance.

As Booker T. Washington spoke, everybody was quiet and his words rang out over the heads of the crowd. Sometimes people applauded. And when he finished there was a great burst of applause that kept on for a long time while a number of the white men on the platform rose to shake hands with him. And I was very proud that a man of my own color was the center of all of this excitement. The memory remained with me and was an inspiration always. In other years in other places I told other children I had seen Booker T. Washington.

I think all children should be given the opportunity to sometimes be in the presence of great people. Even quite young children, if old enough to understand what is happening at all, may be interested and inspired. Particularly should Negro children have the chance early to look upon famous members of our race, to hear them in action, and to see how interracial audiences pay them homage.

Not all famous people are great. Sometimes people are famous for very bad reasons. So I would choose carefully the personalities to take a child to see. I would prefer a famous scholar (if the scholar were not dull) to a famous tap dancer. If I wished a child to be inspired and to have a memory to treasure, I would try to be sure that the first celebrities to whom a child is exposed have qualities of value behind them other than mere publicity. It is not wise to underestimate the intuitions of a child. Even a very young child who may not understand, can intuitively feel the greatness of a personality or an occasion.

To have been in the presence of a Booker T. Washington, a Dr. DuBois, a Carter G. Woodson, a Marian Anderson, a Ralph Bunche, or a Mary McLeod Bethune, even at a very early age, is something one can remember forever

LANGSTON Hughes

The Progress Made In 1951 Spotlights The Problems That Face Us In 1952

The old year dies and the new year is born, 1951 becomes 1952. May it be a Happy New Year for the whole world, for America, for the Negro people, and for you.

Since we are colored, our personal happiness will depend almost as much on social conditions as it does on individual initiative. So it is up to all of us to direct our individual energies toward social and civic betterment, particularly toward the improvement of America's racial situation.

In 1951 great legal gains have been made. Headed by Thurgood Marshall, the NAACP's Legal Department has made enormous strides on both local and national levels toward achieving greater legal justice in equality of education, housing and ballotting. But we still have Florida, where on the way to trial Sammy Shepherd was killed by Sheriff Willis McCall, and Walter Lee Irvin severely wounded—legal lynching. We still have the Governor of South Carolina refusing to recognize equality in education. We still have Cicero, where a mob kept Negroes from occupying an apartment. We still have areas where colored citizens have the RIGHT to vote but dare not exercise it. We still have the Ku Klux Klan.

All the fair decisions in the world on the part of the Supreme Court may be vitiated by disobedience on local levels, by hoods and nightshirts, by governors that denounce and ignore the court, by sheriffs who use shotguns before prisoners come to trial. In 1952 we desperately need two things: LAW ENFORCEMENT on the part of local officials, and the inculcation of RESPECT FOR LAW in the hearts of our citizens. One calls for energetic civil and political action, the other calls for greater community education. What good are laws if people pay no attention to them?

Such a blanket question is, of course, misleading for as a frame of reference and a guide, decent laws and fair legal decisions have enormous value. But their practical value comes only in the laws and decisions BEING OBEYED. Racially speaking, white Americans must be taught to obey their own laws and respect their own courts. Negroes have been trying to teach them for a very long time. Certainly all my life I remember books, speeches, organizations that have been trying to show America how wrong it is to lynch, intimidate, and segregate a large segment of its population. Sometimes our efforts have seemed like water on a duck's back.

It is good that today the pressures of the international situation back us up. Charges and countercharges in the United Nations have served to bring to the fore the absurdity of America's racial behavior. Diplomats in European and Asiatic capitals have spoken openly about Tavares, Willie McGee, Cicero and the Klan, which give added value to the words of Walter White, Edith Sampson, Father Divine, or Mary McLeod Bethune when they speak. The shame of America has become a world shame. But it has not yet become Florida's shame, or Governor Byrnes' shame, or the Stork Club's shame, or that of the football player who broke Johnny Bright's jaw, or Cicero's shame. In 1952 we must try harder than ever to bring a sense of shame and a sense of wanting to do right into the most backward areas of our race relations, whether those areas lie on Broadway or Tobacco Road, in Northern states like Illinois or Southern states like South Carolina.

Hopefulness lies in the fact that millions of Southern Negroes have taken new courage from the recent gains made in their areas, that an ever increasing number of Southern whites from students to judges are honoring America by more civilized behavior toward their fellow-citizens, and that in the North more and more people, from members of labor unions to members of churches, are becoming aware of the danger not just to Negroes, but to EVERYBODY, of Ciceros and Stork Clubs and prejudiced athletes, of terror toward the Clarks who wanted a home to insults to the fame and talent of Josephine Baker, who merely wanted a steak in a night club, or to Johnny Bright, who just wanted to play football. Did somebody say a night club or a football game is not important? Doesn't the Constitution guarantee, "The right to life, liberty, AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS"? Happiness includes enjoyable meals in public places without insult, and the right to play football without the deliberate breaking of one's jaw. Let's try to make 1952 a Happy New Year for the Clarks, for Johnny Bright, and for Josephine Baker should she visit our shores again. They are symbols of the problems we must solve for a really Happy New Year for America—since only in decent human relations does happiness lie. Happy New Year!

LANGSTON Hughes

LANGSTON Hughes

31a

P. 10 Courier-Post 12-15-51

From The Cradle To The Grave Race Has Its Place In Our U. S. A.

I AM CONSTANTLY intrigued at the charming way in which even white American liberals of good will and democratic tendencies coyly stick their heads into the sand like ostriches when it comes to the race problem. It is evidently very hard for a white American to look the facts of race squarely in the face. The other day I read in the press where one of our good white brothers was castigating foreigners for taking lynchings, race riots, and color prejudice as representative of our country when there are so many good things by which America may be judged.

I concede that there are many good things about parts of our country. But the color bar is equally representative, since it extends from Sandy Hook to the Golden Gate, from Mobile to the Great Lakes, and from the cradle to the grave. Perhaps if the good white American who hates to be judged by the color line had been waiting in his mother's body to be born, and his mother had been rushed to the nearest hospital when her time came, only to be turned away because of a dark skin, and he had had to be born without the benefit of hospital care—as happens to many a Negro child solely because of race—then he might not feel that the color line isn't representative of American life.

If a relative or friend of this same American had gone out to fight in Korea and gotten killed there, and had then been shipped home to Sioux City, Iowa, as was Sgt. John Rice, an Indian, but had been refused burial in the city's Memorial Park Cemetery because the cemetery is open "only to members of the Caucasian race," perhaps he might not feel that the color line is not representative of the American way of life. It took a Presidential order and the opening up of Arlington National Cemetery to get the brown body of Sgt. John Rice into unsegregated ground. This was true, too, for the body of Pvt. Felix Longoria, a young Mexican-American, who was refused burial in his "white" home-town cemetery at Three Rivers, Texas. It is all right for these men to die for America, but there are lots of places where they can't be buried when they come home dead.

From birth to death, if you are colored, try to get a cup of coffee in seventy-five per cent of America's public restaurants—and see if you will be served. If you are a colored American (and this does not necessarily mean Negro for you could be of Indian, Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Oriental descent but born and bred here) and if you are motoring across the country hoping to have a pleasant vacation trip, just try to stop at the first hotel or motel or road house you come across when night falls—and see if they will take you in if you are not white. If you are a colored child on a hot day wishing to swim in a municipal swimming pool in at least half of America's cities —see if you can swim without your parents taking the case all the way to the United States Supreme Court. Then if the Court upholds you, you may be stoned out of the water—and you will wonder why the police do not arrest those who throw the stones. The color line will seem very representative of America to such a colored child.

My list could continue indefinitely. There are a million things in America which a colored citizen may not do, but to which a white citizen (or non-citizen, for that matter) need not give a second thought—such as buying a ticket to a movie in Washington, for example, where the color bars are especially disgraceful, since that is our capitol city. There special hotels have to be selected for distinguished colored statesmen or visitors from abroad, since most Washington hotels will not accept colored guests of any nationality, American or otherwise.

In the September 12th issue of "The New York Times" the young Negro writer, Bruce McM. Wright, published an excellent letter relating to the shielding of colored exchange students here from the harsh realities of our color bar. In part he writes, "Skillfully to guide (foreign) colored students away from areas where segregation is practiced is like touring an exclusive residential district and imagining slums do not exist. If, as your editorial says, 'every colored student who is humiliated while a guest of our country is all too likely to go home an enemy rather than a friend of the United States,' what of that sad and larger company of colored students who are Americans and permanent residents? They are no less sensitive . . . And they have no other home to which they can flee or return."

Christmas Comes But Once A Year So Do Your Shopping With Good Cheer

For folks who like to read there are no better gifts than books. And for Negro readers, or white friends interested in the progress of the Negro, books by Negro writers make valuable additions to their reading shelves. For Negro children the juveniles of Arna Bontemps or Ellen Tarry are delightful gifts. It is never too early to start building a child's library, and every colored child's should include volumes by writers of his own race. An excellent book to begin a Negro shelf for a young reader is Arna Bontemps' simple, comprehensive and beautifully written, "Story of the Negro," running from ancient times right on up to Ralph Bunche.

Two splendid histories for older readers are "They Came in Chains" by J. Saunders Redding, and "From Slavery To Freedom" by John Hope Franklin. And for the history of jazz music for the radio and record addicts, "They All Played Ragtime," subtitled **The True Story of American Music**, gives high praise and understanding to the Negro musician. It is by Rudi Blesh and Harriet Janis, two white writers who know where the roots of our popular music lie. For the whole history of American entertainment, including the Negro's great part therein, there is an authoritative and highly engaging new book by Abel Green and Joe Laurie, Jr., called "Show Biz." Negro performers and musicians run all through the book from before Bert Williams right up to Mary Lou Williams, including a section called "Harlemania."

For the one-woman story of a Negro's experiences in the footlight world, Ethel Waters' best-seller, "His Eye is on the Sparrow" will hold anybody's attention from sordid beginning to triumphant end, from heartbreak hollow to Broadway headliner. Isn't there an old saying that goes something like this? "It's not the heights to which you go, but the depths from which you come." Another moving book that tells of the rise of a group of Negro singers from humble slave cabins to a Command Performance before Queen Victoria in London is the beautiful chronicle of the Fisk Jubilee Singers, recounted by Arna Bontemps in his recent "Chariot in the Sky," a true and compelling story appealing to both young people and adults. P. 10

The latest book on the race problem to come to my attention is "On Being A Negro in America," J. Saunders Redding's very personal account of how it feels to be brown in a white controlled USA. And Roi Ottley in "No Green Pastures" writes vividly about how it feels to be a Negro in various European countries. Among recent novels by race authors that are worthy of Christmas wrappings are "Boy at the Window" by Owen Dodson, "Iron City" by Lloyd Brown, and "They Fished All Night" by Willard Motley. And if you've been reading Gertrude Martin's penetrating book column on the opposite page of this paper, you know the year has produced a number of other quite worthwhile books by or about Negroes for holiday gift consideration. I mention here only the ones I have been able to look into, but there is a wider choice available.

A good book is a good companion the year around, and something an entire household can share. Negro books have a special appeal to us. Besides, when you buy the books of Negro authors, you help build up the literary culture of the race, you help publishers realize that there is an ever growing market for Negro writing—and thereby you encourage them to publish more such books. Also, by aiding in disseminating Negro literature, you help build up race pride and race knowledge. So be a good Santa Claus and give Negro books as Christmas gifts this season. If, by any chance, you give one of mine, you would certainly be a Santa Claus to me—and Simple.

LANGSTON Hughes

Be Your Own Santa Claus By Putting More Civil Rights In Your Stocking

AN AUTUMN visit to the South convinces me more than ever that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is just about the most important organization operating in America today in the field of democratic extensions. And what the NAACP is doing benefits not just colored people but the whole U.S.A. Certainly the NAACP is currently washing democracy's ears with legal wash cloths that are getting rid of some of the dirt that has been clogged there for a long, long time. It's also removing some of the scales from democracy's eyes.

For instance that old dining car curtain that the steward used to walk up and pull to shield from sight a Negro diner at the end table—it's gone! In the old days, if a hungry colored traveller was lucky enough to get into the diner at all, he would always be put at the end table. Then, with a rudeness that seemed to me uncivilized, they would pull a curtain in front of your face so white travellers would be spared the sight of a Negro eating under the same train roof with them. If the two end tables were full, Negroes simply had to wait. That is no longer true. A few days ago I had occasion to eat several meals on trains in Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia, and I was not always placed at the end table. No curtains were pulled. Whites ate at the same table with me. Once in Georgia I was seated in the very center of the car. There were other Negro passengers at other tables. There were Negroes being served refreshments in the club cars. As far as I could tell, from Washington to Savannah, the old Jim Crow in railroad service in relation to food and drink is gone. One more stupidity now a part of history, thanks to the NAACP and the individuals who fought their various cases right up to the United States Supreme Court.

As to education and the NAACP's various legal victories, local and federal, in that field, cities, counties, and states all up and down the Eastern seaboard are building schools like mad for colored students, trying quickly to "equalize" the classroom facilities for the races. This, of course, is a physical impossibility within foreseeable time and available tax budgets, so eventually our white folks in the South will have to let Negroes and whites study and teach together if they expect to keep up with the march of civilization. Meanwhile, new schools, even if Jim Crow, are better than the old overcrowded broken down buildings so often allotted to Negroes. Thank the NAACP and the suits its lawyers have brought for this.

I visited some of these new school buildings, and some of them are very nice. What puzzles me though, is why even new colored schools are so often placed in such remote places, and on such odd sites—often down in hollows instead of on the nearby hill where there is sunlight and air and the red clay couldn't run into the halls when it rains. And with all the vast lands in the South, why a colored school frequently has to sit right bang up on the highway with busses and trucks roaring by to drown out the teacher's voice, is another thing that puzzles me. I asked some of the colored teachers about it and they said they guessed the white school boards just didn't give a damn. So I reckon it is now up to local NAACP chapters to get some Negro citizens on Southern school boards. As scared as Southern educators seem to be now of the NAACP I expect they'd let Negroes on the school boards just to keep them quiet, so why not try it and see?

There is a new sense of confidence among thinking Negroes in the South that something concrete can be done about things racial there, and a feeling that the Negro is beginning to have some influence on changing Southern mores for the better. A large part of this new optimism is due, I believe, to the courage and integrity of various local NAACP branches and their leaders, as well as to the legal victories won on the national front. Certainly civil rights in the South in some respects are definitely on the upgrade. And if you as a Negro want more civil rights in Dixie and throughout America, you could not do better this Christmas than by being your own Santa Claus—immediately join the NAACP, bring in more new members, make contributions, attend meetings, and thus stick some additional civil rights into your racial stocking.

LANGSTON Hughes

Simple Writes Letter To Leader He Did Not Know Was Leading

DEAR DR. BUTTS: I see in the colored papers where you have writ a letter to the **New York Times** in which you say that America is the greatest country in the world for the Negro race and that Democracy is also the greatest kind of government for all, **but** it would be better if there was equal education for colored folks in the South and if everybody could vote down there and if there were not Jim Crow in the Army, also if the churches were not divided up into white churches and colored churches, and if Negroes did not have to ride on the back seats of busses South of Washington, and also if Josephine Baker could eat in the Stork Club.

Now, all this later part is hanging onto your **but.** You have got more behind your **but** than you have got in front. You start off talking about how great American democracy is, then you **but** it all over the place. In fact, the **but** end of your see-saw is so far down on the ground I do not believe the other end can ever pull it up. So me myself, I would not write no letter to no **New York Times** if I had to put in so many **buts.** But maybe you come by it naturally, that being your name, dear Dr. Butts.

I hear tell that you are a race-leader, because I did not know who you were, and I had to ask. But my friend, who is colleged, tells me you are a leader. I do not know who you lead because I had not heard tell of you before and I have not laid eyes on you. But if you are leading me, make me know it, because I do not read the New York Times very often, less I happen to pick up a copy blowing around in the subway, and I did not know you were my leader. But they tell me you are a leader, so lead on, and I will follow behind your **but**—because there is more behind that **but** than there is in front of it, and neither you nor me nor Josephine Baker can eat in the Stork Club—and if I could eat there, I couldn't pay for it.

Dear Dr. Butts, I am glad to read in the colored papers that you writ a letter to the New York Times, but also sometime I wish you would write a letter to me and let me know how to get out from behind all these **buts** that are staring me in the face. I know America is a great country **but**—and it is that **but** that has been keeping me where I is all these years. I can't get over it, I can't get under it, and I can't get around it, so what am I supposed to do? If you are leading me, lemme see. Because we have too many colored leaders now that nobody knows until they gets they names in the white papers and from the white papers to the colored papers and from the colored papers to me who has never seen hair nor hide of you. Where are you at, dear Dr. Butts? Are you hiding from me, and leading me, too?

Anyhow, you have writ a good letter, but it would be a better letter if it was not such a **but** letter. If it were me, I would write that America WOULD be the greatest country in the world and Democracy WOULD be the best kind of government IF it did not have so many BUTS behind its name. But I would not start out saying it is so great, then but, But, BUT all the way down the page. My friend who is colleged says you are doing things the diplomatic way and that you are trying to show white folks by degrees where they is wrong. But since I have never been to college I do not have no degrees, and lots of poor white folks don't have none neither. And who are you leading, anyhow, white folks—or me— with your **buts**? Do I make myself clear?

Anyway, I take my pen in hand to write you this letter to make yourself clear. When you answer me, do not write me no so-and-so-and-so—**but**—. I will not take **but** for an answer. Negroes have been looking at Democracy's **but** for too long now. Everybody knows about that **but.** What I want to know is how to get rid of that **but.** Do you dig me, Dr. Butts? I sign myself, Sincerely very truly yours, as ever, Jesse B. Semple.

Negro (Toki Schalk Johnson)

Toki Types

By TOKI SCHALK JOHNSON

"Far away there in my sunshine are my highest aspirations. I cannot reach them but I can look up to them, see their beauty and try to follow where they lead."—Louisa M. Alcott.

Do You Need Recharging? . . .

Have you ever stopped to think that our spiritual batteries run down every now and then . . . and need recharging? Just as the battery in your car drains its strength in extremely cold weather . . . just so the wear and tear of daily living weakens our spiritual self. In a car . . . a good battery is replenished by recharging. In our inner self, if one has a strong spiritual consciousness, daily prayer will help replenish its needs.

But if you are the average work-a-day person, the daily prayer needs bolstering. It needs an added jolt, an extra shot in the arm, to give us a full spiritual blessing . . . which, too, is needed to keep our physical self in trim.

Don't tell us that spiritual need isn't important to physical being. If it isn't, why are so many more people giving up to nerves . . . allergies due to nerves . . . lameness . . . all types of illness that physicians diagnose as "puzzling" . . . or "due to the stress and tension of the times"? Building and keeping in trim the inner self, bulwarking oneself spiritually against the wear and tear of physical strain, is the only solution these days. If your spiritual battery needs recharging, why wait? Do something about it now.

* * *

The Derby Is Darby . . .

The Kentucky Derby was truly darby . . . (great to you) . . . this year . . . with the familiar socialite names going into their magnificent entertaining routine. It gave us a nostalgic twinge to read Camille Hood's story of the folks she saw, the places she went. We remember well the "Dawg" and Torie Anderson constant open house a pair of years ago . . . when they entertained as house guests twenty-three folks . . . including the JWJ's. The wonderful party at the Lattimores . . . the mint julips at the breakfast given by Dr. and Mrs. John H. Walls . . . whom we hear tell, are headed for Europe right this minute! The tremendous all-day and night party at Milton and Tense Young's, where everybody in the world comes and goes gayly . . . We remember the lucius turkey hash and creamed eggs at the Perry Bushes . . . and the delectable buffet dinner with Bobbie Lane a fascinating hostess.

See where Dr. and Mrs. Rufus Clement of Atlanta were on hand . . . Nashville's top family, the Hemphills, there . . . the Clarence Hortons from Alton, Ill. . . . the lovely Beulah Whitby . . . the C. T. Collinses from Detroit . . . the Doug Henrys from Cincy . . . Pittsburghers are all elated over the forthcoming appearance here of the Hon. Hobson Reynolds and his so-lovely wife, Eve Lynn. They'll be here Sunday, May 20, to be guests (Hobson will be toastmaster) at a testimonial banquet honoring Curtis Haines, compensation referee . . . at the Fort Pitt Hotel.

Councilwoman Jean Capers of Cleveland "made" Holiday magazine in a shot of participants in the baseball game she and other Council members took part in last summer. 'Twas in connection with an article on the city of Cleveland . . . Brooklyn's ultra swank Comus Club . . . one of the most elite groups of Eastern socialites, plans a benefit cocktail party for the NAACP women's Auxiliary (Brooklyn branch), May 20, at the Putnam Central Club. Thanks to Edith Holbrook for the invitation . . . she's chairman of the auxiliary. Cottrell E. Cooper is prexy of the Comus Club.

* * *

Names in the News . . .

Taking part in the glamorous . . . and history-making tea . . . given by Phi Delta Kappa members in Annapolis, Md., Governor's mansion last week . . . were "name" names, some of which came in too late for inclusion in the article. Pouring tea . . . Mrs. James C. Evans . . . Mrs. Martin Jenkins, Morgan College prexy's wife . . . Mrs. John Williams, ditto prexy of Maryland State . . . Mrs. Emma Stepney, Mrs. Ida E. Harris and Mrs. Douglas S. King, prominent Annapolis socialites. Leona G. Davis, Eastern regional director of the PDK's . . . Mrs. E. Theresa McIver and Mrs. Kathryn R. Thomas, national PDK officers . . . and Mrs. Philathea Carter Hall of Baltimore.

Among the honored guests, Mrs. George Crawford, wife of the assistant to the State Superintendent of Maryland Schools . . . Mrs. Houston R. Jackson, ditto of Baltimore schools; Mrs. David S. Jenkins and Mrs. Paul V. Huffington, wives of state superintendents of schools . . . Mrs. John Marshall, Maryland Senator's wife, was in the receiving line with Marion Bluitt, supreme basileus of PDK . . . ditto Charlotte Ruddock, honorary PDK of Annapolis . . . Mrs. Rachel Brown and Eloise Keller Richardson, basileus of Alpha Mu, and chairman of the terrific affair, respectively . . . plus the charming Mrs. Theodore R. McKeldin, wife of Maryland's Governor.

Members of Alpha Mu Chapter of PDK . . . whose brain child this was . . . include Mmes. Rachel Carter Smith, Mary Cooper Baden, Mary Queen, Constance Adams, Elizabeth Dews Herbet, Arletta Haggardy Walker, Sarah Jones, Eleanor Reese, Daisy Brooks, Lois Carroll, Vivian Sharps, Cecelia Green, Gertrude Corbett, Thirkield James, Marie White Thomas, M. Cunnnigham and Misses Alice and Novene Holt, Alice Thomas, Madeline Randolph and Charlotte Ruddock.

* * *

From Coast to Coast . . .

Dr. and Mrs. Montague Cobbs of Dee Cee have announced the engagement of their pretty daughter, Carolyn Elizabeth, to Robert S. Wilkinson Jr. of New York. He's the son of Dr. and Mrs. S. W. Sr. . . . is a Dartmouth grad, like his dad . . . and is attending New York medical school. His mother is the former Ruth Royster of Boston . . . Here in Pittsburgh everyone is concerned over the serious illness of Mrs. D. W. Byrd . . . mother of Billie, who is the wife of Judge Homer S. Brown. She is confined to Women's Hospital Room 708, where she'll be under observation and rest for a week or so. You might send her a card . . . or write to Billie at 744 Anaheim Street, Pittsburgh. Florence Byrd Davis flew here to be with her mother, too, for a few days.

With the anxious news of Mrs. Byrd's illness, comes the happier tone of the new appointment of Judge Brown . . . as the only colored member of the executive committee of the United States National Commission for UNESCO. He was initiated into the international organization last week in Dee Cee . . . stayed at the Statler . . . dined at the Shoreham and other swank hotels . . . with everything wonderfully serene. How times have changed! . . . Heard that Dr. John Hope Frank-

lin of Howard U. . . . also a member of UNESCO . . . will teach at the University of Austria this summer.

Edward McRae of St. Petersburg, Fla., went under the surgeon's knife May 11. He has been seriously ill. Send him a card, or drop his wife, Mae, a line at 1211 Fifth Avenue, South . . . In Chicago, French Consul Francois Briere and his charming wife, will be the honored guests at a tea given June 3 by the Windy City NCNW Council . . . In Pittsburgh with his sister, popular Eunice W. Cook, R. N., is Ollie Wright of York, S. C., who came East with her following a wonderful month's vacation with her mother and family . . . We didn't know 'til now of the death of Capt. J. B. Key, husband of Marie Schenck Key of Dee Cee. Hear tell his funeral was tremendously impressive . . . with four red fire chief cars lead ing the procession. Our sincere sympathy goes to Marie.

* * *

Addenda . . .

From Jacksonville, Fla. . . . word that Louise Genwright, public school teacher, is improving daily following a siege at a hospital . . . where she was taken after being struck by a car. Send her a card, 2109 Montcrief Road . . . Sympathy goes to Lenora Lawson whose cousin, Prof. Frank Brown . . . an employe of the Jacobs firm for 30 years . . . died recently. The store closed in memory of his death . . . quite unusual for the South. He served as minister of music at Second Baptist Church for more than twenty-five years . . . where his father pastored years ago.

Busy Grace Hale of Planned Parenthood has just completed a Family Week program in Bluefield, W. Va. . . . which was brought there by a young minister, the Rev. C. Anderson Davis of John Stewart Methodist Church. Grace went there from Durham where she took part in the tenth Marriage and Family Institute at N. C. College . . . Bayard Rustin will speak Sunday at the Sanctuary United American Free Will Baptist Conference, 1901 Lexington Avenue, New York . . . Natalie Moorman is pastor.

When exotic Marion Whitlock of Sewickley, Pa. (near Pittsburgh) glides down the aisle Saturday (the nineteenth) to join hands with Clifton Jones, she'll have a gorgeous array of attendants . . . including Edythe Whitlock of Dee Cee . . . Helen Douglas Johnson of Chicago . . . of Brooklyn, N. Y. . . . Helen Douglas Johnson of Chicago . . . Madelyn Swann of Pittsburgh . . . Lorraine Redden of Cleveland . . . Mary Walke, a New Yorker, and Bettye Whitlock of Richmond, Va. Her ethereal gown of Chantilly lace and nylon tulle is being created by Madelyn Swann . . . So glad to hear that Boston's Gladys McAdoo came through her two-weeks-ago operation in fine fashion . . . and is at home, 29 Adams Stret, Watertown, Mass. . . . Pittsburgh Links are moving madly . . . already . . . preparing for the June 23 national convention of this excellent national organization. Mrs. Robert L. Vann is the Pitts prexy.

Glamorous Etta Moten was in charge of the golden wedding

celebration of her parents, the Rev. and Mrs. F. F. Moten, of Kansas City . . . and the newest addition to the family, a great-grandchild, Etta Sue Ish, was baptized in the morning before the celebration (May 13) . . . Our sympathy goes to Dr. Lawrence Downing . . . and to Hazel, his lovely wife . . . whose brother, Andy Downing, died suddenly Thursday in Altoona, Pa. Lawrence and Hazel are in Altoona at this writing, at 311 Twenty-fourth Street.

31a 1951

Negro (Moss H. Kendrix)

KENDRIX KOMMENTS

By MOSS H. KENDRIX

WASHINGTON, D. C. — River Terrace, as a community, is about eleven years old. Developed for white residents, I understand the dwellings here sold originally between the figures of $5,200 to $7,500. By now, their value has doubled and the cast majority of us take them, like it or not.

In a certain respect, we are an odd community. Here in North Capitol, which divides the Northwest from the Northeast sections of this four-cornered city. In area, we are a triangle, which is reachable only from the base.

On the West, we are bordered by a small river-working itself Southeast to meet the Potomac. On the East, there is a railroad, which gradually pulls itself out of a valley, towards the Southwest, finally taking a bridge to span the river and form the apex of our triangle.

The base of the triangle at the North, is Benning Road, and eight laned drive, something of the main-drag of traffic flowing East and West from the heavily populated far-Northeast and near-by Maryland. The three routes into our small, compact community lead, in and out, South from Benning Road.

When we ventured into this community a year ago, several Negro families had already come. But on every hand, we were reminded of the case of Otis Blossengame, who was game enough to move deep in to the apex. Then we noticed, however, that he was still selling radio advertising and hadn't had to replace a window for quite some time.

Being human, therefore, knowing what could happen, and what had, we were quite concerned for the first few months that we were in this color changing community. We watched the boys closely in hope that we might avoid any incident that might arise out of small disputes that children have, and while on trips, I was always somewhat restless.

As you may have gathered, nothing happened--maybe there should never have been any concern on our part. But remember, people are human, and we are people despite the then far-away look in some of our neighbors' eyes as we passed. The man next door moved very shortly after we came. Since his five rooms were for sale, and vacant, for several months you know what.

Others have since gone. The man and wife back of us, with the mother-in-law to add, left recently but another white family came and brought along their two small tots. I recently inquired of another neighbor if I might have option on his place, only to be kindly informed that he had no intentions of moving.

In Washington, it is not at all unusual for Negroes and white to share some of the older settlements. Even in the South, this is true. I've seen it in Georgia, Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi. Recently, a Negro family was welcomed into a "white" community in Northwest Florida — others have been burned out or dynamited.

Washington has had its share of incidents involving Negroes who have bought homes in the more or less new communities here. Until comparatively recent almost any white person has been willing to sell to a Negro for what he could buy a recently constructed house in outlying D. C. or nearby Virginia or Maryland. Negroes have had to buy what was available.

But after a year, Ithink our community is quite at ease, especially when we consider the early days when fear and resentment hung just a little it heavy. Now we are about half and half. We find ourselves chatting and speaking occasionally, yet we are not as of now exchanging lawn mowers and eggs. Moreover, the kids are getting along like children should.

I believe we can in time become a model community as an example to Washington-this should be possible through three channels: the civil defense organization, the civic association and the new elementary school that is going up in the next block from me. The two items listed first are of immediate concern. Atomic bombs know no color--community problems belong to all.

As for the school, its completion may be a year off--then we may have no white problem in this triangle, if we do, the school may be its apex. I would hate to see little Johnny have to leave this community to go a—distance to school. As for my Alan, that Benning traffic's too fast for him.

Negro (Louis Lautier)

Capital Spotlight

By Louis Lautier

WASHINGTON — Capt. Tommy Martin, a Washington lad formerly stationed at the Pentagon here, writes from 8th Army headquarters in Korea, where he is a public relations officer:

Mr. Lautier

"Since I wrote to you a short while ago we have had another colored officer assigned to 8th Army headquarters. He is Major Samuel Coleman now a member of the 8th Army quartermaster section. He arrived in Korea with General Almond's Tenth Corps and was transferred to Army headquarters after being promoted to major.

"Others here in headquarters are Captain Joseph Harris of New York City, who is a member of the Inspector General's section here; Captain Sylvester Sheppard of Davenport, Iowa, a graduate of the University of Iowa and now a member of the Judge Advocate's section. A Lieutenant Dotson from Baltimore is in charge of the headquarters company post anti - aircraft defense. He is a member of the 76th Anti - Aircraft Artillery Battalion.

Communications Officer

"Heard from Charley Flagg the other day. He is now communications officer for the 24th Infantry Regiment, 25th Division. Other Washingtonians around are Master Sgt. William Knox, a Cardozo graduate. He is a member of the Second Infantry Division.

"Incidentally — check this with Colonel Jim Robinson—Lieut. Ellison Wynn of Gastonia or Raleigh, N.C., has been awarded the DSC for gallantry in action. The Army historian, Colonel S. A. L. Marshall, wrote reams of copy on his bravery north of the 39th parallel. He was in a mixed unit and took over from the white company commander when that officer was hit.

"Wynn rallied the company and made a gallant stand. Earlier in this conflict he was cited for bravery along the Nakton River last August. He was with the 38th Infantry then. I think he makes the ninth DSC winner in this war. Check with Colonel Jim on this too. There were only five in World War II.

Mentions Major Jones

"Did you know that Major Hubert Jones, former basketball great at West Virginia State is one of the intelligence officers in Fifth Air Force headquarters here in Taegu? There are several other field grade officers around at last report. Lee Rayford was doing a swell job as executive for a fighter unit up north. He was working in Air Force public relations with me for about four months. He was a press censor.

Capital Spotlight

By Louis Lautier

Here's a political boner that ought to be stopped before it's pulled. The NAACP wants Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, (Dem., N.Y.) to lead the fight to strike the Winstead amendment out of the military manpower (draft and universal military training) bill.

Louis Lautier

The Winstead amendment, proposed by Representative Arthur Winstead, Democrat, of Mississippi, and approved by the House Armed Services Committee, would give each man inducted into the armed services the right to choose to serve in racially segregated units only.

Of his own volition, the Rev. Mr. Powell told the House that he would not offer during the fighting in Korea any anti-segregation amendment to any armed services bill.

It's in the Record

He can deny that statement until he gets blue in the face, but that is what the Congressional Record said he said—and he had a chance to edit his remarks in any way he saw fit before they were put into print.

With all due deference to the Rev. Mr. Powell, his leadership of the fight against the Winstead amendment will cost the foes of the amendment votes. A speech from him in support of a motion to strike it out will be a signal to a number of members to vote to keep it in. They're just opposed to anything Powell favors.

Why the NAACP shuns Representative Bill Dawson just doesn't make sense. He's one of the most influential men in the House. When he takes a position on any issue, it's a signal to the entire Democratic delegation from Illinois of how to vote. Besides, there are a lotta Southerners who'll vote with Dawson, but won't vote with Powell.

Capitol Spotlight

LOUIS LAUTIER
ENPA STAFF WRITER

Representative Bill Dawson, of Illinois, chairman of the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Department, made a flying trip to the United Nations the other day. United States Representative to the UN Warren Austin urged him to come to offset Soviet propaganda on the condition of colored Americans.

Louis Lautier

Mr. Austin wanted to give a luncheon in honor of Mr. Dawson, but the Congressman was uncertain about going, put off his decision until the last minute, and then was held here because his vote was needed on Administration matters in the House. He finally got away, however.

The subcommittee on intergovernmental relations, of which Representative Herbert C. Bonner, Democrat, of North Carolina, is the chairman, had visited the UN the week before the committee chairman went up.

That pay increase Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, had voted himself was $4,000 a year and represented a hike of 50 per cent in his $9.500 a year salary.

The increase was voted him by the board of the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, a separate corporation from the parent body. The Legal Defense and Education Fund has more money than the NAACP because donations to it may be deducted as contributions in making out income tax returns.

Alfred Baker Lewis of Boston, was the only board member to vote against the increase. Union employees of the association got an 8 per cent cost-of-living increase in pay as contrasted with Walter's 50 per cent increase, bringing his total salary to $13,500.

To set the record straight: Credit is being claimed by this and that organization for defeat of the Winstead amendment to the draft bill, which would have allowed draftees to elect to serve only in segregated units. In addition to the speeches of Representatives Dawson, Adam C. Powell, of New York, and others, here are some of the things done:

Elmer W. Henderson, director of the American Council on Human Rights, telephoned Frank Summers, an East St. Louis (Illinois) attorney and grand polemarch of the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, and got him to get in touch with Representative Melvin Price, Democrat, of Illinois, a member of the House Armed Services Committee, and got Price to make the motion to strike the Winstead amendment out of the draft bill.

Finley Wilson, grand exalted ruler of the Elks, wrote Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, the Minority Leader, asking him to use his influence to get Republicans to vote against the Winstead amendment.

Robert R. Church got in touch with Chairman Guy Gabrielson of the Republican National Committee to have him talk with Republican leaders about striking out the Winstead amendment.

Clarence Mitchell, head of the NAACP's Washington Bureau, was responsible for getting forty-four delegates from various branches in eleven states to come to Washington at the time the draft bill was up in the House and lobby against the Winstead amendment.

The Maryland lobbying delegation included Robert Watts, an attorney; the Rev. Eugene T. Grove, a Baltimore minister; Lillie M. Jackson, president of the Baltimore branch, and the Rev. David Croll from Annapolis.

Five colored persons last week attended a State Department foreign policy orientation conference. Among them were Roy Wilkins, NAACP administrator, and Jeanetta Welch Brown and Bertha Lomax of the National Council of Negro Women. The names of the other two could not be learned.

Perry Howard, Republican National Committeeman, has scored another victory over Mississipi lily-white Republicans. A Mississippi judge has ruled that the law Mississippi Dixiecrats passed to prevent Trumancrats from operating as Democrats in Mississippi didn't mean that he who ran the fastest to register a party name with the Secretary of State was entitled to use of the name.

Friends of Sarah Arnold Walker were shocked at her death. . . Mildred C. Williams is seeking a melting from Henderson J. Williams. Both are school teachers.

Capital Spotlight

By Louis Lautier

The resignation of the Rev. Marshall L. Shepard as recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia left a lot of people very unhappy. He sent his letter of resignation to President Truman because he is the nominee on the Democratic ticket for recorder of deeds of Philadelphia.

Jiggs Donohue, a District of Columbia Commissioner, recently told the House Appropriations Committee that the Recorder of Deeds office "is one of the most courteous and efficient organizations in the District." Time was when that was not so. When Dr. Shepard first took office, the

Mr. Lautier

recorder of deeds was at loggerheads with District of Columbia officials and there was quite a backlog of work. But under Dr. Shepard differences were ironed out, photostating equipment was purchased and the backlog has been cut down to almost nothing.

His Logical Successor

A logical successor to Dr. Shepard would be a local person of stature and dignity— not some party hack or ward heeler.

The job, by tradition, goes to the leading colored politico of the nation! But now the office is purely local and better government jobs are held by any number of colored persons.

Colored men who have held the office have been men of distinction, beginning with Frederick Douglass, anti-slavery orator and journalist, who was appointed by President Garfield May 17, 1881. Since then, only one white man has held the office. He was John F. Costello, a local politico, who serviced during the Wilson administration.

In addition to Douglass, other colored men who served in the office are James C. Matthews, James M. Trotter, Blanche K. Bruce, Charles H. J. Taylor, Henry P. Cheatham, John C. Dancy, Henry L. Johnson, Arthur G. Froe, Jefferson Coage and Dr. William J. Thompkins.

Slim Chance for Mo. Dems

President Truman may go to Missouri for his next recorder of deeds, but it is doubtful. Too many scandals involving Missourians have hit the administraton.

With 1952 just around the corner, political soothsayers are predicting that Mr. Truman will clean house, sending the "Missouri gang" of influence peddlers back to leaner pickings.

Heading the list is Bill Boyle, Democratic National Committee chairman, who is accused of receiving $8,000 in fees from the American Lithofold Corporation of St. Louis after the company got a half-million-dollar loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Paul E .Fitzpatrick, New York State Democratic chairman, the soothsayers say, will succeed Boyle.

Then, there's former Mayor William O'Dwyer of NYC—accused by the Kefauver Senate Crime Investigating Committee of associating with underworld characters—whose recall as Ambassador to Mexico has been demanded by Rep. Adam C. Powell (Dem., N.Y.)

Weak Appointments Risky

An example of what may happen when weak appointments are made is the case of James W. Johnson, ex-Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third district of New York, the second wealthiest in the nation. He was virtually removed from office by President Truman appointing Monrow Dowling to the post.

Everybody says Johnson is a man of integrity, but when he took over the office it was loaded with party hacks. The result was that no less than eight of his deputies were convicted and sent to jail or given suspended sentences for either soliciting or accepting a bribe.

Trivia: The Justice Department now has three colored lawyers among the several thousands on its rolls in Washington. The latest addition is Henry H. Arrington, a native of Tampa (Fla.), who was appointed Aug. 12. He's a 1948 graduate of the Howard University Law School.

The other two colored lawyers in the department are Maceo Hubbard, a Philadelphian, who has been with the Civil Rights Section, who has been in the Claims Division for thirty years.

Ernest Wilkens Jr., grand keeper of records of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity and law clerk to Judge William H. Hastie of the Fourth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Philadelphia, is due to join the Justice Department legal staff soon, making the fourth. Young Wilkens is a Harvard Law School graduate and a Chicagoan.

THE WEEK'S

NEWS IN TABLOID...

By Cliff Mackay
Editor, AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers

Bright Spots in the News

SHOOTING 197 of a possible score of 210 with an M-1 is quite a bull's eye caper as any infantryman will agree. That's the marksmanship pace set by **Pvt. William Barnard** of Huntsville, Ala., set last week at Ft. Jackson, S.C. . . . **Alex Brown,** 14, is a pretty sharp marksman, too. His sharp eye and springy thumb downed all opposition to emerge marbles champion of Chicago. He will now compete in the national finals at Asbury Park, N.J., June 22-27.

June E. Davis of New York, one of three colored students who get their degree this month from Smith College, has been awarded a Fullbright Fellowship to study philology at the School of Slavonic Studies at the University of London . . . "Coed of the Year" at Clark College, Atlanta, is **Eula Jones** of Chattanooga. She was also awarded top prize in competition with students from five Atlanta colleges for the best essay on "The Impact of War Upon Marriage." . . . Brains do pay off. Ask **June Andrew Bohannon,** 17, of South Orange N.J. Graduating with top honors from high school, she has her choice of three $1,000 scholarships from Oberlin University, Beaver College, Jenkintown, Pa., or Pennsylvania College at Pittsburgh.

Miss Jones

The Metropolitan Insurance Co., has closed its jim crow office in Baltimore. Now all colored policy-holders, who once were placed in "districts" according to race, are being re-grouped in "districts" according to residential address . . . Nashville now has two colored city councilmen. **Robert Lillard,** attorney, won in a runoff. He'll now take his seat beside **Z. Alexander Looby,** also an attorney, who was elected May 10 . . . **Dr. Ralph Bunche** is on the honorary degree merry-go-round again. Morgan State College gave him his doctor of laws June 4. On June 9, he collects another from the University of Colorado at Boulder. That will be No. 21, more than any other man in history, we believe.

Featured speaker at the American Urological Society in Chicago was **Dr. Frank Jones** of Freedmen's Hospital, Washington . . . **Miss Bessie J. Blount,** Newark, has invented an invalid feeder, which will revolutionize the hand-to-mouth feeding of sick people by nurses. . . **Dr. Roscoe C. Brown,** chief of the Special Programs Branch of the U.S. Public Health Service, is commended in the May issue of the Journal of the National Medical Association. His work as director of the now discontinued National Negro Health Week, drew the citation . . .

Dr. Brown

tation . . . **Miss Thelma Gillespie** of Bridgeport, O., dental technician, became the first woman to complete an apprenticeship as a journeyman under a registered program in West Virginia. She's a World War II veteran.

. . . And Speaking of People

John Lloyd Vaughan, Bluefield State College, W.Va., has slapped a $30,000 suit against **Juliette King,** secretary to the graduate dean, University of Pittsburgh. He claims she prevented him from studying for his master's at Pitt . . . The friendship of dark and handsome **DeNorval Unthank** is worth more than any sorority pin to cute, blonde **Debbie Burgess.** Sorors kicked her out of the Gamma Phi Beta house at the University of Oregon because she insisted on dating Unthank, scion of a well-known Portland family. She moved to the dormitory and refused to return after the Gamma sisters said, "Please come back." P.S. She still dates Unthank.

Dr. and Mrs. W. E. B. DuBois are on a nationwide tour raising funds for his defense against U.S. charges of having failed to register as a foreign agent . . . **Diego Rivera** of Mexico City, world's greatest living painter, says white people resulted from the blending of colored and Mongol groups . . . **Bernard Shavvers,** of Ocala, Fla., best 13-year old cartoonist in the country, shook hands with **President Truman** in Washington . His entry won first place in the U.S. Savings bond cartoon contest . . . **Mrs. Molly House** of NYC, reigned as "Queen for a Day" after her selection by a radio audience . . . **Tanner G. Duckrey** has been elected to the board of directors of the World Affairs Council of Philadelphia.

Dr. DuBois

The smart boys are betting even money that Norfolk police will never catch the flame murderers of the **Rev. Joseph H. Mann.** He was kidnapped and set afire after preaching against segregation . . . **Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom,** accompanied by **Mrs. Ransom,** arrived in Liberia by plane. He's attending the 60th anniversary of the AME church in that country . . . Shorter College alumni are now worried lest **Bishop R. R. Wright Jr.,** try to force his son-in-law, the **Rev. Dwight V. Kyles,** on their school as president. Shorter, an AME school, is located at Little Rock, Ark . . . . The **Rev. Nathan Brown,** 66, is in jail at Charleston, S.C., after fatally shooting **Edward Davis,** 13-year old white boy, for taunting him with epithets . . . **Claudia Jones,** the woman Communist, was greeted with jeers when she rose to speak at Roosevelt College, Chicago.

Bishop Ransom

Sidney DeFord, ship's cook, 3rd class aboard the U.S.S. Roanoke, was the toast of fellow crew members at Marseille, France when the second anniversary of the ship was observed. DeFord, who hails from Baltimore, had designed and decorated seven huge cakes for the occasion . . . Look Magazine for June 19 "applauds" **Jane Vialle,** who represents a million Africans in the French Senate . . . The **Rev. E. D. McCreary Jr.,** was one of 12 students to get the doctor theology degree from Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Va. . . . The Tuskegee Alumni Merit Award was presented this year to **Capt. Robert E. Campbell,** retired and first professor of military science and tactics at A. and T. College, Greensboro. N.C.

NEWS IN TABLOID

By Cliff Mackay

Editor, AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers

Out On A Very Shaky Limb

THIS PREDICTION business can be extremely risky. But boasting a lifetime batting average of .887, old Tabloid his trusty crystal ball in hand creeps slowly out on that very shaky limb again. Here are his forecasts of what lies ahead in the budding new year of 1952. Those sticklers for facts and figures should clip this out and compare with the news drama as it unfolds with the passing of time. Also do not be surprised if Tabloid, if proven correct, breaks his arm patting himself on the back, while boastfully announcing, "I told you so" way back in December, 1951.

Mr. Marshall

Here goes. (1) **Thurgood Marshall,** who has a very good batting average, will again come home a winner. The United States Supreme Court will again side with him and against the Dixiecrats. The nine old men will rule favorably in the Clarendon, S.C. school case. They will uphold the scholarly contention of Mr. Marshall and the NAACP that segregation is discrimination and therefore a violation of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution. This will mean the end of segregated schools on the elementary level. The decision will be the same in pending cases in Delaware, Kansas, North Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Florida and Mississippi.

(2) **Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio,** despite his head start, will not be nominated by the Republicans. Instead, **General Ike Eisenhower,** around Feb. 15 will announce his availability. He will return from Europe to sweep the Republican convention at Chicago. And he will go on from there to be elected President of the United States. **President Truman,** at the last minute, will see the handwriting on the wall and decide it would be useless to seek another term. He will throw his support to his old buddy, Chief Justice **Fred M. Vinson.** But it won't stick. The man on the inside to win the Democratic nomination will be **Sen. Estes Kefauver** of Tennessee, who is no Dixiecrat. But he's dead set against FEPC in any form. With a Republican victory, the Dixiecrats will be forced to surrender chairmanships of all Congressional committees.

GOP Will Desert Dixiecrats

(3) The unholy alliance of Dixiecrats and Republicans will continue to ride herd on all liberal legislation when Congress returns in January. But a Southern - sponsored effort to knife **President Truman's** new Committee on Contract Compliance will fail. The Republicans, with an eye to the elections in November, will suddenly desert them. And without Republican help, they are powerless.

(4) **Ezzard Charles,** the Cincinnati Cobra, will become the first man in history, to regain the heavyweight title. He will lift the crown off the balding head of Champion **Jersey Joe Walcott** when the two meet, possibly in June. **Joe Louis,** whether he realizes it or not, is definitely out of the race. Charles will also stop the upward climb of the new "white hope," **Rocky Marciano.**

Ezzard Charles

(5) The bloody war will finally come to an end in Korea, but thousands of our soldiers will still be needed to guarantee the peace. No war will break out in Europe or the Near East, unless the British, under **Winston Churchill,** get too empire-minded again.

(6) North Carolina after the second mistrial, will finally give up its attempt to convict **Mack Ingram.** He's the Yanceyville farmer charged with assaulting an overall clad white girl by looking at her from a distance of 75 yards. But the prosecution will be stopped only after broad hints from the U.S. State Department that the whole farcical case is embarrassing America before the darkskinned world.

'Hummon' Will Gnash His Teeth

(7) **Gov. Herman "Hummon" Talmadge** will wail and gnash his teeth, but before 1952 comes to a close, colored students will be sitting in class at the University of Georgia in Athens. Another Southern school, which during 1952 will be forced to admit all residents of the State, will be the University of Tennessee. Action will begin during the year to pry open the doors at **Gov. James Byrnes's** University of South Carolina. And the University of Florida case will be returned to the Supreme Court before summer. The University of Mississippi will be the last to capitulate.

Gov. Talmadge

(8) The most sensational story of the year will involve a domestic rift between an ex-Congressman and his wife. All of the dirty linen will be washed before the public when the case hits the courts. The wife will probably name a white married woman as co-respondent. It will keep tongues buzzing all over the nation for weeks once it breaks.

(9) **Col. B. O. Davis** Jr. will follow in the footsteps of his father and become the second colored Regular Army brigadier general. The difference is that junior will wear his star as a member of the Air Forces. His father was attached to the Adjutant General's office. Col. Davis is now at the Pentagon, but after his promotion, will probably be sent to the Pacific Command.

Col. Davis

(10) **Congressman William L. Dawson** will easily defeat **Edgar G. Brown** as representative of the First Illinois District in the House of Representatives. Brown simply lacks the know-how of our No. 1 politician. Many another Democrat, offering for re-election, will not fare as well as the politically astute Mr. Dawson. **A. Clayton Powell,** despite his bad absentee record, will again be re-elected. They will have to adjust themselves to a Republican.

Bright Spots In The News

The cheers of 12,000 spectators filled mammoth Memorial Coliseum at the University of Kentucky Tuesday night. **Solly alker,** St. John's basketball ace, had just taken his seat on the bench with the rest of his team. He played without incident, foiling those who predicted violence would result if a colored athlete played with white at the Blue Grass School. He not only played, but slept and ate at a downtown hotel with his teammates. St. John's lost 81 to 40... **Horwald M. Price** scored the highest among 49 who took the police examination in New Orleans.

MAYS

Since He Writes Things Uncomplimentary About Georgia, He Must Also Note Signs of Progress

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

IF I WRITE things about Georgia that are not complimentary, I must write things about Georgia that are praiseworthy. A few weeks ago, I said something good about Atlanta's city officials. The next event did not happen in Atlanta.

Dr. Mays

It is the story of a fight between a Negro and a white man. It seems that the two got into a quarrel and the white man attempted to strike the Negro with a hammer. The Negro caught the white man's arm before he was struck and took the hammer from him. The Negro, much smaller than the white man, threw his opponent to the ground and with his bare fist beat the man considerably.

Ordinarily, one would expect a race riot when a Negro in the deep South, gets the better of a white man in a fight. But instead the other workers, Negroes and whites, assembled, stood around and enjoyed the fight. And that was as it should have been. Either somebody should have stopped the fight or the two men should have been allowed to slug it out.

The case goes to court. It is a Negro versus a white man and in such cases Negroes seldom get justice in this section of the country if a white person is on the other side. But here again a great surprise awaits our readers. The beaten man testified that "this nigger hit me with a hammer." Fortunately for the Negro a white man who saw what happened was willing and did testify in behalf of the Negro. He told the judge that the Negro did not hit the white man with the hammer but that the white man was striking at the Negro with the hammer when the Negro took it and proceeded to beat the man with his bare fist.

ONE WOULD have expected the white man to go free and the Negro to get a sentence. Not so. Instead of the Negro being put in prison or fined, the judge fined the white man $51 and the Negro was exonerated! It is my belief that this could not have happened twenty-five years ago. The Negro might have been lynched. This proves that things are improving some right here in Georgia.

For emphasis, let me pick out what is remarkable about this case. In the first place, the Negro was not willing to run. He stood his ground and fought it out when he was about to be struck down with the hammer.

It took considerable courage for this Negro to do that.

The second remarkable thing about this story lies in the fact that the white workers watched the fight rather than participate in it. I have known cases of this kind where the white men ganged up on the Negro and the Negroes stood a long distance away.

The third interesting thing about this incident is the unusual fact that a white man stood up in a Southern court and testified against another white man in behalf of a Negro.

The most remarkable thing of all is the fact that the judge fined the white man and not the Negro. What would have been the case if the star witness had been a Negro? Here we can only conjecture.

* * *

IT IS CASES like this that leads me to believe that conditions are improving and that the Negro can fight out his battle in America and the South and win for himself the right to be a first-rate citizen.

As I write about this case, I know that there are others that would almost erase this one from our memory. I am not trying to say that the Negro's battle is won. Everybody knows that we have a long way to go in Georgia and that equal justice for the Negro is rare in any section of the South. But we cannot leave out the bright spots when appraising impartially the progress we have made in the area of human rights. Georgia is not all bad.

MAYS

It Is a Good Thing To Get Away From The United States And Move More Freely

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

THE FULBRIGHT Act makes it possible for many Americans to study abroad. It also makes it possible for students from other lands to study in the United States. The Institute of International Education, with gifts from the Ford Foundation, is doing its share to bring foreign students here to become acquainted with our way of life. This is a wonderful thing.

Dr. Mays

The United States will make many friends who will return to their respective countries spreading good will. But there is one point where these programs may not help us and that is in the area of race.

Mr. Rivera's article in the Courier of Sept. 1 is a case in point. He points out there that in Durham, N. C., a dark-skinned foreign student was insulted at a local bus terminal when the student went to get on a bus headed for Chapel Hill. This student is registered along with other foreign students at Duke University.

Another incident pointed out in the Courier article took place at a swimming pool in Chapel Hill which is operated for whites. These foreign students at Duke are reported to have protested "abuse, indignities and insults, directed at them because of their color."

MORE RECENTLY, an article appeared in the Atlanta Daily World under the caption, "Foreign Students Cancel TVA Tour to Avoid Bias."

Here, fifty-two foreign exchange students canceled a visit to the Tennessee Valley Authority because the persons in charge of the tour planned to send white exchange students on arrival in Knoxville to a white university and the colored exchange students to Knoxville College. There were only two dark-skinned persons and they were from Panama. The article states that the entire group decided to remain on the campus of the University of Indiana.

It is not easy to sell democracy that way.

Returning from Europe this summer on the Queen Elizabeth, I talked with a young Italian girl who had married an American white man whose father is a good friend of the writer. The Italian wife had been in America for a short while and was returning to the United States after visiting in Rome.

I wanted to know how she liked America. She said in substance that she liked some things about America but there were other things she did not like. Being curious, I wanted to know what were the things in the United States she didn't like.

She thought a bit and said with feeling, "I do not like the way they treat Negroes." She went on to explain her brief experiences in the North and in the South. She pointed out how important it is for America to live her democracy since she is trying to sell it to the world.

* * *

IT WAS last fall in Washington, when a representative from Pakistan was refused hotel accommodation in the nation's capital because he was mistaken for a Negro. I believe it was last year when two cultured women from India were mistreated in the great state of New York primarily because they were not white.

I know there are many good incidents that can be and are recorded. But all this goes to show how deeply rooted race prejudice is in the heart of the average American. It also shows that the United States must work doubly hard if the dark peoples of the earth are to take us seriously when we talk about democracy.

I have said more than once that it is not enough for the United States to fight to protect its freedom. We must also fight to extend our freedom—first at home and then abroad. It is not enough for the United States to fight to defend its democracy.

We must fight to improve our democracy. I wish I could believe that we were as anxious to improve our democracy and extend our freedom as we are to protect them. We cannot hide our prejudice and discrimination. Uncle Sam!

MAYS

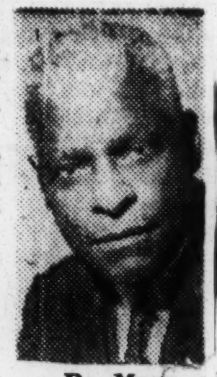
Police Dept. Figures Prove Atlanta and No Other Community Can Be Divided Into Black, White

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

I WROTE Chief Jenkins for a copy of his 1950 report and this article is based on the official report of the Police Department.

The comparisons that follow will prove interesting and informing. It must be kept in mind that Negroes constitute about one-third of the total population of Atlanta.



Dr. Mays

A glance first at the homicide record. In 1950, one white person was killed by a Negro and one Negro was killed by a white person. Fourteen white persons in Atlanta were killed by whites and eighty-five Negroes were killed by Negroes.

If the homicide rate among the whites had been as high as it was among Negroes, the number of whites killed by whites would have been 255 instead of fourteen. Although the Negro population is only one third of the total, slightly more Negro juvenile cases were handled by the Police Department than whites; 291 whites and 321 Negroes.

At the police station, 572 white females and 576 colored females were given examinations for social diseases. Of these numbers, eight whites were infected with gonorrhea and two colored; twenty-five white females were infected with syphilis and ninety-five Negro females were thus infected. In the same connection 405 white males and 216 colored males were examined. One Negro was infected with gonorrhea and one white person; fifteen white males had syphilis and twenty-five Negro males.

* * *

A COMPARISON of the number booked in Recorder's Court is also revealing. Seventy-eight white males were booked for robbery and 115 Negro males. For larceny (except automobile), 360 white males were booked and 538 Negro males were booked. For liquor violation, 1,066 Negro males were booked and 158 white males. For gambling, 162 white males were booked for trial as over against 720 Negro males.

There are cases where the whites outnumber the Negroes. For example, 16,144 white males were booked for drunkenness as over against 9,360 Negro males; but 2,353 Negro females were booked for drunkenness as over against 1,910 white females.

In the case of driving while intoxicated, the Negro's record looks better than that of the whites'. Only 594 Negro males were booked for trial in Recorder's Court for driving while intoxicated as over against 1,467 white males; only thirteen Negro women were booked for driving drunk whereas 181 white women were so booked.

* * *

FOR DRUNKENNESS Negroes and whites are pretty close together even when considered percentage wise. For driving while intoxicated, the whites are way out front. More whites drove intoxicated in 1950 than Negroes.

There is one other point where the whites clearly outdistanced the Negroes and that is in cases of forgery and counterfeiting. In this crime, 168 white males were booked and only twenty-two Negro males; sixteen white females and two Negro females.

There is still another area where the Negro and white males are fairly close together but where the white females are ahead of the Negro females and that is in prostitution and vice: 141 white males, 86 colored males; 164 white females and 67 colored females were booked for prostitution and vice.

* * *

THESE STATISTICS prove that there is nothing racial about crime. The conditions under which people live have much to do with crime.

Poverty, illiteracy, poor housing conditions, lack of recreational facilities, segregation and racial discrimination contribute their share to crime. I am convinced that Negroes take out on Negroes what they often want to take out on white people.

I am equally convinced that white lawyers, judges and jurors do not care how many Negroes are murdered by Negroes. But Atlanta and no other community can be divided into Negro and white. The community is a unit and what hurts one hurts all.

No community is safe from vice, poverty, disease and crime until all are safe. But even when the environment is good **there will be some crime.**

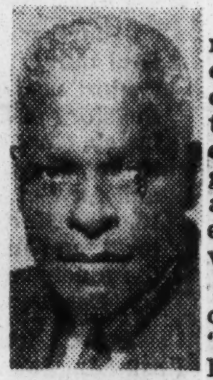
MAYS

When the Proper Leaders Make Up Their Minds, the Race Problem Will Be Solved

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

RECENTLY I addressed a church group on the subject: "Racial Changes in the Southeast." It was easy because I know them vicariously. I have experienced them from my childhood, since the first and earliest thing I can remember is a mob. I remember a great crowd of men coming down the road on mules and horses carrying guns. A riot had developed over Negroes' voting on a Republican ticket. The mob made my father salute. The Negro yearbook shows that there were 115 lynchings in 1900 as over against four or five a year now, more or less. So I could truthfully say that there is less mob violence in the Southeast and in the South generally than there was two or three decades ago.



Dr. Mays

But as I said that I had to remember Cicero (in the North), the Florida case where the sheriff shot two handcuffed Negroes (killing one), and the case in "enlightened" North Carolina where a Negro man was accused of "assault" for "looking at" a 17-year-old white girl from a distance of about seventy-five feet. Despite the barbaric deeds, one can honestly say that there is improvement. Though still difficult for a Negro to get justice in the courts if a white person is involved, he gets more justice now than in former years.

* * *

I POINT out the fact that Pullman accommodation is available to Negroes in every section of the South. There is practically no attempt to hide Negroes by giving them lower 13 (Lower in the Drawing Room). It is possible to get an open berth in the middle or near the middle of the car. As a rule, they try to put Negro passengers on the ends. This custom is gradually being discontinued and Negroes can help it along by refusing to accept end berths. The embarrassing curtain in the dining car is history and Negroes coming out of the North do not have to ride jim crow on coach trains that terminate in the South.

The ballot is now a reality in every Southern state and in many small towns and rural sections of the South.

It was easy to plot improvements in education where efforts are being made to increase the salaries of Negro teachers and to improve the educational facilities for Negroes. Certainly twelve years ago no Negro was allowed to enroll in a Southern state university.

Many Southern newspapers call Negroes "Miss," "Mr." and "Mrs." The newspapers in Atlanta have been carrying Negro pictures when they do something noteworthy; formerly a Negro's picture was carried only when he did something scandalous. Negroes can now speak and preach to white audiences in many sections of the South.

There was a time when Negroes could sing to white people, but they could not preach and speak to them, except a talk on the race question. The number of places where mixed groups can meet are increasing. These improvements are clearly seen and must be admitted.

* * *

BUT I had to express deep regret that the basic changes such as the ballot, improvements in education, the abolition of segregation on the diner and in Pullman cars had come the hard way. Negroes had to spend thousands of dollars in the courts and wait years and years for the Federal Courts to hand down decisions.

These improvements did not come because the Church wanted to be more Christian and took the initiative nor because politicians wanted our country to live up to its democratic pretensions. The improvements came through court coercion. But the most important thing of all, these changes came without revolution and without bloodshed.

I have always believed and always will that the time is always ripe to do the right thing. The problem is one of leadership. When the leaders in government, industry, education and religion make up their minds, the race problem will be solved. The masses will follow good leadership.

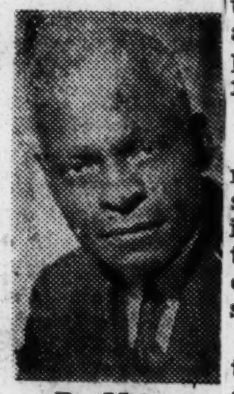
MAYS

Each Realization Of the College Fund Goal Is the Approach To Ultimate Victory

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opnion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

SEVERAL years ago, F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee got a brilliant idea. He dreamed that the private colleges should get together and launch a National Community Chest. He began to talk with different people about the possible success of such an idea. Some were hesitant and others were enthusiastic.



Dr. Mays

During the war years I had to raise a lot of money because the Army had depleted the Morehouse enrollment. One year I had to raise slightly more than $30,000 for the current budget in order to make ends meet. I liked President Patterson's idea, but I wasn't sure that the United Negro College Fund would net Morehouse as much as I was raising single-handedly.

Although Morehouse has never gotten $30,000 in one year from the United Negro College Fund, I am convinced that as a yearly thing Morehouse has gotten much more by being in the Fund than it could have gotten by slugging it alone. When I raised $30,000 for the current budget in one year, I could dramatize my story because the war had reduced the Morehouse enrollment to an embarrassing point.

* * *

BUT THE biggest obstacle the United Negro College Fund had to face was the charge made by some Negroes and white people: "You are perpetuating segregation." Very few people say that now. They know better. In fact the charge was false and illogical from the beginning.

No one should be charged with perpetuating segregation because his institution meets a need which at the moment cannot be met otherwise. No one should be charged with perpetuating segregation because he wants to make his institution better while it is serving a group of people that otherwise might not be served.

If a Negro institution refuses admission to white students when our wicked laws are changed to make admission of white students possible then it can be said of that institution that it is perpetuating segregation; just as a white school in a non-segregated area is perpetuating segregation if it refuses to admit Negro students.

* * *

THE PUBLIC sees clearly now that if a Negro school should be closed solely because it has only Negro students, then a white school should be closed if it admits only white students.

The people see clearly now that the State College of Virginia is not perpetuating segregation any more, if as much, than the University of Virginia, and that if appropriation should be cut off from Petersburg solely because it perpetuates segregation, it should also be cut off from the University of Virginia for the same reason.

If the people should not support Atlanta University because it perpetuates segregation, neither should the people support Emory University because it too perpetuates segregation. If a Negro church should be permitted to die solely because its membership is all Negro, a white church should also be permitted to die if its membership is all white. It is discrimination of the rankest kind if we argue that all segregated Negro institutions should die and all segregated white institutions should live.

* * *

IT IS an accepted fact now that an institution should live or die not on the basis of race but on the basis of service and competence. An institution should not be killed because Negroes own or manage or operate it. It should die if it doesn't serve well, be that institution "Negro" or "white." Race should have nothing to do with it.

The public sees this so clearly that it is more willing now to accept a $25,000,000 goal for capital purposes for the thirty-two colleges than it was to accept a million-dollar goal for current purposes when we began in 1945. We see now that integration flows two ways: whites into Negro institutions and Negroes into white institutions.

The two-way flow has already begun. We will make what are now Negro institutions so good that many of them will survive in the non-segregated tomorrow.

Support the United Negro College Fund!

MAYS

No Man Who Believes In American Democracy Can Doubt the Validity Of NAACP's Objectives

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opnion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

NEGRO and white Atlanta need to be praised for the success of the forty-second annual NAACP Convention held in the Gate City June 26-July 1.

Especial praise is due the local committee for planning things so well. I would name them, but I fear I would miss somebody. Name-calling is dangerous. You may miss the wrong man.

Dr. Mays

Although the attendance was good, it was not good enough except at the last meeting, Sunday afternoon, when Walter White and Ralph Bunche spoke. Each night the auditorium should have been filled to capacity. The speeches were good. Even the worst speeches were good speeches. Praise is due the City Government, Mayor Hartsfield, and Chief Jenkins. The motorcade that met Ralph Bunche escorted by the police was a beautiful sight and a fine tribute to a great man. The caution taken by the leaders to see that everything worked out all right was noble.

What the repercussion will be, nobody can adequately predict. My belief is that the net result will be gained. I believe this because the speeches were straight-forward, the objectives of the association are clear and above board, and are clearly within the frame-work of the state and Federal Constitutions. As Lillian Smith put it in her address: "The members of the NAACP wear no hoods." They do not hide. They are not Ku Kluxers. They are not Communists. They are not trying to destroy American democracy or overthrow the American Government.

* * *

THE NAACP aims only to further the cause of democracy in areas where it is weakest. Since these are its objectives, I believe the net result of the Atlanta convention will be good whatever political capital a few may try to make of some of its pronouncements.

A few may argue that the speed of the association is too rapid but no man who believes in American democracy can doubt the validity of its objectives.

After all, the United States is the greatest democracy on earth and whoever works to correct the evils in our democracy, within the machinery set up by the founding fathers, serves the cause of freedom everywhere.

It would be a great loss to America if there were no organization like the NAACP. Just as there would be a great loss if there were no Urban League, no Southern Regional Council, no Southern Educational Fund and no American Civil Liberties Union. But each has a unique function to perform and they supplement each other. I plead again for support of such organizations. The support for an organization like the NAACP must come mainly from the people it seeks to emancipate. And that is the way it should be.

The more Negroes work for their own uplift, the more support they will get from white people and other minorities and the more respect we will get from them.

* * *

I HOPE the Atlanta convention will serve to unify the NAACP everywhere—locally and nationally. This is no time for a people to be divided. I hope the convention will bring more local support and more national support.

I have always maintained that local treasuries should have money at all times and that the national organization should not be hampered in its work for a lack of funds.

It is a great tribute to the leadership of the NAACP that it has not allowed Communist infiltration which would weaken its influence and destroy its effectiveness.

That fact alone should bring large support and all Americans should join hands in furthering the cause of democracy for which the organization stands. We hope that some day the NAACP will work itself out of existence and will be able to say: "There is no need now to defend the right of Negroes. They, too, are Americans and are so treated."

Such should be the aim of every organization working in this field.

MAYS

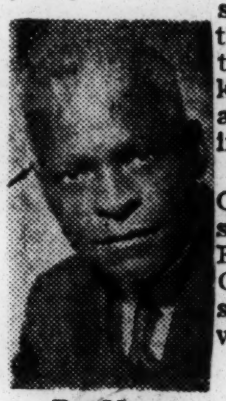
Yes, Coercion Does Help Remove Racial Barriers; Note Our Progress in Schools

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opnion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

IT IS amazing how some people persist in the argument that progress cannot be forced, that if you make people do something against their will you will set the cause back.

How can people argue that way when every day we find evidence to prove that coercion not only helps but coercion of some kind is often the only thing that will make progress possible?



Dr. Mays

I am sure the child would never develop as he ought without the coercive hands of parents and adults. I am sure there would be more thieves if the laws against theft were repealed. There would be more murders if there were no laws against murder.

AS A college president and as a one-time professor, I know that most undergraduates would do less well if they were not coerced by their teachers and by the college regulations. The draft system is proof that we would never get an outstanding army if it were left to the men to volunteer their services.

With all the facts about us, we hear rather intelligent people arguing that Negroes should not use the machinery of the law to get their rights. They still say you cannot legislate morals. And yet all laws are based on ethics and morals.

Only the mentally stupid would deny the fact that the great strides that have been made in improving Negro schools in the South were made mainly because legal pressure was brought to bear through the Federal Courts.

* * *

SOUTHERN EDUCATORS and Southern politicians never began talking in earnest about equalizing school facilities for Negroes until Negroes began to sue in the Federal Courts. Georgia's Minimum Foundation program is designed in part to equalize educational facilities for Negroes. The sales tax in Georgia is partly for the same reason.

Now South Carolina has passed a three per cent sales tax and the Supreme Court of South Carolina has placed its approval upon a $75,000,000 bond issue for construction of school buildings. The main reason for the sales tax and for the $75,000,000 bond issue is the fact that South Carolina knows that Negroes are suing and that they are tired of being given second-rate schools.

The South Carolina Supreme Court validated the bond issue shortly after the ruling in a Federal court that Clarendon County, S. C., must equalize the school facilities for Negroes with those of the whites.

* * *

YES, IT is fear. South Carolina, Georgia and other Southern states know that the only way they may be able to maintain separate schools is to make the Negro schools equal. They even know that in time segregation will, and must, go. But they want to postpone that day as long as possible.

They go so far as to say that even when segregation goes there will be less mingling of the races if the present Negro schools are made as good as those established for whites. The white South and white Americans, for that matter, are willing to pay heavily for segregation.

To me it is clear as day that school facilities will be equalized much faster because suits like the one in Clarendon County, S. C., was filed. Whether the Supreme Court declares now that segregation is unconstitutional, the fact that segregation itself is being attacked, means that Negroes will get better schools faster than they would get them if the attacks on segregation were not made.

* * *

HOWEVER, SOME may argue to the contrary. The net results of Federal suits, whether for equalization of educational opportunities or for the abolition of segregation, per se, are bound to be for the good and for the advancement of the South and the nation.

I wish human nature did not have to be driven to do right, but history proves that it must be coerced and that men do not voluntarily give up their rights nor share them with others without a struggle. In the year 5000 it might be otherwise, but not in 1951.

ROGERS SAYS:

Gov. Dewey Really 'Cut Hog' in His Cicero Riot Speech in Malaya

By J. A. ROGERS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

GOVERNOR Dewey, who is touring the Far East, is greatly disturbed by the publicity given the Cicero riot in the Asian press—so disturbed that at a dinner given in his honor by the leading citizens of Malaya he departed from the usual nice things said at such affairs to scold the press.

Mr. Rogers

"I was shocked," he said, "to find an incident involving a few hundred people out of a nation of 150,000,000 is front page news in Singapore and elsewhere, and is considered worthy of a four-column photograph on the front page . . . To present the occurrence of such an incident in the major news from the United States on any one day is shocking and grossly misleading."

IT SEEMS clear the Governor didn't know that the treatment of Negroes in America has been making headlines in the Asian press for years, and that the Cicero riot was just one more. Asians are colored. Millions of them are more Negroid in color and hair than many Americans.

Moreover, did not the American press carry on its front pages the anti-white riot in Singapore last December over the snatching of Berta Hertogh, a near-white girl, from her Malay husband?

They, too, have been stepped on by white masters—and news of similar victims anywhere is important to them.

As for the Governor's statement that the riot involved only a "few hundred people," the Asian editors know better. They know, too, that the spirit of racialism has been so developed here that there are hundreds of potential Ciceros.

THEY KNOW, too, that it is not only the hoodlum element that is responsible. The home of Dr. Percy Julian was recently bombed in Oak Park, Ill., and though he is one of the greatest living benefactors of humanity the Union League of Chicago, composed of some of the most eminent citizens, barred him from a dinner given by fellow-scientists in its club rooms.

With all due respect to the Governor, I think that in scolding the Asian press he "cut a hog." Maybe though he was talking for home consumption. Malay papers ignored his speech.

Incidentally on top of Dewey's scolding comes the belittling of the Asian nations by Senator Tom Connally of Texas. He called them "wobbly." Connally objected to American aid going to Asia. He wanted it all for Europe. The Asians are certainly going to see in that more color prejudice.

* * *

MR. DEWEY, also, according to reports, blamed the Communists. Of course the Reds are making hay of jim crow. America gave them no financial aid but she gave them something mightier, propaganda that they can use to stir indignation, especially in darker humanity.

Doesn't the Governor know that Asian unrest against the white world started long before the Reds came to power? I suggest that he turn back to 1914 and read an article by Achmed Abdullah in the Forum, Vol. 52, pp. 484-497.

Again the non-Reds and anti-Reds are probably using the race question to discredit America perhaps more than the Reds. Last year the Crisis gave an analysis of what 500 anti-Red newspapers in Europe had said. Much of it was caustic and denunciatory.

* * *

LAST SEPTEMBER, too, while I was in Denmark, I noted that several Scandinavian papers carried the case of Lieutenant Gilbert and said that his treatment was unjust. In London, at the time, there were four films on the race question being shown, namely: "Home of the Brave," "Pinky," "No Way Out" and "Lost Boundaries."

In July of this year there was a painting that created a sensation and was barred from an exhibit. Entitled, "Statue of Liberty, Back View," it showed eleven years "the ugly concept Negroes swinging from gal- of discrimination will lows with Miss Liberty in the been extinguished." background.

The artist, Paxton Chadwick, himself the president of the art society, had in mind the legal lynching of Willie McGee and the Martinsville Seven.

* * *

MR. DEWEY also spoke optimistically on the future and prophesied that in another years, as at Cicero, bow to the cies, that is, when time, mob every time, they aren't a part of it. For instance Mr. Truman has spoken out forcefully against discrimination but his performances are almost nil.

Let's suppose he really meant to do something. Why can't he? Because the racialists in his party dominate the Federal Government where the Negro is concerned.

This is possible, but hardly probable. There are many good folk are sluggish these fine Americans, who are perhaps millions free from prejudice. But the racialists are very active and aggressive. Local law enforcement agen-

MAYS

White House Conference Committee Offset Many Attempts Of Racial Bias

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Courier.—The Editors.)

AS A member of the National White House Committee, I had a chance to observe things close up and helped to make policies. I want to comment on three aspects of the conference.

There were more Negro delegates attending this conference than was the case in previous conferences. Negroes were well represented both as to numbers and participation. Allison Davis was one of the principal speakers, and there was no better speech given than his. That Negroes were integrated throughout the conference was no accident. The National Committee planned it that way. Oscar Ewing, chairman of the conference, desired it so. Those who worked with him felt as he did. There was a will in the National Committee and staff to see that it was an integrated conference.

Dr. Mays

THE PUBLIC WILL never know how helpful Anna Hedgeman was. She is assistant to Mr. Ewing, and she made a tremendous contribution toward making the conference thoroughly representative of all the people. She was in a strategic position to help, and she did. She is exceptionally able and uses her ability wisely. As a member of the National Committee I was in a position to assist in getting a thoroughly representative conference.

Proof that there was a will to be fair is clearly demonstrated in the case of Georgia. When Governor Talmadge refused to have any Negroes on the Georgia Committee and any in the Georgia delegation, I was asked by the National Committee to assemble a committee to recommend eighteen Georgia Negroes to be delegates to the conference. Governor Talmadge made it possible for Georgia to have more Negroes at the conference than any other state. Counting the eighteen and those who were invited at large, Georgia, no doubt, had easily forty Negro delegates at the conference.

The second observation has to do with housing. The National Committee put forth every effort to get all hotels open without regards to color or race. I was a member of a committee appointed by the National Committee to confer with the Hotel Association. The Hotel Association stated that ten or twelve hotels would take Negroes, but not the others. Our committee insisted on all hotels opening their doors to everybody. The National Committee had a Washington Committee to work on housing and visit the hotels that refused to take Negroes. I understand that all hotels agreed to take Negroes except three. But there was a hitch. The National Committee could not make the assignments. The hotels had their own committee to do that. So when an address came through which it could identify as definitely Negro, it assigned that person to a Negro hotel. Although I was among the first to apply for reservation, they assigned me to a Negro hotel because I put Morehouse College as my address. When I protested (not because of the Negro hotel, but because I suspected something), I was changed to the Willard. I hear that the Board of Trade lid the assigning. Other Negroes had similar experiences.

ONE HAS TO be on his toes all the time. I succeeded in getting an amendment passed which added that "racial segregation be abolished in travel, government, employment and church," as well as in education; a gentleman from Mississippi added the word "discriminatory" before racial, and being caught temporarily off guard, the amendment passed with the word "discriminatory" before it. **This could not be.** So by strategic maneuvering, I had my amendment reconsidered so that the original recommendation might stand without the word "discriminatory" before "racial." The original was that "racial segregation in education be abolished." But we had to strengthen the items against segregation somewhere else. So Lillian Smith put through a resolution which not only had the conference approve the President's Commission on Civil Rights, but in addition put the conference on record as opposing all racial segregation, and that segregation be abolished in the nation's capital. One has to be always as wise as a serpent even if harmless as a dove.

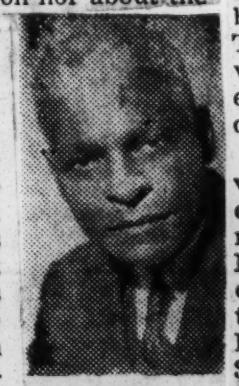
MAYS

The Equalization Of Negro and White Schools Is Not in Some Whites' Thoughts

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Courier.—The Editors.)

NOT MANY days ago, I was on a delegation to appear before a committee of the grand jury to discuss the inequalities in school facilities between Negro and white schools. We were not talking about integration nor about the elimination of segregation.



Dr. Mays

We were simply trying to point out some of the glaring inequalities in such areas as per capita cost of buildings and plants, the inequalities in library facilities, in laboratory equipment, and the inequalities that exist in teacher-pupil ratio.

For example, we were showing from data compiled by the Atlanta Urban League, submitted by the superintendent of schools to the Georgia Department of Education, that in 1949-50, the per-pupil investment in total school plants in white elementary schools in Atlanta was $530; in the Negro elementary school it was $222 per-pupil investment; and that the per-pupil plant investment in the white high school was $1,132 whereas it was only $455 in the Negro high school.

* * *

OUR COMMITTEE pointed out further that the per-pupil value of teaching aids and library books in the white elementary schools in 1949-50 was $4.43; in the Negro elementary schools it was only seventy-nine cents.

In the white high school, the per-pupil value of teaching aids and library books was $12.98 in 1949-50; in the Negro high schools the per-pupil value was $5.06. Our committee went further. We showed that the ratio pupil per-teacher in the white elementary school was 22 to 1, whereas in the Negro elementary school the ratio was 36 to 1; in the white high school the pupil-teacher ratio was 15 to 1, whereas it was 25 to 1 in the Negro high schools.

* * *

THE SAME report shows that there were 3.1 books per white elementary school child in 1949-50 and 7.2 books per white high school child. But in both the Negro elementary and high school, the number of books per Negro pupil was 1.9. The Urban League's report reveals further that in laboratory equipment the same discrepancy obtains.

In 1949-50, the amount invested per-pupil in laboratory equipment for the white elementary school was $4.66; per Negro child it was only 90 cents. In the white high school the investment per-pupil in laboratory equipment was $67.67; per-Negro child it was only $18.31.

The facts did not seem to impress certain members of the grand jury. There was a tendency to doubt that we were actually quoting the figures correctly. It was clear to me that there were members of that jury who were not interested in equality. They were only interested in showing that great improvements have been made in the Negro schools. All this was admitted. But we pointed out that great improvements had been made in the white schools—even greater over-all progress in the white schools.

* * *

THE THING that makes equality in segregated public schools almost impossible is the fact that white school officials are not going to be willing to appropriate more money for Negro schools year by year than they appropriate for white schools until the Negro schools are made equal.

Nor will the white school officials recommend a bond issue for the Negro schools alone with the expressed purpose of bringing them up to parity with the white schools. These are disturbing observations and they haunt me. But I am disturbed still more by my belief that the vast majority of the people in power do not want the Negro schools to be as good as the white schools.

* * *

IT IS these stubborn observations that will make the Negro knock at the doors of white schools. To refuse to integrate, and at the same time to refuse to equalize, is downright wickedness.

In other words, there is no burning desire on the part of many white people to deal justly and fairly with Negro citizens. They are willing to improve, but not to equalize.

MAYS

It Will Never Be Possible to Set Up Segregated but Equal Racial Schools

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

MY CONTENTION has always been that it is next to impossible to equalize educational opportunities for Negroes and whites when the inequalities have been existing for approximately seventy-five years or more.

Dr. Mays

It is next to impossible again because the authorities are not going to permit the white schools to stand still until Negro schools catch up. Nor are they going to increase the appropriation for Negro schools at one time in order to equalize them with the white schools. Then too, it takes more sense of justice than most people have to correct a wrong of such long standing.

Equalization is also complicated by the fact that Negroes are not in the policy-making body and they are never there when the appropriations are made. When all these factors are taken into consideration, it is too much to expect that complete equalization under segregation is possible.

* * *

IT IS too great a strain on human nature to expect that kind of justice. It may be possible several thousand years hence; but in this year of our Lord 1951, it is not so. I may be wrong, but the past is against us in expecting two segregated systems to be equally good.

I think it is a fact that salaries in the University System of Georgia have been

equalized. I believe it is a fact that salaries paid the Negro teachers at Fort Valley, Albany State and Savannah State are comparable to the salaries paid in the white colleges, excepting Georgia Tech and the University of Georgia. In these two institutions, I think the salaries are higher than they are in the other colleges, be they white or Negro.

There seems to be no doubt that a professor of comparable training and experience in one of the Negro colleges is, and will be paid, as much as a white professor in one of the white colleges. But let us move beyond salaries to equipment, courses available, and number of schools.

* * *

THE NEGRO population of Georgia is about 36.8 per cent; more than one-third of the total. I believe there are twelve institutions of learning for the white population of Georgia. Besides, there are other agencies under the University System that benefit mainly the white citizens. There are three colleges in the state for Negroes.

According to a report in the Atlanta Constitution under date of March 22, the Board of Regents distributed for the twelve white institutions $6,150,000 for the fiscal year 1951-'52. For the three Negro colleges the appropriation was $925,000, which is less than one-sixth of the amount appropriated for the twelve white institutions.

Even when we add to this $100,000 set aside for graduate education for Negroes, the amount appropriated for Negro education is $1,025,000, exactly one-sixth of the amount appropriated for whites. If the three Negro colleges had received appropriations on the basis of population where the Negro is 36.8 per cent of the total population, the appropriation for the Negro schools would have been $2,263,200 instead of $925,000.

* * *

MUCH OF this difference of course can be accounted for because graduate training, medicine, law, engineering, etc., are excessively expensive items and the state provides no medicine, law, engineering and graduate training for Negroes except as they are paid to go outside of the state or to a Negro university within the state.

Furthermore, when we consider appropriations such as agricultural extension service, agricultural research, and other items, the appropriation amounted to $10,955,000. Of this amount, only $1,025,000 was designated for Negroes, less than one-tenth of the whole.

If anyone is wise enough to see the possibility of equality of educational opportunities under such a system, he is wiser than I; maybe wiser than Solomon. If one can see equality this way, he is indeed an optimist. It is inequalities such as these that are tearing down the walls of segregation. And the damage of inequality cannot be repaired fast enough to stem the tide of integration. **The Supreme Court will so rule.**

MAYS

Each Realization Of the College Fund Goal Is the Approach To Ultimate Victory

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opnion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

SEVERAL years ago, F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee got a brilliant idea. He dreamed that the private colleges should get together and launch a National Community Chest. He began to talk with different people about the possible success of such an idea. Some were hesitant and others were enthusiastic.

Dr. Mays

During the war years I had to raise a lot of money because the Army had depleted the Morehouse enrollment. One year I had to raise slightly more than $30,000 for the current budget in order to make ends meet. I liked President Patterson's idea but I was sure that the United Negro College Fund would net Morehouse as much as I was raising single-handedly.

Although Morehouse has never gotten $30,000 in one year from the United Negro College Fund, I am convinced that as a yearly thing Morehouse has gotten much more by being in the Fund than it could have gotten by slugging it alone. When I raised $30,000 for the current budget in one year, I could dramatize my story because the war had reduced the Morehouse enrollment to an embarrassing point.

* * *

BUT THE biggest obstacle the United Negro College Fund had to face was the charge made by some Negroes and white people: "You are perpetuating segregation." Very few people say that now. They know better. In fact the charge was false and illogical from the beginning.

No one should be charged with perpetuating segregation because his institution meets a need which at the moment cannot be met otherwise. No one should be charged with perpetuating segregation because he wants to make his institution better while it is serving a group of people that otherwise might not be served.

If a Negro institution refuses admission to white students when our wicked laws are changed to make admission of white students possible then it can be said of that institution that it is perpetuating segregation; just as a white school in a non-segregated area is perpetuating segregation if it refuses to admit Negro students.

* * *

THE PUBLIC sees clearly now that if a Negro school should be closed solely because it has only Negro students, then a white school should be closed if it admits only white students.

The people see clearly now that the State College of Virginia is not perpetuating segregation any more, if as much, than the University of Virginia, and that if appropriation should be cut off from Petersburg solely because it perpetuates segregation, it should also be cut off from the University of Virginia for the same reason.

If the people should not support Atlanta University because it perpetuates segregation, neither should the people support Emory University because it too perpetuates segregation. If a Negro church should be permitted to die solely because its membership is all Negro, a white church should also be permitted to die if its membership is all white. It is discrimination of the rankest kind if we argue that all segregated Negro institutions should die and all segregated white institutions should live.

* * *

IT IS an accepted fact now that an institution should live or die not on the basis of race but on the basis of service and competence. An institution should not be killed because Negroes own or manage or operate it. It should die if it doesn't serve well, be that institution "Negro" or "white." Race should have nothing to do with it.

The public sees this so clearly that it is more willing now to accept a $25,000,000 goal for capital purposes for the thirty-two colleges than it was to accept a million-dollar goal for current purposes when we began in 1945. We see now that integration flows two ways: whites into Negro institutions and Negroes into white institutions.

The two-way flow has already begun. We will make what are now Negro institutions so good that many of them will survive in the non-segregated tomorrow. **Support the United Negro College Fund!**

MAYS

The Race Question Will Always Hound the Central Committee of Church's World Council

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

I AM writing this article on Aug. 10, in Rolle, Switzerland, where the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches is holding its fourth session since the World Council was organized in 1948 in Amsterdam, Holland.

The first session of the Central Committee was held in Woudschoten, just a few miles from Amsterdam after the Assembly was organized in August, 1948. The second meeting was held in Chichester, England, in 1949. We met last year in Toronto, Canada. Now we are in session in Switzerland. Rolle is a twenty-seven minute ride from Geneva.

Rolle is the site of Le Rosey, a famous international school for boys. They come to Le Rosey from all parts of the world. Mrs. Mays and I are stopping at Tete Noir Hotel which means Hotel Black Head. A black head hangs outside the hotel and a carved black head is located just inside the hotel.

I WAS curious. I asked the manager and owner of the hotel what was the history behind the Tete Noir. He explained, with apology, that in 1628, more than three centuries ago, black people from Tunis, Algeria, and Morocco, were driven out of Switzerland. Some of these black people lived in the first story of this hotel.

The second, third, and fourth stories were built much more recently. He says the first story is the original and dates back to 1628. The hotel is named in memory of the black people who were driven out. He was quick to explain that all this happened a long time ago. He said it would not be so now.

Rolle is a small town. On a good day one can see Mount Blanc. Last Sunday we got a beautiful view of Mount Blanc because we were driven to Lausanne to have our service of worship in the Cathedral of Lausanne. After service we were the guests of the Swiss Government at Hotel Victoria up on a high mountain. The Swiss sceneries are wonderful.

Again the Central Committee is composed of ninety people from all parts of the world. It represents the Assembly which meets once in every five or six years. The Central Committee will meet next year, December, 1952, in India. The next General Assembly will meet in 1954 in the United States in Evanston, Ill., at Northwestern University.

* * *

NOW INSIDE the Assembly. The race question hounds the Central Committee and it always will. The Church cannot afford to ignore it because it is the Christian Church and because communism is bidding for the allegiance of the minds of men. The readers may recall that last July in Toronto, Canada, a proposition was made by a representative from South Africa that the churches in South Africa wished a delegation from the World Council to visit South Africa for conference and fellowship. But South Africa wanted an all-white delegation.

The Central Committee voted in Toronto that if it sent a delegation, it would have to be multi-racial. The general secretary was instructed to convey that fact to the South African churches. The officials representing the majority of the church members in South Africa held out against a multi-racial delegation. The Dutch Church was particularly against receiving a multi-racial delegation. The Central Committee took the position this year that it took last year. Any delegation from the Central Committee to South Africa must be a truly ecumenical and inter-racial delegation.

It reaffirmed the position taken at Toronto by adopting the following resolution: "Agreed that the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches regrets the inability of certain churches in South Africa to receive an ecumenical delegation of a multi-racial character for the purpose of conference and fellowship with the churches of South Africa concerning difficulties arising out of race questions, but holds itself in readiness to send such a delegation when it should be welcome."

South Africa remains the **world's number one racial problem.**

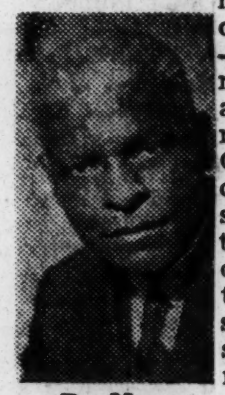
MAYS

Government Is Right In Its Fight on Reds, But What About Our Other Enemy, Fascism?

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opnion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

SOMETIME ago the House Committee on un-American Activities released a booklet listing a number of persons who had been connected in some way with organizations labeled by the committee as Communist-front organizations.



Dr. Mays

Even if the organization had no connection with communism in its origin, but had at its meeting some known Communists or someone suspected of communism participating heavily in its program or discussion, a non-Communist in attendance at this meeting or a non-Communist sponsoring such a meeting or holding office in the organization could be labeled as a person having connections with a Communist-front organization.

Persons were listed in this book for no other reason than that they had sponsored a meeting which the Committee on un-American Activities suspected of having communistic tendencies. The committee is careful not to brand such persons as Communists. But it does tend to point an accusing finger at many innocent people.

MEN AND women are named whom I have known for years and would swear by my life that they are not even "pink" to say nothing of being "Red." Devout clergymen are named. Prominent educators are named. Men and women high up in American life are mentioned—not necessarily as Communists but as persons having or had connections with organizations that are under suspicion.

The listing of names is not so bad but if what I hear is true there is something ridiculous about it. It is rumored that the FBI has men hired to check on all persons listed in that book. I cannot swear that this is so. But if the Government is spending money to check on some of these people, it is both wasteful and ridiculous.

Some of the people listed are capitalistic-minded from their heads down and from their overcoats in. They believe in free enterprise and rugged individualism. Some of them are not only religious but thoroughly orthodox in their views—of God, etc. They are definitely loyal to the Government and they touch communism at no point. And yet I hear the Government is wasting money checking on these people. I suppose when governments get the jitters they can resort to doing stupid things. I suppose the Government wants to play safe. And yet, with all caution, some Communists have gotten mighty high up in the Government. The danger lies in the fact that any man is liable to be branded Communist or "fellow traveler" just because he condemns human injustices in the interest of making our democracy work. Such publications may put the fear of the Lord in some of our most loyal people.

* * *

OUR GOVERNMENT is right in its desire to keep this country free of communism. I dislike its totalitarianism, its atheism, its denial of freedom, and its brutal way of accomplishing its ends. But, I wish we were equally suspicious of fascism and nazism. We do not put our agents out to detect the Fascists in government, business and education.

I wish we were equally concerned about making democracy function in every area of American life. We do not put our agents out to discover and brand those who deliberately plan how they can keep democracy from working and who say plainly that regardless of what the Supreme Court says, they will maintain the wall of segregation. Such people may not be Communists but they are certainly not devotees of democracy. In the end such persons are indirectly friends of communism. The enemies of democracy are not all Communists.

The people who persist in their prejudice against Jews, Negroes and colored people are enemies to democracy. The people who believe in and practice exploitation of the poor are making a contribution to communism. Fight communism? Yes. But love democracy more.

If some of the persons named are Communists, then Harry Truman himself is a Communist for some of the people listed have said no more than Truman has said. And they are just as safe as General Eisenhower or General Marshall.

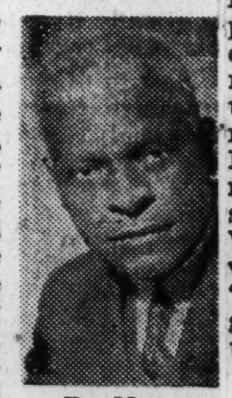
MAYS

Says It Takes Courage To Do What Young Francis Sturcken Did in Winning Oratorical Contest Medal

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opnion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

I UNDERSTAND that each year there is an oratorical contest at the College of Charleston, the winner of which receives a medal known as the Bingham Award. For three straight years Francis Sturcken has won this award.



Dr. Mays

This year, young Sturcken chose a rather unique subject, "The Liquid South." He called the South liquid partly because of a survey he made among the students. The first question asked was, "Should Negroes be admitted to the College of Charleston in the sense that they have the moral or ethical right to attend?"

He interviewed 152 students and ninety-one or 60 per cent answered in the affirmative; fifty-four or 36 per cent said "no," and seven were undecided. The second question Sturcken asked was, "Would it make any difference to you if a Negro were admitted to a college you were attending in the sense that you would be antagonized by attending classes with him?"

Of the 152 interviewed, 126 or 83 per cent said it would make no difference, twenty-two answered that it would make a difference and four were undecided. On the basis of this, the young man points out that the Solid South had become liquid.

* * *

HE BOLDLY stated that Negroes would soon be going to college with them. He said it was ridiculous that a white student could go to the College of Charleston for $175 whereas a Negro student had to pay $360 to attend the State College in Orangeburg and the latter was only for tuition, board and lodging.

Young Sturcken argues that "Race relations are a question of right and wrong, of Christ and love on the one side, of Satan and hatred on the other." He attacks the old saying that time alone will solve the problem. He admits that time is an element but "individuals must utilize it constructively, otherwise time is useless." This is a wise statement.

Many people who rely on time solving problems never realize the fact that time is passive and that of itself time does nothing. People must make use of time. It isn't time. It is the peoples. Referring to the Southern Regional Education plan, the young man said "It was conceived in sin and hasn't fooled anybody. Why don't Southern educators wake up and stop listening to 'ballyhooing' political demagogues. The segregated educational system is doomed."

* * *

ON THE surface there is nothing startling about the speech per se. As much and more has been said by Negroes all over and white people in the North and some Southern white people. But it has significance because what was said was said in the deep South, was said by a white student, and in addition, he won the prize. Winning the prize was the remarkable thing.

A few years ago he would have lost the award even for thinking about such a subject. It is significant again because he had the nerve to speak out. There are thousands of white students in the South who feel just as Sturcken feels. But they are definitely afraid.

It takes courage to do what he did. My guess is, this young man will get along all right. There will be attempts to calm him. He will be warned that if he persists in his ways, he will be ostracized socially, doomed economically, and defeated politically. I hope he will not heed these warnings. I believe a man can stand by his conviction and get along in the world. But many Southerners have started out as Sturcken and they have been frightened stiff.

When this happens, the former outspoken liberal becomes the most conservative of conservatives. I hope this doesn't happen to this young man. Beware Mr. Sturcken!

* * *

THIS IS also significant. I hear that heretofore the newspapers had carried excerpts from the young man's speech when he won. But this time they were silent. But it is equally significant that they did not write editorials condemning him. There is some progress in their silence.

MAYS

Says It Takes Courage To Do What Young Francis Sturcken Did in Winning Oratorical Contest Medal

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opnion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

I UNDERSTAND that each year there is an oratorical contest at the College of Charleston, the winner of which receives a medal known as the Bingham Award. For three straight years Francis Sturcken has won this award.

Dr. Mays

This year, young Sturcken chose a rather unique subject, "The Liquid South." He called the South liquid partly because of a survey he made among the students. The first question asked was, "Should Negroes be admitted to the College of Charleston in the sense that they have the moral or ethical right to attend?"

He interviewed 152 students and ninety-one or 60 per cent answered in the affirmative; fifty-four or 36 per cent said "no," and seven were undecided. The second question Sturcken asked was, "Would it make any difference to you if a Negro were admitted to a college you were attending in the sense that you would be antagonized by attending classes with him?"

Of the 152 interviewed, 126 or 83 per cent said it would make no difference, twenty-two answered that it would make a difference and four were undecided. On the basis of this, the young man points out that the Solid South had become liquid.

* * *

HE BOLDLY stated that Negroes would soon be going to

college with them. He said it was ridiculous that a white student could go to the College of Charleston for $175 whereas a Negro student had to pay $360 to attend the State College in Orangeburg and the latter was only for tuition, board and lodging.

Youhg Sturcken argues that "Race relations are a question of right and wrong, of Christ and love on the one side, of Satan and hatred on the other." He attacks the old saying that time alone will solve the problem. He admits that time is an element but "individuals must utilize it constructively, otherwise time is useless." This is a wise statement.

Many people who rely on time solving problems never realize the fact that time is passive and that of itself time does nothing. People must make use of time. It isn't time. It is the peoples. Referring to the Southern Regional Education plan, the young man said "It was conceived in sin and hasn't fooled anybody. Why don't Southern educators wake up and stop listening to 'ballyhooing' political demagogues. The segregated educational system is doomed."

* * *

ON THE surface there is nothing startling about the speech per se. As much and more has been said by Negroes all over and white people in the North and some Southern white people. But it has significance because what was said was said in the deep South, was said by a white student, and in addition, he won the prize. Winning the prize was the remarkable thing.

A few years ago he would have lost the award even for thinking about such a subject. It is significant again because he had the nerve to speak out. There are thousands of white students in the South who feel just as Sturcken feels. But they are definitely afraid.

It takes courage to do what he did. My guess is, this young man will get along all right. There will be attempts to calm him. He will be warned that if he persists in his ways, he will be ostracized socially, doomed economically, and defeated politically. I hope he will not heed these warnings. I believe a man can stand by his conviction and get along in the world. But many Southerners have started out as Sturcken and they have been frightened stiff.

When this happens, the former outspoken liberal becomes the most conservative of conservatives. I hope this doesn't happen to this young man. Beware Mr. Sturcken!

* * *

THIS IS also significant. I hear that heretofore the newspapers had carried excerpts from the young man's speech when he won. But this time they were silent. But it is equally significant that they did not write editorials condemning him. There is some **progress in their silence.**

MAYS

Negroes Failing To Appreciate The Fine Work Of the NAACP

3/9

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

VERY soon the annual convention of the NAACP will meet in Atlanta. As in previous years, this association is making it on a shoe string financially. If Negroes really wanted to be free, the NAACP would have a million dollars in its treasury all the time. But most Negroes do not want to be free if they are to pay for it. And people who are not willing to pay for their freedom are not ready for it. Make no mistake about that. There are fifteen million Negroes in the United States. If one Negro in every fifteen gave $1.00, the NAACP would have one million dollars annually with which to do its work. When the fact is considered that some people give $25, $50 and $100 each year to the association, it is clear that most Negroes give nothing to the association. That is a tragedy! A calamity!

Dr. Mays

The National Association has done a tremendous job. The entire South has been alerted because of the NAACP. Salaries are being equalized in education throughout the South. School facilities are beginning to be equalized. Segregation has been broken down in interstate travel. The curtain has gone from the dining cars in the South. Negroes are entering the state universities. For the first time, the constitutionality of segregation is being tested in South Carolina. The restrictive covenant cannot any longer be enforced by law. The Southern Negro has the ballot. Lynching has been reduced.

HOW DO you think these things happened? We are naive indeed if we think all these things came to pass because there was a sudden change of heart on the part of the white South. Honesty would compel one to say that most of these changes would not have occurred without the militant, but legal battle waged by the NAACP. History proves that entrenched wrongs are uprooted not because those in power are converted, but because they are coerced in one way or the other.

I suppose Negro teachers in the South are getting millions of dollars more in salary because of the battles waged by the NAACP. These teachers alone could keep the NAACP going by giving relatively small sums annually. And yet with an amazing record, the NAACP has to struggle along. It seems so strange to me that Negroes are so slow in supporting the NAACP. Foundations and philanthropy in general are not going to support organizations like the NAACP. And yet it moves wholly within the law and within the framework of the Federal and state constitutions.

* * *

THE NAACP can never be a popular organization because it interferes with the status quo. This is all the more reason why Negroes should support it in large numbers. As a rule, people who have freedom and privileges are not going to spend their money, time and energy helping other peoples to get freedom. As a rule, the man on top is not concerned about the man at the bottom getting on top. So if we are to achieve a larger share of freedom, we will have to be willing to pay for it. Freedom is not given on a silver platter. I hope the annual meeting in Atlanta will stimulate people everywhere to support the NAACP.

At this point we could learn a lesson from the Jews. They do not rely on any other group to carry the ball for them. They raise their millions almost as readily as we raise a few thousands. This is not all due to wealth. It is due to a cohesiveness that Jews have which we do not have. If Jews were fighting their way to freedom through the courts, as we are, they would get money. A city the size of Atlanta should keep a defense fund amounting to something like $100,000. We should give annually and keep that amount on hand at all times. If we did, we would win more and more freedom and members of other races would **respect us more than they do now.**

MAYS

How Segregation Was Broken Down By Negroes at 'Y' Conference

3/a

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

Y.M. and Y.W.C.A. workers of my generation will remember Blue Ridge and Kings Mountain, North Carolina. For years two conferences were held. The Negro men's conference was held at Kings Mountain and the conference for white was convened at Blue Ridge. The "Y" conference for Negro women met at Talladega, Hampton or Bennett. Young people of this generation will remember the controversy between the Y.W.C.A. and segments of the Y.M.C.A. about holding one integrated conference at Blue Ridge rather than two: an all-white conference at Blue Ridge and an interracial conference at Talladega or Berea.

Twenty-five years ago, Kings Mountain was Kings Mountain and Blue Ridge was Blue Ridge and never the twain could meet. The only point of contact was what they called "program participants." Three or four Negroes would go from the Kings Mountain conference or from the Negro women's conference to the Blue Ridge conference and participate in a special program. This delegation of Negroes could not even be called "fraternal delegates." They had to be called "program participants." The Negro "program participants" could not sleep at Blue Ridge. They had to live in Asheville several miles away in Negro homes. They had to eat at Blue Ridge under segregated auspices. A few white students who were free could and did eat in the alcove dining room with the Negro students.

NEGRO LEADERS used to debate the question as to the advisability of Negroes accepting such segregated auspices. But they kept on doing it year after year believing that this was the way to break down segregation. I recall that one Negro leader who had achieved more than national fame thought that her accepting the segregated conditions at Blue Ridge would so dramatize the folly of the situation that the white students themselves would rise up in protest and break it up. She was mistaken. It became, as it often does, the established pattern of segregation.

Eventually the Negro secretaries of the Kings Mountain conference broke off diplomatic relations with Blue Ridge saying in essence, "We will never segregate white students who come to Kings Mountain but we will not go to Blue Ridge until we are received as brothers and Christians." This decision focused attention on the real issue. Time moved on. Negro men and Negro women grew closer together moving toward one conference and white women and white men grew closer and moved toward one conference. The move toward integration continued to progress so that not many years ago the white and Negro women of the Y.W.C.A. and the Negro men of the Y.M.C.A. and a few white students of the Y.M.C.A. began to insist on one integrated conference at Blue Ridge. This was too radical for some; so for a while the National Student Y.M. and Y.W.C.A. sponsored two conferences: an all-white conference at Blue Ridge and an interracial conference at Berea. Both were major conferences with student secretaries urging attendance at both.

THE NEXT move was to make the Berea conference the primary conference and Blue Ridge the secondary one. In the meantime, Blue Ridge modified its racial policy. The Blue Ridge Corporation ruled a few years back that an interracial conference could be held at Blue Ridge limiting Negro attendance to a very small per cent and confining them to a certain area for bathing and toilet facilities. Negroes rejected this arrangement and would not go to Blue Ridge.

Now for the first time, such restrictions have been removed and an Interracial "Y" Conference will be held at Blue Ridge. It is difficult to know when to compromise. But I believe the compromise to serve as "program participants," to live in Asheville and eat segregated at Blue Ridge solved nothing. A compromise, if made, should set the cause forward. This compromise was made more than a quarter of a century ago. I do not believe it helped the cause. 'But the sun do move," even when it moves more slowly than necessary.

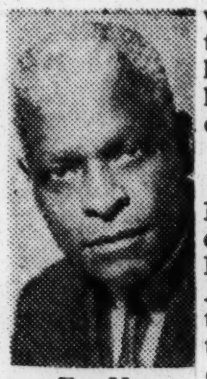
MAYS

It Is a Good Thing To Get Away From The United States And Move More Freely

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

OUR RECENT trip to Europe was brief — all too brief. We saw a bit of Switzerland, France and more of Italy. This was my seventh trip to Europe and my fourteenth crossing: thirteen times over the Atlantic and once across the Pacific. What follows will be a contradiction but I hope a sensible one.



Dr. Mays

The more I see of other peoples and other lands the more I appreciate the United States; not wholly for what the United States is but for what I hope it may yet become. It is actually and potentially the greatest nation on earth. Whether the United States will live up to its potentiality of world leadership, I know not.

It has the resources to develop a democracy so real that communism will have no chance to take this country, and an economic system so sound that every family will have the minimum necessities to make life happy and meaningful.

I trust we will place as much emphasis on improving our democracy as we place on defending it. I hope we will spend as much money on extending our freedom to all peoples as we are spending to protect it. I rejoice to be in the midst of this fight.

* * *

NOW COMES the contradiction. It is a good thing occasionally to get away from the United States and move freely on the earth as a man and not as a Negro. It is becoming increasingly more possible to do this in the United States but we have a long way to go.

At no point in Europe did I feel the handicap of race. In all the hotels in Paris, France; Rolle, Switzerland; Milan, Venice, Florence and Rome, Italy, we were greeted with great respect and supreme courtesy. There wasn't the slightest indication anywhere that we were not wanted.

The people who serve in hotels in the United States could learn much from those who serve in this capacity in Europe. I found this to be especially true in Italy. Although there was sufficient courtesy everywhere Mrs. Mays and I went, we felt that we enjoyed exceptional courtesy in the Italian hotels. We found the same hospitality in restaurants, street cars and on trains.

* * *

SOMETHING HAPPENED in Rome that I had never experienced before. Mrs. Mays and I left our hotel to go to the American Express to check on tickets and mail. We decided to go by street car because the cost mounts up if one has to use a taxi at every turn. There was one seat available on the street car.

My wife took that seat and I stood beside her in the aisle. An Italian couple was seated immediately behind Mrs. Mays. The couple got up and offered Mrs. Mays and me their seats. We thought they were getting off at the next stop. Not so.

When we sat down, the Italian woman took the seat Mrs. Mays had and the man stood. We were amazed. Seeing that we were strangers, they put themselves out to show us kindness.

This little incident impressed us greatly. Whether in Milan, Florence, Venice, Pisa, Assisi, or Rome, we felt welcomed and at home. I suppose it is only in the United States and South Africa that one is constantly discriminated against because of his color. I hate to see the United States keep company with South Africa.

IT IS WONDERFUL to visit the Vatican Museum, with its billions in buildings and decorations, the basilicas of St. Peter and St. Paul, and equally wonderful to visit Venice, the most unique city in the world. But one ought to visit Assisi which St. Francis made famous.

In one sense it moves me more than Vatican City with all its splendor. St. Francis forsook wealth and embraced poverty, chastity, and obedience. What he did speaks more loudly than anything he said. Visit Assisi!

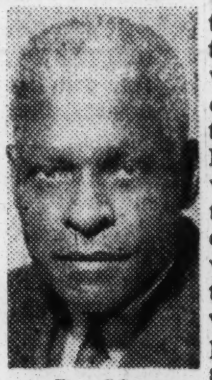
MAYS

Integration Could Be a Frankenstein To Educators, Case In Louisville Shows

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

I AM INDEBTED to President Atwood of Kentucky State College for the data on what happened to the eighteen teachers who were on the faculty of Louisville Municipal College when it closed. The data were given at the annual meeting of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools (Negro Division) which met recently in Atlanta.



Dr. Mays

Of the eighteen, four were going to other jobs anyway. One had been at the college only a year and was due no sevarance pay. Seven had their services terminated and received two months' pay beyond their period of employment. One got university aid and a Ford Foundation scholarship. He will have a new position at another institution after his period of study.

Three of the eighteen were given money by the University of Louisville from funds received from a noted foundation, either as severance pay or money for a year's study. One of the three is at Kentucky State. One went into business, and one is employed as a professor by the University of Louisville.

I, ALONE, am responsible for the comments that follow. There are four positions one may take with respect to the disposition of the eighteen.

1. It may be that only one was used by the University of Louisville because there was only one opening there. Additional persons were not needed at the university in the fields in which the other Municipal College professors were specialists. If this were the case, it would have been waste to hire teachers that were not needed.

2. A second position that may be taken is that several of the eighteen were offered work at the University of Louisville and only one saw fit to accept. If this had been the case, I believe we would have heard about it. The Negro press would have been full of it.

3. A third idea to toy with is that only one of the eighteen teachers at Municipal College was considered competent enough to be on the staff of the University of Louisville. Personally, I cannot accept this view. I believe that many of the eighteen (perhaps all) are competent to teach at the University of Louisville. In fact, this must be so because Louisville Municipal College was part and parcel of the University of Louisville. The University of Louisville did the hiring for Louisville Municipal College. The faculty at Municipal College was as competent as the faculty at the University of Louisville or the university accepted a lower standard for the teachers who taught Negroes than it accepted for the teachers who taught whites.

4. The fourth point of view is that this may be indicative of what could happen when integration in education comes. Only a token of Negroes may be employed. On the pupil level there will be complete integration, but considerable discrimination on the teaching level. Integration in that there will be no segregation, but only partial integration on the economic side.

* * *

LET ME illustrate. A few years ago, a friend of mine in a Western state told me that a certain Negro girl was one of the best students that their high school and State Teachers College had graduated in years. In every particular she was first-rate. Then she asked if I could find a teaching job for her in the South. She said there were only a sprinkling of Negroes in that state.

We must fight segregation on every hand, but let us not forget that there will be discrimination based on race long after segregation by law has passed away.

We must fight discrimination in a non-segregated society. Most high schools, colleges and universities in the North have had integrated, non-segregated student bodies. But the number of Negro teachers in the high schools and colleges of the North is still negligible. Segregation must go, but it will not bring Utopia. And we can fight discrimination only if we are competent. This is the challenge!

MAYS

Every One Is a Slave To the Party Under Communism and Negroes Would Fare Worse

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Courier.—The Editors.)

A FEW weeks ago a white man approached me in the Pennsylvania Station in New York. Courier

He said that I appeared to be an intelligent man and that he wanted to ask me a question. He wanted to know if I felt that the Negro in the South would fare better under communism. Being in a hurry I could only say "I believe he would fare worse." I will now attempt to answer that question.

Dr. Mays

I begin by saying that that question must be answered in a larger context: Will the American peoples fare better under communism? The Negro cannot isolate himself from the total welfare of the American people. I am not an expert on communism. I have spent only a few days in a Communist country, but I have read much and I have observed much. I write as an educator and as a minister.

Before stating why I think the Negro would fare worse under communism, I want to state two things about communism which I believe are decidedly good.

I believe that the unemployment problem is likely to be solved under communism and that the poorest man will have a minimum adequacy of food, clothes, shelter and health needs. I believe there is little discrimination based on race; a person is not likely to be penalized because his skin is brown or his eyes blue. That fact is impressive because nobody wants to be punished because of his race. But this is not the whole story.

* * *

COMMUNISM IS totalitarian. It controls everything: one's economics, politics, religion, education, family life, wages and the very thoughts that one is to think; certainly the thoughts that he is to utter.

The individual follows the party line and no one dares to deviate from the thinking of the party if he wants to keep his life or escape the concentration camp. Communism is totalitarian. If I am correct in this brief analysis, no one is free under communism. Every one is a slave to the party.

Race makes no difference. You obey the party. In that system of complete party control there is racial equality. All are treated alike.

* * *

COMMUNISM IN AMERICA would probably work this way. Those who oppose the system would be killed or put in concentration camps.

The men at the top in all areas would be the first to go. Being a Negro wouldn't save your neck if you opposed the party. Negroes, too, would be killed. The man in private business would be given so many days to turn his business over to corporate or state ownership.

He would be given an opportunity to manage the store under state ownership at an exceedingly low salary. He would have to accept this or something worse. If he refused, it would be concentration camp.

If Johnnie Jones had accumulated $100,000 in savings, the government would seize his money. All individual cash would be taken by the government.

* * *

A COUPLE LIVING in a five-room house would likely be given one room and the government would put other people in the other rooms.

The owner of the house would have no choice in the matter. The church, the minister and religion would serve the Communist cause or be exterminated. The party or the government would take over the churches, pay the preachers, repair the churches, build new churches, and supervise religious teaching.

The minister would be expected to stick close to things religious that had nothing to do with politics, economics, or education. Criticism of communism would not be allowed. Spies would be in the churches.

The educational system would be completely transformed. Teachers would be told what to teach.

* * *

ANY MINISTER OR teacher who opposed this rigid control of religion and education would be warned. If he persisted in his opposition, he would be killed or jailed. The only safe people under communism are those who trust and obey. There would be some gains, but the over-all picture, even for Negroes, would be worse.

MAYS

South African Finds Support for Thinking On Race Separation Here in America

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Courier.—The Editors.)

Courier

LIVING, as I do in the South, I can see great improvements. But one who comes to America and the South to study our racial life can find enough wrong with it to justify almost any conclusion he seeks. Last summer, the press had a good bit to say about the way a South African minister of the Dutch Reformed Church and I differed on the Apartheid movement. The Dutch Reformed minister justified Apartheid. I vigorously opposed it. Apartheid is a movement supported by the present South African Government to separate by law the four major groups in South Africa: The South African whites, the Bantus, the Indians, and the colored people. If carried to its logical conclusion it would mean building up four separate and distinct civilizations, four separate and distinct governments in South Africa.

Dr. Mays

This gentleman is now in the United States studying at one of our great universities. What he said to me and some of my colleagues is disturbing. He told us that his three and a half months in the United States had convinced him that the Apartheid movement in South Africa is the right thing for South Africa.

* * *

HOW TERRIBLE!

Here is a man who says he has found so much segregation in the United States and so much ill-will for Negroes in the hearts of many white Americans with whom he has talked that he has come to the conclusion that Apartheid is the thing for South Africa. He thinks the United States is always pointing the finger of scorn at South Africa but in reality he thinks we are so close to South Africa on the Negro question that we have no right to criticize South Africa for its attitude toward and its treatment of the Bantus.

* * *

IT IS A sad commentary on America that a South African can come to the United States and find support for his Fascist-Nazist way of life in South Africa. He reasons approximately this way: He grants as a fact that the Negro Americans have essentially the same culture as that of white Americans and in many areas they compete successfully.

Despite the Negro's attainment, he sees a segregated society everywhere in the church and segregation by law in the South. If the Negro has attained as much as he has in the United States and is still segregated and is a second class citizen, what would one expect them to do in South Africa where the Bantus are not as well trained as the Negroes in America? Let me comment.

* * *

PERSONALLY I BELIEVE the gentleman from South Africa came to the United States with his mind already made up on the Apartheid movement and is looking for data in the United States to justify their treatment of the Bantus in South Africa. If my guess is correct, the gentleman will find what he is looking for. One can always find justification for what he wants to justify. Furthermore, he fails to take proper account of the tremendous gains that have been made in human relations in this country within the last twenty-five years. He fails to appraise properly the fact that the walls of segregation are cracking and its foundation has leaks in it. He doesn't seem to see that there are improvements in our situation whereas his situation in South Africa grows worse.

Be this as it may, it is too bad that our situation in America is so far from ideal and that our human relation in the South is so full of segregation, prejudice, and discrimination that a minister of "Christ God" can visit us and say something like this: "The way you treat Negroes in America confirms my views that we in South Africa are not so bad and that our Apartheid policy is right." What a blight on our democracy.

MAYS

He Would Add One More Item to Pledge Sponsored by Congress Of Racial Equality

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Courier.—The Editors.)

FEBRUARY is Brotherhood Month and Feb. 18-25 is Brotherhood Week. The second Sunday in February is Interracial Sunday.

Brotherhood Week is sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews. Interracial Sunday is the child of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ, now the National Council. These movements are doing a great deal of good. It all means, however, that we have a long way to go if we must set aside a special time to celebrate brotherhood and a special Sunday for interracial good-will.

Dr. Mays

Brotherhood and interracial understanding should be common experiences. But until that time comes, we must emphasize brotherhood in some dramatic way.

I want to quote two things that bear upon brotherhood. One is a paragraph in a letter written by President Truman to Eric Johnston, general chairman of World Brotherhood Week, and the other is a brotherhood pledge sponsored by the Fellowship of Reconciliation and the Congress of Racial Equality.

Writing to Mr. Johnston, the President said: "Under your leadership as general chairman I am confident that the people of America will give the most serious thought to the full meaning of brotherhood and will determine to believe in it and live it more completely throughout the year. The American people know that the cultivation of the spirit of brotherhood is merely the fulfillment of the purpose of God that all His children should live together as one family."

* * *

THE BROTHERHOOD pledge is most interesting:

"I pledge brotherhood.

"I want to be one of those who make brotherhood more than a word this year, I pledge therefore:

"1. That where it is at all possible for me to do so, I will refrain during Brotherhood Month (February) from patronizing any place of business, recreation, or worship that does not admit on equal terms all men of whatever racial or ethnic group, except interracially with the purpose of changing the discriminating pattern;

"2. That I will make a real effort to extend my friendships among those of other groups;

"3. That I will engage in at least one project to demonstrate my belief in interracialism and to challenge a pattern of segregation and discrimination;

"4. That I will give some help, in personal participation, or by contributions to at least one organization of my fellow Americans committed to the idea of brotherhood;

"5. That in all that I do I will remain non-violent and act in a spirit of good-will, recognizing that men must be converted to brotherhood, not brow beaten into it."

* * *

I WOULD HAVE added one thing more to the pledge. It would have been a pledge by persons in positions of authority. It is amazing how much one can do to extend brotherhood and interracial fair play by taking a stand and exercising the authority he has inherent in his office.

A top executive told the presidents of the United Negro College Fund recently how he got Negroes integrated into his business by first making up his mind and sanely exercising the authority inherent in his office. It worked without friction.

The effort to integrate the White House Conference on Children and Youth could have never succeeded if Oscar Ewing had not stood firm, if Katherine Lenroot had not been straight on the subject, and if Annie Lee Davis had not thought in non-segregated terms. People on the inside can work wonders if they will.

It is a great boost, too, to brotherhood when Negroes do not have to carry the ball alone. There were non-white staff members and non-white members of the national committee of the White House Conference who were ready at all times to carry the ball of brotherhood. At no point did the national committee shirk its responsibility to develop a conference on children and youth for all children.

The same can be said of the technical and fact-finding committees. When people in key positions take a stand, brotherhood is advanced.

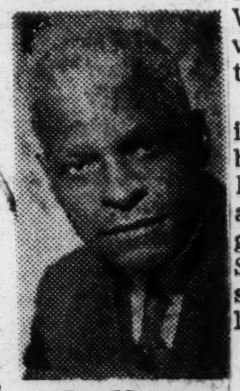
MAYS

They're Both Afraid: Prime Minister Malan, Georgia's Gov. Talmadge, Of Social Intermingling

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Courier.—The Editors.)

I DUPLICATE here a statement on South Africa. Special to The New York Times and the Atlanta Constitution by G. H. Archambault. The article appeared in The Atlanta Constitution under date of Feb. 10, 1951. The quotation is from The Prime Minister of South Africa, Daniel F. Malan. He is speaking at a banquet in Capetown, South Africa, in honor of Patrick Gordon-Walker, British Secretary for Dominion relations. The Prime Minister is peeved over the criticism leveled at South Africa for its policy of racial segregation.



Dr. Mays

Malan says: "What, for example, would the United States do if it were to battle for its future in similar circumstances as we are compelled to do; if instead of having a population ratio of seven whites to one non-white as at present it had a ratio of one white to four non-whites living on an average on the same civilization level as our natives here, and if then that policy which outsiders now wish to force upon us were applied to and adopted by it; or under similar circumstances it were applied to and adopted by Great Britain.

"About the willing compliance of these two great nations there may be doubt but certainly not about the result. The United States would almost instantaneously lose authority and strength as a first-rate power and sink to the level of a first-rate American Liberia, and the proud British nation on its part would have to choose between gradually becoming a mongrel race or getting out of its country, as it has done in India and Burma. We, in South Africa, have no intention of following that road."

* * *

MALAN FEARS that the white people in South Africa will be swallowed up by the non-whites. This is the fear of every South African Dutchman I have known. As they see it, the only way to keep the whites from being swallowed up is to enforce the most rigid kind of segregation. The same fear exists among the Belgians in the Belgian Congo. Fear not only breeds cowards, but it also breeds hatred and brutality. When people are afraid, they will resort to all kinds of brutality.

As long as this fear exists in South Africa, there will be brutality. The Prime Minister hasn't the slightest concern about what is right or fair. To guarantee white supremacy in South Africa, he would possibly do to the Bantu what Hitler did to the Jews.

* * *

WE HAVE a fear here in Georgia, too. The Georgia House of Representatives has just passed the biggest appropriation bill in history, 206 million dollars for education. But the Representatives and the Governor want to be certain that the two races won't mix. In the bill there is a clause which cuts off all common school funds if the Federal Courts ever overthrow Georgia's segregation pattern. It says further that in the University System, any unit of the University System that admits a Negro will receive no appropriation.

This is tantamount to saying that Georgia will not under any circumstances recognize a decision of the United States Supreme Court if the decision breaks down segregation in university education. Here again it is fear, although in this case white people outnumber the colored people. It is fear that the alleged purity of the white race will not be maintained.

* * *

BUT THERE is basic fear of themselves. Mr. Malan is not only afraid that the Bantus will some day take over the Government, but he probably fears that there may be social intermingling. The Governor of Georgia perhaps fears the same thing. But there can never be social intermingling of a serious nature unless the members of both races wish it so.

There is only one question confronting Malan in South Africa, and the Georgia Legislature. What is the decent and just thing to do? If we find that and do it, we need have no fears. But those who are unfair to others, live in constant fear.

PURSUIT OF DEMOCRACY

The Universal Military Training Bill Contains No Anti-Bias Clause

By MARJORIE McKENZIE

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

THE UNIVERSAL Military Training and Draft Extension Bill which the President signed last week contained no anti-segregation clause and indeed none had been proposed. When the loose coalition of liberal Senators discussed the possibility of such an amendment during consideration of the bill, they were urged by Administration officials to abandon the idea.

Miss McKenzie

UMT by itself was a desperate and long-drawn-out battle. Like the other fragile victories of the Administration, it could stand no weight beyond its own thrust.

From the years when a liberal Senator dared to present a civil rights amendment, and we dared to assess its chances of passage, until today's gag and disillusion is a long road, travelled in a short time. At the road's turning point it would be sensible to take our bearings.

LOBBYING FOR civil rights while important and useful as an educational measure, has had its chance to work and has not been fruitful in its main objective. The forces which led us to believe that it would succeed have changed and so must our technique.

It isn't useful to press for such legislation as anti-lynch (the oldest), anti-poll tax (the surest bet), FEPC (the most needed), or anti-segregation in the armed forces (the most wanted) in the SAME way. When men feel relatively safe in the world, a small fear will move them to action. When they feel the pressure of world disorganization, only a large fear will impress.

The threat of the Negro vote and non-election to office is low on a ladder of fear whose highest rung is occupied by threats of atomic war and non-existence. It is for this reason that the civil rights battle has to be lifted out of the context of local ballot-counting, which seemed effective and promising five or ten years ago, and ranged along the side of the terrifying problem of survival.

* * *

A COMPARTMENTALIZED approach to civil rights will reveal that the successes of the Eighty-second Congress are to be measured in terms of defeating segregation proposals in the House and persuading Senator Russell (D., Ga.) not to offer any segregation amendments in the Senate.

This is a shockingly negative record which means that we had to run fast not to lose ground. To escape this treadmill we are faced with the necessity of loosening the Wherry closure rule in the Senate.

The prospects of passage of Senator Lehman's (D., N. Y.) closure amendment rest, not on the strength of the civil rights advocates, but upon the eventual recognition by the people of this country that the Senate is powerless, in the face of a filibuster, to act promptly in a grave national emergency.

* * *

NATIONAL SECURITY risks having been invited to appease the South's racial insecurities, nothing but a sense of peril will arouse the American people enough to release the machinery of Government in order that it may function once again as the servant of their needs.

If we require a test of civil rights strength, even when it is tied to a lesser kite than national security, we have it in the effort in the Senate to amend that section of the United States code which provides protection to Federal officers in order that it might also include members of the armed forces.

This section now makes it a Federal criminal offense, having fairly severe sanctions, to interfere with such functionaries as U. S. Marshals, game and fish wardens and other departmental agents. For practical and historical reasons, the U. S. Coast Guard is also included.

* * *

THE EFFORT to extend this protection to all service men while on duty seemed both subtle and potentially successful, but only twenty-one Senators were for it. If the conscience of the Senate is not ruffled by the murder of Negro soldiers in uniform, then the crime of segregation is hardly doomed to an early legislative death.

This gloomy picture does not mean that we should throw up our hands and abandon civil rights goals. But it does suggest that we should set our hands to learning new and diverse skills in order to fashion a free world.

PURSUIT OF DEMOCRACY

Miss McKenzie Affirms Her Attitude Towards NAACP Legal Tactics

By MARJORIE McKENZIE

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

THE response to my recent column, which was regarded as a challenge to the NAACP's legal tactics in the segregation per se cases in the field of education, has been gratifying. The purpose of the column was to cause all of us who are working on the problem of segregated schools to rethink our legal strategy and to share more fully the implications of various courses of action with the people whose lives and educational opportunities are affected by what our organizations and civil rights lawyers decide.

Miss McKenzie

The risk of such a column, based in part as it was on legal theory, was that it would be misunderstood by laymen and misinterpreted by lawyers. This is the genius of law as a discipline and the source of its excitement and malleability. Since my purpose was to raise an issue and since it has been accomplished, I have no wish to prolong the discussion.

But in response to the many kind people who have taken the time and trouble to write to the Courier and to me about the column, I want to restate my position on segregation. I am not in favor of segregated schools, nor segregated anything. I do not favor gradualism as an approach to the elimination of segregation. I am for immediate and constant attacks—judicial, legislative and administrative—on segregation wherever it exists.

* * *

BUT I want to win. We are using the courts in our fight against segregated schools. Therefore we must make sensible estimates about what the courts, especially the lower Federal courts and most particularly the U. S. Supreme Court, are likely to do. The question really is whether the U. S. Supreme Court is ready to say that segregation is, of itself and without a showing of what happens under segregation, unconstitutional.

It is my considered opinion, after careful reading of the Supreme Court's opinions in the Sweatt, McLaurin and Henderson cases, decided in June, 1950, that the court is not ready. It seems foolish to force the court to rule on the point it has avoided.

We must remember that in each of the segregation cases of June, 1950, the court had ample opportunity to decide that the time had come to overule Plessy v. Ferguson and the doctrine of separate but equal. Its reluctance to say what we want so much to hear is compounded of several considerations, some of which are related to the nature of the judicial process itself and which, as lawyers, we ought to understand and use as our tools also.

* * *

CIVIL RIGHTS litigation, important though it is to us, is only one small compartment of constitutional law and of the learning on the Fourteenth Amendment. The court cannot rule without regard to the whole body of law and the court's function in the society. We must not confuse what we think the court "ought" to do with what the court customarily does.

We must also remember that we did win the Sweatt and McLaurin cases and that in the space of one year over one thousand Negro students are attending white Southern universities. This was accomplished by stating the inequality of a segregated system.

Our efforts did not result in bigger and better jim-crow schools. They resulted in the court's laying down a standard of equality that can be realized only under a non-segregated system. The court has shown us a sure-fire route to success. Why should we abandon that route in so short a time, before we have even tried it in elementary and secondary education?

EVERY SINGLE equalization case can state the issue in the alternative—both in terms of the inequality and illegality of segregation. Every case can give the court the opportunity to rule that segregation is illegal.

To strip our cases to the statement of a bare legal question which the Supreme Court must answer and may answer in favor of state power to segregate, involves, as I have said, a risk where none is necessary.

PURSUIT OF DEMOCRACY

The Elmont, L. I., School Board Case Is One of Great Import on Job Rights

By MARJORIE McKENZIE

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

WHEN the concept of fair employment begins to find expression in the case law of our judicial system, we are witnessing new things, really seeing democracy in action. The victory won last month by Jawn Sandifer in the New York Court of Appeals, the state's highest court, over the Elmont, Long Island School Board, is a matter of varied import.

Miss McKenzie

After the refusal of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination and the State Education Commission to find that the little Nassau County town had discriminated against Mrs. Dorothy J. Brown in refusing to hire her once it was learned that she was a Negro, resourceful, indefatigable Jawn Sandifer took the fight to the courts. He is prepared to go on in the Federal courts, should the Elmont School Board ignore the Court of Appeals mandate.

Mr. Sandifer's determination has to be reinforced by considerable ingenuity. Outside of state fair employment legislation, the right to a job has more foundation in our social theory than in law. Even the fair employment laws guarantee no more than the right not to be discriminated against because of race, creed, color or national origin.

IN MRS. BROWN'S case, it was the right to have her name submitted to the board along with those of other qualified applicants. There are some areas of authority which the board has for denying employment, but race is not one of them. To this extent, the board has been shorn of its powers of discretion and an action for mandamus will lie to compel it to do what it ought to do.

But there are administrative steps to be traversed first by way of complaint, investigation and decision before the State Commission Against Discrimination. Since its orders are reviewable by the state courts under the provisions of the fair employment act itself, Mr. Sandifer has a route laid out.

To win in the courts after losing before the state commission is not easy. Presumably the commission is better constituted for finding the facts than is the court, is more experienced in the technique of discrimination, is more sympathetically disposed to a solution of the problem of discrimination and is adept at working out informal, unpublicized adjustments.

IT CAN build a record which is hard to beat and only the most obdurate lawyer will try to prove in court what the administrative agency has refused to see, especially when the decision has gone against the complainant. After all, the system is rigged up to find for him.

It will be interesting to see where Mr. Sandifer's ingenuity will take him in the Federal courts. As far as the Elmont School Board is concerned, the Court of Appeals is the final word on the fact and the law. For Mr. Sandifer there is the problem of exploring Mrs. Brown's rights under the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, should the Elmont board really dare not hire Mrs. Brown.

There is some high-sounding language in several U. S. Supreme Court decisions to the effect that the language of the Constitution referring to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness means the freedom to pursue the common occupations of the community.

THE RIGHT to a job should not be confused with the right not to have barriers put in the way of a search for a job. We would have a very different political and economic society indeed if the Government guaranteed a job to everybody or protected his interest in a job once he acquired one.

But the Government, both State and Federal, when it does provide employment, must not surround the opportunity to work for it with irrelevancies. The Federal case law is just beginning to spell out this theory.

Mr. Sandifer has a wonderful opportunity, which he recognizes and welcomes, to contribute to the development of this law. Moreover, his effort will give vitality to state fair employment laws which too often have been mere political gestures, unrealized in the job experience of the Negro worker in the North.

PURSUIT OF DEMOCRACY

The 'Mark of Oppression' Is Etched Deep on Both The White and Negro Alike

By MARJORIE McKENZIE

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

FOR THE past year, the dancer, Pearl Primus has been presenting a program of native African dances. Her recitals are based on her investigation of various tribes with whom she spent many months. I saw her first program upon her return from Africa last summer at the School of Creative Arts on Martha's Vineyard Island.

Miss McKenzie

This year's presentation in the same place was an even more polished and exciting performance for she has had time to digest the wealth of material she brought back.

A large part of Miss Primus' fascination is her scholarly interpretation of her work. She is a trained anthropologist as well as dancer and the combination of skills gives tremendous substance to her art.

* * *

HER PURPOSE in studying African dances and culture at the source is, she states, to increase the respect of the white world for Negroes by making their cultural history more fully understood, and to increase the self-respect of Negroes by bringing these cultural fragments to them.

This is a noble purpose and we ought to examine it to see if Miss Primus has set a realizable goal for herself and for us. The enthusiasm of her audiences for her efforts may be only appreciation for her artistry and would not be diminished by their failure to respond to her ambitions for them.

Her purposes, however, do bring to mind a recently published book by Kardiner and Ovesey entitled "Mark of Oppression." These two Columbia University doctors, using analytic techniques, present the thesis that the Negro in American society is psychologically sick for the reason that he is outside the culture.

* * *

BECAUSE HE is rejected, he hates, and, since he is full of hate, he feels guilty. To resolve the guilt, he is overly aggressive or submissive, but never a normal, well-adjusted person and really, as long as he is discriminated against, incapable of becoming so.

The social scientist will immediately have a number of questions regarding this thesis. He will want to know whether the mark of oppression, if it exists, is not also to be found upon the brow of all other distinct and oppressed minorities in American life. What about the Jewish people, for example?

The authors say that the Jew is not really outside the caste structure because he is a white man. Moreover, the Jew has preserved his integrity as a person by preserving his culture. The European ghetto provided a means for the preservation of this culture and the resulting heritage enables the Jew to maintain his pride and self-respect today.

* * *

THE SITUATION with slavery was very different. There was no transplantation of tribal culture intact, both because of the method of collecting slaves in Africa, and distributing them in America. And, the scattered cultural remnants which did persist, mostly in language and music, were not sufficient for the integration of personality.

According to the thesis of "Mark of Oppression," Miss Primus has seen the problem very clearly. The Negro in America does need increased self-respect. There are two ways he can achieve this:

He can build a culture within the culture. Many young Jews are returning to their religion and are learning about the Hebraic culture in a response to the problems caused by irreligion and non-acceptance in the Gentile world.

* * *

TO SOME extent the interest of the last three decades in African Art attempts this for the American Negro. Miss Primus' contributions lie in this area.

But the art and dancing of a culture, and there are many African cultures, are not enough base for the building of strong personalities any more today than there were two hundred years ago. And, it is too late to resurrect tribal culture intact, even in Africa, as Miss Primus herself points out.

The other route to self respect is full participation in all of American culture, a conclusion of which most of us are fully aware and which we support by the civil rights program.

Doctors Kardiner and Ovesey do not do well on the effect of discrimination on the mental health of the white man. It seems to me that white America bears the mark of oppression, too, made by the other side of the same coin. Obviously, then, the way to erase the scar for everybody, white and Negro, is the same.

PURSUIT OF DEMOCRACY

District of Columbia School Strike Proves Futility of 'Token' Race Representation

By MARJORIE McKENZIE

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

SOME parents in southeast Washington had to go on strike last week in order to register an effective protest against the Board of Education's high-handed method of adjusting problems in the Negro schools. In the two elementary schools involved, Payne and Webb, 800 children were out of classes while their parents maintained a picket line, reluctantly but firmly and as a last resort.

Miss McKenzie

The Board of Education had several possible solutions before it in relieving the overcrowded classes of these two schools which are located in a residential area that has expanded too rapidly for community facilities to keep apace.

Payne has an enrollment of 503 pupils and a capacity for 288. Many children who should be at Payne have to attend Webb, which is a mile away and also overcrowded. More than half of Payne's enrollment attends only part-time classes, a situation of the gravest economic and social consequences to the parents and children concerned.

Three blocks away from Payne is Bryan, an under-utilized white school, which the Payne-Webb P-TA requested transferred for the relief of Payne. Instead, the Board voted to transfer Madison, another white school located seven blocks away. The Board's plan, based on a recommendation by Supt. Hobart M. Corning (himself under Board fire), also involves shifts of Payne pupils to three additional colored schools and would mean that over a hundred young children, many only seven years old, would have to cross four heavy traffic lanes.

THE THREE Negro members of the Board of Education, and only they, voted against the Madison transfer. The futility of token racial representation on administrative boards as a guarantee of racial protection is obvious in cases such as this. People should be appointed to boards on the basis of their ability, intellectually and emotionally, to serve the whole community.

We can never hope to have equal or superior numerical representation on boards, nor do we want justice meted out by a count of skin color. There are white men and women in Washington who would have voted for the transfer of the near-by Bryan, but somehow they are the people who aren't chosen to serve.

The popular Commissioner, Joseph O'Donoghue, has said he thinks the D.C. Commissioners, who run the District government and who are closer to local affairs, rather than the judges of the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia, should appoint school board members. The problem of democratic representation and selection runs deeper than Mr. O'Donoghue suggests.

PURSUIT OF DEMOCRACY

Dr. DuBois' Trial Should Strengthen Our Faith in The Processes of Democracy

By MARJORIE McKENZIE

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

WHERE does Dr. W. E. B. DuBois' acquittal leave the great liberals who turned their backs on him? There must be deep embarrassment among the lawyers who were afraid to visit the courtroom, the fraternity brothers who were afraid to attend a reception in his honor before the trial, and among the NAACP officials who would do no more for a founder of the organization than pass a resolution condemning the indictment.

Miss McKenzie

The Government conducted its case in about the same fashion that the House Un-American Activities Committee wages an investigation and the Civil Service Commission and the FBI pursue a loyalty check.

Innuendo, guilt by association and the censorship of political belief were the tactics attempted, and while they may have worked well as legislative and administrative pools of condemnation, they were no match for the bulwarks to be found in our judicial system.

THE DISTRICT COURT'S decision in the Peace Information Center case should give us renewed confidence in our institutions and make us less afraid of freedom, especially freedom for the non-conformists in our society. It is really by the elasticity of our accommodation to the minority tenets characteristic of so complex a nation, that the strength of our major faith must be tested.

There has been of late a continuing trend by the higher Federal courts, including the U. S. Supreme Court, to reverse the hysteria of political purge. This is a healthy sign, for our ability to relax is a measure of our freedom from fear about ideas which challenge our institutions.

There is a serious lack of political maturity among Americans that seems to result from poor intellectual training. We get mixed up on the difference between framework and content. While we seem to understand on the one hand that our form of government provides safe conduct to the dissenter, we fall on the other into the error of trying to accommodate ourselves, not just to his right to his ideas, but to his ideas.

* * *

TO A great many people, the central question to be decided regarding support for Dr. DuBois was what, in fact, his political beliefs are. This is a point of view that goes beyond even the Smith Act indictments and is exceedingly dangerous.

The great service performed by Judge McGuire was in making the Government attend to its knitting, namely, proving the allegations in the indictment that the Peace Information Center was the agency of a foreign power and that Dr. DuBois and his colleagues as its officers had not complied with the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

A critique of the party line became therefore irrelevant and the ramblings typical of Congressional committee investigations became an impossibility.

WE WILL have to learn the difference between framework and content if we are going to be good, wise, smart democrats. The failure to learn makes us either frightened or foolhardy. Our confusion causes some of us to hold back and others of us to go too far.

In protecting the rights of others to their heresy we will be dealing with the framework of democracy. When we go so far as to feel that our espousal also requires an identification with the heresy itself, we are dealing with content.

This is the difficulty of the people who have joined too many subversive organizations and been dubbed fellow-travelers when in truth they are not.

* * *

IT IS extremely important that we begin to know where to draw the line and to assess what we do as an expression of what we believe. Thus our acts will be as meaningful and courageous as we want them to be. This is a time to have a firm grip on democratic ideology so that we will know how to behave in respect to a DuBois incident.

Otherwise we will continue to do things we think are brave, which are really only silly, and do other things we think are wise, which are really only cowardly. The course of a liberal is not easy to find, which probably explains why it is charted at so many points and with a great use of adjectives from Right to Left.

Certainly, we have learned from Dr. DuBois' trial and acquittal that the framework alone, just the framework of democracy, is a very secure structure that will house us all comfortably and safely. His victory is our victory and with him we have seen vindicated a mutual right—to think and to speak as we please.

PURSUIT OF DEMOCRACY

DuBois' Indictment Only Points Up the Need for Negroes' Civic Awareness

By MARJORIE McKENZIE

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Courier—The Editors.)

THE INDICTMENT of 83-year-old Dr. W. E. B. DuBois is a symbolic act whose significance will not escape colored people here and abroad. The guilt or innocence of Dr. DuBois as a non-registered agent of a foreign power, is not the issue with which we must concern ourselves as a group.

Miss McKenzie

Whether Dr. DuBois' connection with the defunct Peace Information Center constitutes him an agent of a foreign power is a problem which is personal to him. We will be interested in the resolution of that problem, both as a fact and as a legal question.

However, as a group fighting for our civil rights, we are confronted with the threat of impairment or destruction of the weapons we use in that fight, whether Dr. DuBois is cleared or convicted of the charge against him.

* * *

THERE IS NO gainsaying the position Dr. DuBois occupies in the history of American race relations. He stands for the progress toward first-class citizenship we have made in the last half century. In many respects he has been the architect of that progress, of its ideological direction, its pace and trends and standards.

This is true, irrespective of considerations concerning his possible recent departures from his earlier ideas. He has influenced irrevocably the thinking of current Negro leadership. If it does not follow what he is, it does not follow what he was.

To prosecute Dr. DuBois now in the twilight of his career, at a time when the importance of his current views has dwindled, will be regarded as a challenge to all organized Negro protest which is intransigeant enough to press for full equality and for an end to segregation.

* * *

THE GOVERNMENT cannot escape the implication of its move. Our society lives under a useful fiction that all offenses against the law are prosecuted. But in many areas regulating human conduct, full administration of the law is an impossibility because of limitations of budget and personnel.

Cases are chosen for prosecution with a view to their prophylactic and therapeutic value on potential offenders. The choice of Dr. DuBois as a defendant is neither random nor routine. It occurs on the eve of a banquet in his honor, being tendered by citizens not remotely to be thought of as subversive or representative of foreign interests.

It occurs at a time when no other American Negro of comparable stature has spoken so fearlessly and critically of United States' policies.

* * *

WHAT DOES IT mean to us that Dr. Dubois is to be discredited, a distinguished lifetime of service to his people and his nation tarnished, an eloquent and informed voice silenced? It means that Negro protest is to be supervised by the Un-American Activities Committee in the future.

The Government has broken faith with us, has nullified an implicit understanding that if it could not or would not cure racial injustice, at least we might protest its failure and our lack.

Our complaints, being heard more loudly around the world than at home, have won a better audience on the return trip. Perhaps if the protest can be bottled up at the source, this embarrassment can be avoided.

* * *

WE HAVE TO take a stand, here and now, with Dr. DuBois. We have to rally around him to save our own skins. We have to protect the safety valve of protest because it is the only thing that has enabled us to keep our sanity and preserve our hope. The next case, a better case, will not do.

The challenge has been made in this case and it has to be met in these terms, else it will be dangerous for a Negro to belong to anything but a church.

The next case would be the NAACP or your local citizens' committee that is fighting segregation in the schools and in the public parks.

There is, of course, another way for the Government to still our protest. It can remove the cause.

PURSUIT OF DEMOCRACY

Jim-Crow Education Is Severe Handicap on Our Democratic System

By MARJORIE McKENZIE

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Courier—The Editors.)

RECENTLY I attended an all-day conference sponsored by the District of Columbia Chapter of the League of Women Voters on the subject of meeting the needs of children in the continuing crisis in world affairs. Rearmament for defense takes a budgetary toll of the educational, recreational, health and welfare services ordinarily provided by the community for its children and retards improvement.

Miss McKenzie

It creates a crisis atmosphere, despite which children must somehow be reared to normal, effective adulthood. The league members, as mothers and citizens, wanted to know if they and the community could do a good job in a military economy and in a hostile and insecure world where talk of atom bombs is a part of daily dinner table conversation.

The experts who described the needs of the children of Washington and the services which Washington provides, agreed that successful child-rearing is possible if adequate minimum standards are established and met, and if too many sacrifices are not made in the name of military security.

* * *

IN THE course of one conference, even an all-day session, it is not possible to comprehend the total orbit of our obligation to the children of the community nor to evaluate the quality of our performance. But obviously one central difficulty in a jim-crow school system is that of economic waste.

Washington builds new schools for Negro children and is pressed to build even more while white children rattle around in buildings being used at far less than capacity.

And the expert from the school system, whom the league had invited to advise it, while she admitted the extravagance of jim-crow schools as something that Washington cannot afford, said that the community is not ready for integration.

* * *

THE POVERTY of our resources has its counterpart in the poverty of our leadership. Together, the economic and moral lacks of Washington will handicap its children beyond any measuring. There seems to be no way children can be made secure against, mind you, not atom bombs themselves but talk about atom bombs, if their community is not "ready" to teach them how to live with each other.

The double lists of statistics, one column for white and one column for Negro, which accompany any social analysis of Washington, are so incongruous in an otherwise scientific, intelligent discussion about the needs of children, that one cannot bear listening to a recital of them.

If we really want to know how seriously we handicap our children by the inequities of caste and class we heap upon them, we can learn from the work of an expert who is able to correlate social factors more wisely.

* * *

DR. ALLISON DAVIS, a cultural anthropologist and the first Negro professor at the University of Chicago, electrified the White House Conference on Children last December with his theories about the kind of job American schools are doing.

Dr. Davis points out that we conduct middle-class schools for children whose life experience in slums, in broken homes and under the heel of jim crow, does not enable them to assimilate the educational program.

The assumptions inherent in the curricula, as they concern vocabulary, personal relationships and family life, are unreal. So unrelated a life process and learning context only can lead teachers and parents and children to feel that the children from lower-income and cultural levels are a failure.

* * *

DR. DAVIS has constructed some intelligence tests which will not be based on unvarying middle-class assumptions, but will be geared to the opportunities and experiences the child being tested has had.

A child may have coped with his problems exceedingly well; he may have adjusted to his environment very capably—all of which would be a measure of intelligence, and yet he might not know the refinements of our idealized version of American life.

We can be grateful to Dr. Davis for having developed a new geiger-counter for discovering buried native ability. But how much wiser and cheaper and more human it would be for cities like Washington not to deny the promises and rights of their democratic heritage to its children.

Then when we talked about the needs of children we would really be addressing ourselves to the problem, rather than discussing our own insecurities and revealing our own need to maintain a caste society.

PURSUIT OF DEMOCRACY

America Is Taking Stock Of Its Race Relations Balance Sheet on Democrac

By MARJORIE McKENZIE

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Courier—The Editors.)

THERE was a time, not very long ago, when it was easy to be an expert on racial matters. One could read all the books, know all of the important leaders and be conversant with current events having to do with minority interests and problems, and still have time for a career in some other field.

Miss McKenzie

Two recent publications which have come to my attention illustrate how completely the consideration of intergroup relationships has developed into a full-scale occupation. Conscientious reading of the Negro press, the daily press and best-seller lists and regular participation in the programs of civil rights organizations, will probably help one to be fairly literate about what goes on in his own community.

The larger view is reserved for those who give race relations their full professional attention. Of this I am freshly convinced by a reading of "Civil Rights in the United States in 1950: A Balance Sheet of Group Relations," published jointly by the American Jewish Congress and the NAACP, New York City (25 cents) and "Human Rights and Human Relations," published by the Race Relations Department of the American Missionary Association, Nashville, Tenn. ($2.)

* * *

IMPLICIT IN the AJC—NAACP balance sheet, a summary of some ninety-six tightly written pages, is the fact that intergroup activity is beyond the knowledge or management of any one leadership group. More than we have realized, the interaction of the diversified peoples and religions in the United States has become independent of stereotypes—either the stereotypes of status quo or of progress.

It is as if the programs generated by civil rights organizations and the happenings of the war years have set off a chain reaction whose end process is unpredictable and beyond control.

The generators may enumerate and describe events in a balance sheet if they are very energetic, but it is clear that college fraternities will go on removing discrimination clauses, communities will handle police brutality more firmly, more Negroes will vote, more Jews will belong to Kiwanis clubs, more bars will go down in numerous far corners of America, whether or not there is an AJC or an NAACP life line between the evil and its correction.

* * *

THIS IS not to say that such organizations are not needed, but only that we must learn to think about them and their work differently. What all of our civil rights activity seems to be doing, at long last, is to create a new climate of interracial thinking, a new standard of morality in interracial behavior. The standard bearer cannot, need not, be omnipresent.

It must make careful patterns, though, and distribute them widely. The balance sheet seems to say that, in the United States where cultural innovation spreads with the speed of light, the people will change without the direct supervision of the social draftsman.

If sometimes lately it has appeared that minority leadership has lost its grip on minority affairs, it is perhaps because so much that affects us has moved beyond the narrow context in which such matters customarily were handled.

* * *

IN "HUMAN Rights and Human Relations," a rather belated report of Fisk University's 1948 Institute of Race Relations, President Charles S. Johnson writes thus of the urgency of closing the gap between America's professions and her practices:

"It is a national problem and there is no more convincing evidence of this new emphasis than in the fact that the minorities, for the first time in their long struggle for status, are able to pause on the sidelines and observe the battle."

Americans are becoming more concerned with the growth and success of the United States as a democracy than with interracial and intercultural relationships, but they are learning they cannot have one without improving the other.

* * *

CONSEQUENTLY, DR. Johnson points out, the minorities and civil rights groups need no longer behave like outraged or frustrated underdogs or sympathetic friends of underdogs, supplicating for kind treatment. As we work in a larger context, we find more allies and so, of course, we cannot know all that patriotic Americans are doing in the interest of international leadership, or world peace or ideological purity.

It is our job, then, to concentrate on good citizenship in its broadest terms. To keep current on racial matters is but one of our responsibilities, and to help us at this task are some real experts who collect, summarize, analyze and create in what has become a highly specialized field.

PURSUIT OF DEMOCRACY

MacArthur's Dismissal An Act of Leadership In Keeping With Policy

By MARJORIE McKENZIE

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

I HAVE been reading Phillip Wylie's "The Disappearance," which might be called a novel about the atomic age, and, though it provides a fitting backdrop for the MacArthur incident, it also leaves the reader temporarily unable to distinguish between the fantastically real and the fantastically unreal.

Miss McKenzie

One of the more horrendous chapters in "The Disappearance" describes a super atom bomb war between the United States and Russia. Ultimatums fly between the two Governments when an undetonated trilium bomb, capable of destroying the entire city is discovered in a Pittsburgh suburb. Though Pittsburgh is saved by the timely discovery, a subsequent Russian ultimatum goes unheeded by our Government and all of the San Francisco Bay Area is wiped out. The United States then destroys all the major Russian cities. In further retaliation Chicago is melted down to an empty depression and a new round of ultimatums is issued.

This time, the United States pulls the biggest bluff, though it really doesn't have any newer, bigger secret weapons capable of removing Russia from the face of the earth. But Russia, believing our Government's claim that such weapons exist and will be used, begs off and sends a peace delegation.

* * *

THE MORAL of this unlovely parable is that the United States was low in leadership in the first place. Millions of people and their works would have been saved if our Government had acted for freedom instead of letting fear of Russia restrict our way of life for all the years between World War II and World War III. In the end, in Mr. Wylie's imaginative tale, we had to claim freedom boldly anyway, in order to save civilization, but while we delayed the world was decimated and centuries of achievement were sacrificed.

The dismissal of Gen. Douglas MacArthur is an act of leadership. Such leadership is one thing Americans urgently have needed. Every decision carries the risk that it will be the wrong decision. What is often more disastrous, more damaging to morale and to the possibility of success, is to make no decision at all. The structure of our Government establishes a system of controls and its machinery provides for changes in administration. If the people do not like what President Truman, as Commander-in-Chief, has decided, they may elect another chief soon. But history would not forgive Mr. Truman for refusing to lead, for failing to have a plan for freedom and for neglecting to assert his own plan.

* * *

THERE ARE many ways to act in the name of freedom. Justice Jackson's concurring opinion in the Supreme Court's reversal of the Florida rape case last week is one way. He balanced the great basic freedom of speech and press against the right of an accused to a fair trial and took a stand for individual justice and freedom first. He could have remained silent with the majority, but he chose to face the conflict.

His opinion will not be popular with those who profit by sensationalism in press, radio and television under a blanket of constitutional immunity. But the people understand the motivation of public men remarkably well and they know when an honest blow for freedom is struck.

* * *

WHEN ANY and all courses seem to lead to war and disaster, it takes great courage to move a single step. Russia may intend to start a war whether

East, there is a point at which their difference, in this time of danger, becomes disloyalty and a great comfort to the enemy.

To make a martyr of General MacArthur is not to act for freedom. Whatever strength he had was the strength of the American people. It will be unimpaired as long as they loyally support the institutions they would defend.

defend Europe or Asia and works only to confuse and weaken us by pretending that our choice will alter hers. The Administration has said that the defense of Europe is the answer to Russian aggression. It does not act for freedom unless it lives up to these beliefs. And while Republican leaders and other supporters of General MacArthur are entitled to their opinion that Western civilization must be saved in the

Negro (Marjorie McKenzie)

PURSUIT OF DEMOCRACY

Definitions of Freedom Gradually Being Altered By Courts, Legislatures

By MARJORIE McKENZIE

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

FREEDOM is a sometime thing, a luxury America is less and less able to afford these days. Survival without freedom may not amount to much, but survival is obviously the prerequisite to the enjoyment of freedom. The evidence mounts that the time of choice between the two is at hand.

Miss McKenzie

The Supreme Court's decision upholding the conviction of the eleven Communist leaders was politically inevitable. Most Americans are convinced of the nature of the Communist threat, and accord as to how the danger is to be met increases. Most of us have come to accept the diminution of freedom as a casualty of the conflict. Only Justices Black and Douglas were shocked by the Court's cavalier treatment of our vaunted freedom of speech, about which the most memorable opinions in American jurisprudence have been written.

And the legal justification for the result reached was the time-honored test of "clear and present danger" laid down by the late Chief Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes in 1918 in Schenck v. U. S. The question is, as he said so long ago, one of proximity and degree and about this men may make differing estimates, depending upon their information and experience.

* * *

WHEN WE encircle our freedoms in the name of safety, it is important to know whether the line we draw is tentative and temporary or hard and fast. Laws may be undone and reinterpreted, but man's sense of culture, once lost, can be forever gone. There are thoughtful men who see in the possible prosecution of 12,000 known Communists, in the reopening of loyalty board cases for application of a new and harsher test, in the Government's widespread disregard of due process of law standards, a permanent paring down of the expansive beliefs of our culture.

Communist aggression may not be the only explanation of the narrower life which we cut out for ourselves. The drive for political security has its counterpart in the drive for economic security. Extremes of wealth and poverty converge upon a middle ground of adequacy. The complexities of urban life send us to grayness and anonymity, to the payment of taxes as a measure of success, to the confession of no unorthodox ideas. There is complaint that this year's college graduates are concentrated in the fields of engineering and physics. Enrollment in philosophy, sociology, and the service careers — teaching, social work, nursing—is way down.

But the physical sciences are the answer to today's double dilemma, because they are a haven of economic and political security. A young physicist with no experience is worth $5,000 or more a year, and he need not know or care whether men may meet together and say what they think. The decline in popularity of political and social science is youth's response to the hazardous atmosphere of the times.

* * *

THE CENTRAL challenge of Western civilization is the belief in individual freedom and dignity. Only the most imperfect realization of that belief has been achieved, but it is still revolutionary in concept, still infinitely desirable and never to be ours if we lose our faith in liberty and our remembrance of it.

Courts and legislatures and administrations who alter the definitions of freedom ought to label their work for what it is—temporary expedients to meet transitory threats. Otherwise they will alter the outlines and the promise of history.

PURSUIT OF DEMOCRACY

'Lost Law' Decision Brings New Feeling To Nation's Capital

By MARJORIE McKENZIE

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

TO LIVE in Washington these days is a pretty exciting business for the average Negro citizen. There is high adventure on a prosaic business street, wonder in the daily paper. Every closed door has the added mystery of a secret soon to be revealed.

Miss McKenzie

We are in the midst of the confusion of thought and deed that precedes change and to be a part of the transition is a good feeling.

Restaurants, schools, hotels, theatres and neighborhoods are in a state of flux. A person could have lived in Washington for twenty years and be a stranger to this week's racial policy of almost any institution or facility in the city. One's old learning and routines are no longer functional, while the acquisition of new routines remains somewhat hazardous. Every citizen is a social engineer and it is obvious that he senses his importance and his participation in an experiment.

* * *

AMONG THE more publicized of the changes, either achieved or yet to be consolidated, is the recent decision of the Municipal Court of Appeals that a Reconstruction era ordinance, passed by an early city council, has not been repealed. This is a criminal statute outlawing segregation in restaurants.

The Government does not plan to prosecute under the law until the whole appeal route has been traveled, but the psychological impact on the community of the lower court's favorable opinion is considerable. It frees those establishments whose management wants a fair policy and it holds opprobrium for those who oppose the coming victory for democracy in the nation's capital.

* * *

THE PERFUNCTORY concern being shown over the appointment of a new assistant superintendent to head the Negro half of Washington's jim-crow school system points up the yeastiness of the local situation. Whether Dr. Garnet Wilkinson's successor should really succeed him or represent a different point of view is no a very engrossing subject in the light of the general conviction that segregated schools cannot endure much longer.

Washington is demonstrating every day that it is not impervious to change; it would be foolish to believe that its school system is, or that the changes of the deeper South are beyond achievement in the place where new case law is pronounced. All but one of Washington's private universities have opened their doors; the night law schools are admitting Negro students; there is at least one private primary school with a non-discrimination policy in the District of Columbia, in nearby Virginia and in nearby Maryland.

The change in public education, when it comes, will not be without meaning because the pattern of ghetto living is also breaking down. The importance of such a development cannot be over-emphasized in the growth of a community away from its unhappy past. Nor is there a better illustration of the disposition of a large segment of Washington's Negro residents to press their advantages than the steady movement to new neighborhoods.

* * *

THE CAMPAIGN for admission to the legitimate theatre has included the sure-seaters, which show foreign films and other special offerings, in its success and there are rumors that the large commercial movie houses are soon to capitulate. On every hand there are first-hand stories of the hotels that will house Negro guests and serve them in the dining room. room.

What one could do last week in Washington is no definition of his opportunities this week nor of the heady hope of next week. To live in such an atmosphere, to respond to its challenge and responsibility, is to carry out the late Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes' admonition to partake of the action and passion of one's times, lest one be judged not to have lived.

PURSUIT OF DEMOCRACY

Dr. Charles R. Drew Deserves All Honors Medics Bestow on Him

By MARJORIE McKENZIE

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

THE FIRST annual dinner in honor of Dr. Charles R. Drew, given by the Association of Former Interns and Residents of Freedmen's Hospital as part of their recent Washington conference dedicated to his memory, is a tribute of considerable significance.

Miss McKenzie

In recognizing Dr. Drew's contribution to the training of young surgeons and the inspiration he provided to all young doctors who knew him, the association is demonstrating that, professionally, the Negro doctor is coming of age.

It is necessary to be mature, to have a certain knowledge and acceptance of one's own position in a hierarchy of competence, to give open and warmhearted praise to other men. All of Charles Drew's accolade has not come to him in the brief time he has been gone.

* * *

DURING THE years he worked among the men who now honor him, he earned, and received, more rewards than most men experience. But the free acknowledgment by these young doctors of their debt to his particular genius—a gift that was so much broader than the measure of his tremendous professional skills—is a comforting demonstration of the progress of the Negro doctor toward a secure place in American medicine.

Doctors and lawyers are not made overnight, nor in a generation. Each career builds on those that have gone before; every success is a lone fight and a group effort. Tradition and philosophy of service must as heavily as knowledge and art.

Cut off economically and culturally as the Negro minority has been from the mainstream of American life, the development of examples of dedicated, superior performance has had to await each man's solemn struggle to pull himself up by the bootstraps. Now two things are happening: We are producing men of excellence, by any standard; and, second, racial barriers in the professions are coming down fast. Naturally, these occurrences are interdependent.

* * *

IT IS sad but true that the Negro lawyer has not achieved a professional maturity comparable to that of the Negro doctor, although as a calling in Western civilization and particularly in Anglo-American history, law is the older and more honored profession.

The very circumstances of the practice of law have not afforded the protected opportunity which medical practice in a segregated world — both a chance and a trap—has provided the Negro doctor. Though the reasons are obvious, the fact is that the Negro lawyer is just getting on his feet.

Civil rights litigation has catapulted him into a position of advantage, but he must press the advantage in other fields of law to fulfill the promise of this particular effort.

* * *

LAWYERS HAVE not honored the late Charles H. Houston, who was, very largely, the architect of our civil rights victories, as Dr. Drew has been honored repeatedly in the past year by his profession. This failure detracts not from the importance of Mr. Houston's contribution, but from our stature.

In the year since his death, I have seen men stand before audiences and receive recognition for his work, or projects that he inspired, without mentioning his name.

The wives of the members of the bar Charles Houston graced have memorialized his name by donating a library room to a teen-agers' recreation center, but the bar itself has done very little, and the same may be said of the NAACP, to which Mr. Houston gave so great a part of his professional endeavor.

* * *

IT TAKES bigness and a sense of fitness of things to do what is required of one as a member of society and as a representative of a segment of community life. A recognition of what is the proper role to fulfill, of one's responsibility to the past and the future, is a sign of growth and arrival. We, who are too selfish or too blind to be measured by this standard are still grappling with the upward climb.

PURSUIT OF DEMOCRACY

Satisfactions Which Come From Adhering to Convictio Can Be Enjoyed Equally

By MARJORIE McKENZIE

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

AS HER ADOPTED countrymen would put it, Josephine Baker descended upon Washington last week. As an ambassadress of interracial good will, she has made an enviable record during her tour of American cities. More important than her accomplishments in achieving integration in the South is, of course, her method, because it provides us with a good example to follow.

Miss McKenzie

Basic to the Baker formula are simplicity and intransigeance. If people aren't really prepared to take a stand and live up to it, they find complexity irresistible—and convenient. A certain amount of integration Miss Baker demands; for all else she requests and hopes to have it, but short of her minimum standards she does not budge.

This immovability is a luxury which we might tend to assign to Miss Baker's financial security. Actually, the satisfactions which come from adhering to conviction can be enjoyed equally by rich or poor on more occasions than most of us seem to think.

Miss Baker insists on non-discriminatory admission and non-segregated seating for her audience; she requires accommodations at a first-class downtown hotel; she demands an integrated orchestra to supplement the musicians who are part of her show. Her agents say all this and more in a simple, direct contract which is not two pages long. The average contract, in the theatre or any other business, is apt to be much longer, more obscure, and accomplishes a great deal less.

* * *

IT CAN be argued that Miss Baker has been away from the United States for so long that she does not understand the current racial patterns of the South. Knowing this, businessmen are presumed to have made concessions especially for her and because she is so great an attraction. But American entertainers should not underestimate their own box office appeal, should not let their intimate knowledge of prejudice cut off a demand before it is made. However, Miss Baker's successful onslaught against jim crow can be explained, the thing to remember is that segregation can be broken down by negotiation between the interested parties.

We have had other Negro artists who have refused to compromise their self-respect. Among them is pianist Hazel Scott who consistently makes challenges and follows them up with litigation.

Muriel Rahn and her manager go to a great deal of trouble about hotel and travel accommodations.

Lena Horne gives her time and money to organizational efforts and has sought to establish a fair admission policy wherever she was singing. But in the hazardous entertainment world, where job opportunities are particularly limited for Negroes, most of our artists have accepted employment in places where Negro patrons are not allowed, have performed before segregated audiences and have traveled and lived under jim-crow inconveniences

* * *

JOSEPHINE BAKER has demonstrated that for the top-notch performer such sacrifices are needless. If he is good enough, his demands will be met and the very making of them will increase his stature as an artist. The 6,000 people who came to see and hear Josephine Baker in Washington, where there are many big shows and much apathy about bothering to go to them, came to honor the fighter for racial justice as much as to see a legendary star.

While it is important and necessary for us to use our political power to reach the goal of full participation in American life, we must also use our economic power more wisely and more often than we do. This is a language America understands. The culture norms are stated in terms of political democracy, but the norms we live by are largely materialistic. This is a society of buying and selling.

Negroes have more skills and better products to sell every year and every year we have more and more buying power. We must learn how to draw the contracts and how to refuse to do business until our terms are met.

Oklahoma City Gets Next NAACP Session

ATLANTA — The 731 delegates from forty states attending the forty-second annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People voted to hold the next convention in Oklahoma City during the latter part of June.

PURSUIT OF DEMOCRACY

Mary Church Terrell Stands as a Tower Among Nation's Women

By MARJORIE McKENZIE

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

THE WONDERFUL thing about Mary Church Terrell is that she is so contemporary. She is at eighty-eight as tough in spirit, as young in heart, as avant garde in mind as any twenty-year-old fellow picket. Her long life has been fruitful and continues now to be creative because she learned early how to think new thoughts and how to change and grow.

Miss McKenzie

In eulogizing Mrs. Terrell at her recent birthday celebration, President Mordecai Johnson of Howard University said that she had endured, at this venerable age, the humiliation of serving as a complainant in the test case on the District of Columbia's dormant anti-segregation statute.

But it is doubtful that anyone with Mary Church Terrell's fierce self-respect has ever been humiliated in her life. Indignant, yes; and ready for action, always, but never humiliated.

* * *

IT IS a remarkable thing to be a remarkable woman for seventy years. Over so long a span the definition changes so much. To have an infallible instinct for being the person who does a necessary something first reflects not mere ability and courage, but an attitude, a point of view concerning what is important between man and man and man and the community.

A career full of firsts is no accident, nor, with Mrs. Terrell, is it an expression of personal ambition for her firsts have been in the service of others. Nothing she has done seems to have been done for money or power, but genuinely and simply to improve the condition of women and children and of minority people.

There is one thing that Mrs. Terrell has been able to do for herself that America and most liberals have not been able to do, and that is to solve the problem of the most popular cont.

* * *

SHE HAS said to me that everyone who fights for justice for colored people these days is likely to be called a Communist, so she doesn't let it bother her or deter her from welcoming support for her causes. She goes right on fighting for first-class citizenship, calmly working with people and ignoring the danger, if any there be. She is now mentally as free about the dynamics of security and freedom as the rest of us will be a decade from now if all goes well.

Mrs. Terrell is likely to turn up at anything from a fancy dinner to a mass meeting and dead certain to be at all the small, hard-working committee meetings in between. There isn't a more active woman in Washington. For listening to speeches, she wears a hearing aid, but for private conversation she puts it in her pocketbook.

This means that one has to raise one's voice in talking with her. This also means that one takes care never to say foolish things to her. It is so silly to be irrelevant at the top of one's voice. Perhaps, Mrs. Terrell's sanity and serenity bear some relationship to the careful editing of the speech around her.

* * *

IT IS a matter to cause us great shame that, after half a century and more of leadership, Mrs. Terrell still leads younger women in ideas and action. She had caught the vision of one world before we heard of it, before many of us were even born. In 1904, as a delegate to the International Congress of Women in Berlin, she delivered an address in German.

That was a fabulous thing for a colored woman to be doing in 1904. There are scores of colored women who can lecture in German today, but somehow one doesn't hear about them or know their names or where it is exactly that they lecture.

Instead one hears about Mary Church Terrell fighting for democracy at democracy's fountainhead, not caring who joins the fight and getting away with being intrepid.

* * *

WE SPOKE, the other day, about the Sojourner Truth delegation of Negro women, scheduled to descend on Washington this week. Mrs. Terrell said that she had noticed that most of the women who issued the call are from New York, that she thought they had a splendid idea, but she wondered why they had not cleared with other organizations and efforts.

We would make progress so much faster, she thought, if we would have but one objective at a time and work together on it.

To join with others, to work for an objective on which she will not compromise—this has been Mary Church Terrell's life. Her intransigeancy on the issue of jim crow is a sentiment older and firmer and more lived by than that of almost any Negro leader you could name. And Mrs. Terrell will be, herself, always the young and shining spirit of freedom until the very day it comes to pass.

Along Celebrity Row

By ARNOLD de MILLE

CHARLESTON, S. C.—All activities in this historic city seemed to have centered around the trial taking place in the small courtroom downtown in the old Post Office building on the corner of Borad and Meeting Streets.

There were only a couple of social gatherings the few days preceeding the trial, and just one organization meeting of consequence while it was going on. That one was the convention of the State Women's Auxiliary of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

de MILLE

There was one, and just one, important and interesting feature about that convention. It was a three-day affair and held in the Frances Marion Hotel, one of the fashionable hotels in this great and memorable City of Charleston where folks with dark skin dare not show their face unless it's through the back door in the capacity of a servant of some sort.

Three of the delegates were Negroes, unmistakably so, and attended the convention daily. They were from Spartanburg, attended all of the sessions, eat where they wanted and encountered no unpleasantness. They didn't, of course, stay at the Frances Marion. Nor did they subject themselves to any embarrassment by trying to eat in the hotel's restaurant.

When I arrived here I learned that several out-of-town newsmen were already on the scene. P. Bernard Young, Jr., editor of the Journal and Guide, Alex Rivera of the Courier, and William A. Brower of the Toledo Blade. So was John Hammond, a board member of the NAACP, from the Compass, Douglas Hall and Victor Gray of the Afro, and John H. McGray of the Lighthouse In former. Ted Poston of the N. Y. Post, David Anderson of the Chicago Sun-Times and John Popham of the N. Y. Times showed up later.

Sunday afternoon John Hammond picked me up at the home of Alice Shroeder on Henrietta Street where I was stopping (and, incidentally, the street I was born on) and we went over to Judge J. Watis Waring's for the early evening. Fact is, most of the evening with the Judge and Mrs. Waring. They are truly wonderful people, genuine, honest and frank.

Earlier in the day I had stopped at the Boones on Smith Street to see Thurgood Marshall and Bob Carter. Spottswood Robinson, a Richmond attorney and one of the assistants in the trial, was there. So was Robert Fields, Charleston's only Negro lawyer who claims he runs into no difficulty or embarrassments in the courts. He is treated like any other attorney, Fields says.

When Hammond and I left the Warings we went uptown to the home of Dr. Aylwood Cornwell on Congress Street. They have the most beautiful home owned by a colored family I saw in Charleston. There I met Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Clement, Jr., president of the local NAACP who ran for U. S. Congress last year, the first Negro to do so in modern times, Mrs. Thelma Smith, New York City, and Atty. Arthur D. Shores from Birmingham who is president of the Progressive Democratic Voters League of Alabama.

A telephone call to Dave Anderson at the Ft. Sumpter Hotel brought him over in short order. Atty. M. V. Thompson from Durham and J. J. Sansom, Jr., a teacher at North Carolina State College, Durham, were there too. So was Dr. Matthew Whitehead, registrar at Howard University.

Anderson, Hammond and I left early. We went back to the Boones, now established as headquarters for the NAACP lawyers We found Bernard Young, Dr Kenneth Clark, associate professor of psychology at City College of New York and founder of the North Side Children Center on 110 Street, N. Y., Atty. Harold Boulware of Columbia, John Fleming Judge Waring's bailiff, and John Mason, one of the city's leading morticians.

Yours truly was the center of attraction the second day of the trial. The local hate sheet, the News and Courier which I sold on the corners of Charleston when I was a boy, carried a second-page story of local newsboy returns to cover big segregation trial for "two large Negro daily newspapers," the Chicago Defender and the New York Amsterdam News.

Apparently, the story was pretty widely read. At the trial a number of people, white and colored, asked if I was the photographer they read about in the paper that morning. In the court room several of the out-of-town white reporters spoke to me for the first time and said they read the story.

I was real tickled when I was approached by a red-face man wearing a gray suit in front of the post office where the trial was taking place. I was standing on the steps with my camera when he came up to me.

"You are Mr. de Mille, aren't you?" he asked rather timidly.

"Yes," I answered.

"Well, it's nice to have you back with us."

"It's nice to be back. But," I added rather slowly, "it would be so much nicer if there was no segregation issue to bring me back."

The gentleman's face took on a purple complexion, then another color I just can't describe. His lips quivered, his body became rigid. He turned and walked away without uttering another word.

He could call me "Mr." because he read about me in the paper, but don't ever mention anything about racial equality. "This is not the time," they say.

After the trial Tuesday a group of us went over to have a cold drink of soda with Mrs. Waring. I was greatly impressed with Mrs. M. E. Tilley, a member of the President's Civil Rights Commission and a hard worker in the cause of freedom and equality. Then there was a Mrs. Hardy from Atlanta, a member of the Southern Regional Conference, an organization extremely active in bringing about equality for the Negro in the deep South. Others there were Mrs. A. T. Cornwell, Ted Poston, P. Bernard Young, Larry Foster of Brooklyn, M. H. Thompson, J. J. Sansom, and Victor Gray.

BUSINESS REVIEW

By WILLIAM A. OCCOMY

Office of Price Stabilization

MICHAEL V. DiSALLE, director of the Office of Price Stabilization, recently issued an order declaring that there be no racial discrimination in employing persons to staff the vast agency. It is reported that a directive has been forwarded to all regional and local offices.

The directive might have been written and forwarded, but that is no guarantee that it will be followed. It is one operation to issue a directive and it is an entirely different proposition to ascertain that it is being followed.

Negroes, perhaps, may feel elated because the memo was issued: their gladness might be turned to sadness if they discover that it was merely words placed on paper.

* * *

THE ADMINISTRATORS in these agencies are generally overloaded with detail work. Most, or nearly all of their duties have to be delegated to subordinates. And these subordinates, knowing their superiors' preoccupation with other pressing matters, might ignore many orders. It has happened on numerous occasions that the subordinate may subtly defeat a policy or rule.

I recall that when I was employed with the United States Employment Services, there was an order in for several clerks in the United States Treasury Office. There was a man I knew who fitted the order almost perfectly. So I contacted him, interviewed him and sent him to a department to get a referral card.

But just as he was leaving the office, I called him to me and asked him when he would report to work. "To work," he exclaimed, "they just told me over there that there were no more openings."

IMMEDIATELY I went over to the placement interviewer to inquire what the difficulty was. She gave the lame excuse that only so many persons were to be sent in any one day for interviews. I checked this reason and found it to be false. This man was referred and secured the job.

Too, the matter of quotas have to be watched. One day I heard an interviewer say, "Don't send any more Negroes to me, I have filled the quota." Now some arbitrary quota might be set. But if the person is qualified, he should not be penalized because a certain quota has been set.

DiSalle is to be commended for issuing this directive.

BUSINESS REVIEW

By WILLIAM A. OCCOMY

Financial Affairs of Joe Louis

THE financial affairs of Joe Louis greatly concern a large segment of the Negro population principally because of the mystery which enshrouds them.

Here was an apparent huge fortune which suddenly vanished. Few Negroes, if any, have enjoyed the privilege of commanding earnings in the millions. It represents a rarity and an exception.

Too, racial members are concerned because they have seen an opportunity for racial economic advancement not fully capitalized. With an appreciable portion of these earnings wisely and sanely invested, several projects could have been promoted which would have aided the race in its forward economic march.

* * *

WITH THE acute housing shortage, a low-cost housing project could have been built. With our YMCA's calling for funds for worthy purposes, with our hospitals needing huge funds to keep operating, with our schools and colleges demanding more money to keep their doors open—it appears to be tragic that a sizeable portion of such vast earnings should not have been utilized for some of these noble and worthy causes.

Several trust funds could have been established which would have assured a perpetual income to some of these institutions: scholarships could have been given, a department in a hospital maintained or a chair in a university endowed.

It is encouraging to read how some successful capitalists in the white group left millions to a hospital or endowed an educational institution with several million dollars. But how many Negroes when they reach positions of eminence and can afford to give of their earnings, do so to advance the race?

THE HORIZON

Job Jim Crow Makes the Negro The Poorest American

By P. L. PRATTIS

ANY INTELLIGENT Negro who wants to understand how rigidly and shamefully Negroes in the United States are cheated economically should take a good look at his particular community some time and see the kinds of low-paying jobs, comparatively, Negroes are permitted to have. The vast majority of Negroes who have to depend upon the white American for a living are kept near or below the subsistence level. It is a mistake to be thankful to whites for the economic well-being of a few Negroes.

Mr. Prattis

Most Negroes in the United States who have made money have been in businesses, trades, professions, or rackets, in which their principal support came from their own people. Most Negroes who have been, or are, paid high salaries have received those salaries from businesses owned, controlled and supported by Negroes.

Some other Negroes have earned a comfortable living from public office and administration or from social work agencies.

White business and industry have restricted the Negro, throughout this country, not only to the most menial and most arduous work, but also to the worst paid.

* * *

YOU CAN test these charges and claims for yourself. Just take your own community. Pick out the Negroes who are considered well-off.

Maybe you'll find a doctor or dentist who has a bit more than it takes to live. See if most of his practice is not Negro. Try the theory out on a lawyer who has got beyond the patched-pants stage. The money of poorer Negroes has put him on Easy Street. You won't ask any questions about that rich Negro undertaker. Or restaurateur, or tavern owner, or possible grocer, or druggist, or policy king. You know where their money came from.

Visit the white stores, the white banks, the white offices, the white mills and factories. What jobs do the Negroes have—not in Atlanta, or Houston, or Little Rock—but everywhere? They have the most menial. They have the hardest. They have those which pay the least.

It is this vast majority of poorly paid Negroes which caters to trained Negroes in the trades, professions and businesses (and to slick Negroes in the rackets) and enables such Negroes to buy expensive motor cars and fine homes. This is the fault of no one. A few, whether in the United States or India, always profit at the expense of the masses. India, with the poorest masses in the world, has some of the richest men. So, even though the Negro in the mass is by far the poorest segment of American life, it is but natural that some few should cater to the needs of the masses of Negroes (needs which may be either legitimate or illegitimate) and grow comparatively wealthy.

* * *

BUT THE emergence of some Negroes with economic substance is no credit to the American white man. Despite the good heart and will of thousands of American whites who would give Negroes, all human beings, a chance, the men and women who control the economic life of America have, as if by common understanding, kept the Negro on the outside. He is the only American so excluded.

Now and then, he can beat the system by owning a farm or developing a small industry, but, even under those circumstances, the odds are against him. He has to be sort of special to obtain the credit which comes easily to the white entrepreneur.

It is a mistake to let even our white friends feel that we think we have been well treated by the white employer of America. I believe that it could be demonstrated that in any city where there is a considerable number of Negroes, more than 50 per cent of white businesses and industrial concerns will fail to employ any Negroes at all.

And those businesses and industries which do employ Negroes "keep them in their place." Thousands of Negroes are employed in the steel industry in Pittsburgh, but they can only go so far UP on the payroll.

* * *

THIS ALL amounts to a vicious system and pattern of exclusion and discrimination. It is one of the most reprehensible facts of American life. Through fair employment practice legislation and every other lawful means, Negroes should continue to bang loudly on the doors of all businesses and industries for jobs and should demand promotion due to merit.

And they should quit giving off the impression that the race here is lucky just because poor Negroes themselves have boosted a few others beyond the starvation level.

THE HORIZON

The Post Is Correct In Stressing the Stimulus Of Racial Integration

By P. L. PRATTIS

I DO NOT think that any person who reads this column regularly will charge that the writer believes in compromise where the rights of Negroes are concerned. Nor, do I think, has the impression ever been given in this column that this writer was, or is, inclined to ignore attempts by whites, or anybody else, to show Negroes up in an unfair and unfavorable light. This is despite the fact that Negroes are far, far from perfect. They have many faults and weaknesses.

Mr. Prattis

Last week, I received a letter from a reader in Atlanta, Ga. To me, it might be significant as a sign of the existence of the "no compromise" Negro in the South—if such a sign were necessary. It is not. This letter is a sign of something else. I am going to reproduce the letter and the writer's name because I believe he is honest in his conviction although I am sure that he is wrong, that he is thin-skinned and that he is being unfair. The author of the letter, Roy C. Wright, writes:

"Because of the current article in the Saturday Evening Post, titled 'How Do Our Negro Troops Measure Up', I feel compelled to ask you to 'take a crack' at that biased bit of reporting. This should be done no matter what the intentions of the writer might have been. Do you agree?"

No, Mr. Wright, I do not agree.

* * *

THE AUTHOR OF The Post article told of times when members of the all-Negro Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment had failed in courage, skill and alertness. He said that they had lacked ardor for their job. He wrote that the fact that they had been segregated at home as second-class citizens, and were still segregated in the Army as second-class soldiers, was a factor which depressed their morale.

He wrote that these same men, when integrated, on a basis of equality with other Americans, became some of the best fighters Uncle Sam has in Korea.

Mr. Wright, that is not hard for me to understand. I know that there have been Negro heroes in our wars in the past. That is the fact which is difficult for me to understand. If the positions of whites and Negroes in this country had been reversed, I doubt that whites would have had as good a military record as Negroes can claim.

* * *

HOW CAN A man, a real man, who is spat upon, cheated, segregated, jim-crowed, humiliated and insulted almost every day of his natural life as a civilian, be expected to forget all of this when he becomes a soldier and be made to feel that his country offers him something for which he should give up his life?

Somehow, in the heat of battle, some Negroes have forgotten all that was behind them and have distinguished themselves as defenders of the democracy they did not enjoy. There is something greatly to the credit of the American Negro in this fact.

It is not to his discredit that other Negroes have been unable to forget their mistreatment, or go to extra pains to defend something they did not enjoy.

The central theme of the Post article is that if you treat the Negro as all other Americans are treated, he will contribute just as much to America, in or out of the military services, as any other type of American.

* * *

THAT IS ALTOGETHER true. That is a fact which too many Americans do not realize. Mr. Martin, in the Post, says that our military leaders are just waking up to that fact. They find that they have reserves in Negro manpower which they did not know existed because (1) the Negroes were segregated, and (2) because they were treated as laborers, not soldiers.

If Mr. Martin can get that over to any considerable segment of the American public in such a manner as to force this public to accept the Negro as an equal American, I won't care that he said that I went to sleep and ran at the time I didn't have much to stay awake for or to hold my ground.

The thing to do is to put the Negro on the team on the same basis as all others. It is being brilliantly demonstrated how that works out in baseball. In a few years Negroes, for years from big league organized baseball, have become its great stars. Jackie Robinson leads one league, Orestes Minoso, the other.

* * *

I think, Mr. Wright, that it is more important that we should recognize the virtues of integration as stressed by Mr. Martin than that we should get all huffed up because he wrote that sometimes, in the heat of battle, we had not shown sufficient interest in our job. There was a reason.

THE HORIZON

'Integration Is All Right, But Keep Dignity,' Says Horizon's Atlanta Reader

By P. L. PRATTIS

MY ATLANTA, Ga., reader, Roy C. Wright, has asked a chance to speak for himself. He and I, and some others, disagree as to the import of the article on the integration of Negro soldiers, written by Harold Martin (from the Korean front) and published by the Saturday Evening Post.

Mr. Prattis

Mr. Martin cited several alleged examples to show that Negroes fought poorly in a jim-crow unit, that they were somewhat unstable. He then cited alleged examples to show that they were more stable in integrated units, fighting alongside the white man. I take the position that the Negro, shunted off, jim crowed, segregated, surely does as well by himself, in any field (think it over), as he does when he is playing on the main team with the white man who makes the rules and donates the rewards. Mr. Wright disagrees. From here on this is Mr. Wright's column:

"Because your reply to my letter concerning the article in the Saturday Evening Post was centered around the theme that I was totally wrong in my condemnation of the article, I feel fairly certain that you will give my reply the same publicity that you gave the original letter.

* * *

"YOU FAILED to mention that the stability of the white man and the instability of the Negro were emphasized as the reason that we should have integration. You made no objection to this slanderous insinuation. I cling to the proposition that we should have complete integration because all Americans are entitled to identical treatment.

"Your enthusiastic and uncritical appraisal of Mr. Martin's article brings to my mind a so-called 'joke' that I heard concerning the Huey Long regime. It seems that New Orleans' Negroes wanted a hospital. Their only facilities consisted of a jim-crow wing in the 'white' hospital. The staff of this hospital, including the nurses, consisted of white only.

"The Kingfish told the Negroes he would get the hospital, but he would have to do it in his own way. So he made a speech in which he is said to have bellowed:

"Decent white folks don't want our white nurses putting their hands on dirty n--rs; now do we? A tremendous roar went up. The Negroes got their hospital.

"They got it at the expense of having new seeds of hatred planted in the fertile minds of the 'decent white' people. A hatred that teaches man to look upon man as a lowly animal, unworthy of human right.

"No, Mr. Prattis, I do not think that we want integration at the expense of being called 'cowards and being afraid of the dark'; or needing the steadying influence of the white man.'

* * *

"THE NEGRO in general will fight for what he believes is right. Negroes do not believe that they are being treated as citizens should be treated in their homeland. I believe that the rightful recognition of the Negro as a human being and as a citizen by his government would make him determined to fight for what he could truthfully call his own.

"The central theme of the article from the Post is that, while in the Army, the Negro is completely insufficient without the benevolent guidance of the white man. He is incapable of acting independently and must be taken by the hand (by the white man) and guided like a child.

"I do not believe that the average Negro is willing to trade his dignity for integration. Integration should take place because it is part and parcel of the American law and the ideals that we hear so much about.

"Therefore, Mr. Prattis, I do not agree with your almost unbelievable statement that **you do not care what is said as long as it will bring about the desired end.**

"The Army might not be interested in social reform. The Negro is. Along with that reform will come justice, equal opportunity, and all things that the Negro has long coveted as his birthright as a human being and an American."

* * *

THE FOREGOING letter from Mr. Wright is persuasive, but not convincing. It assumes, dignity granted, that the best that's in the Negro, can be, is, developed in a segregated movement. That is very demonstrably untrue. I would like for Mr. Wright, and others, to ponder the following quotation from Gilberto Freyre's "Masters and Slaves":

"It is to be regretted that later, either as the result of deliberate orientation on the part of the missionaries (Jesuits in colonial Brazil) or under the irresistible pressure of circumstances, the padres had come to adopt the method of rigorous segregation of the natives in missionary villages or missions. Apologists justify this by asserting that the sole object of this segregation was to remove the Indians 'from the demoralizing influence of lax Christians.' But the truth is that, as a consequence of the separation of the catechumens from social life, they became an artificial population, living apart from the colonial one, a stranger to the latter's necessities, its interests, and its aspirations; it was a population of grown-up children in a state of paralysis, men and women incapable of autonomous life and normal development."

I should like to remind Mr. Wright, and others, that any people, cut off from the roots of their own culture and denied the opportunity to graft on to the surrounding culture, have the tendency to wither like a rootless flower.

THE HORIZON

The Hortons and Warings Make It Possible for the Negro to Live in America

By P. L. PRATTIS

ONE of the delights of living with the Anglo-Saxon and those who accommodate themselves to his mores comes from the opportunity to observe him struggling with himself. He has a conscience. He has a better self. He can be a very mean and wicked person, but he can also be one of God's noblemen. If he believes that it is wrong to be wrong, he will fight himself to be right. There's always one of them ready to take a stand on what is just and true — and to fight all the others.

Mr. Prattis

It is this quality of the white man with whom the American Negro lives that leaves some room for hope. Negroes can always be certain, even when the mob runs rampant, that there is some white around who knows the mob is wrong and, if pressed, will come out and say so. More, if dared, he will fight the mob, sacrificing himself.

That was true in the case of the late Judge Horton of Alabama who presided at the first Scottsboro trials. It was simply Judge Horton's function, according to the mores of the part of Alabama in which he found himself, to send all the Scottsboro boys to death.

* * *

BUT JUDGE HORTON had a sense of what was right. He had a pride in what was just. So he defied the mores. He defied his kith and kin. He stuck to the law and the evidence. He threw out the state's phony case. Judge Horton was a strong and true man who sacrificed his career for what he believed to be right. Negroes should remember and revere him.

What was true of Judge Horton is also true of Judge J. Waties Waring of South Carolina. There, too, Judge Waring has defied the mores, the mob, custom, the counsel of friends, and been willing to suffer social ostracism. He has gone against his own when he found them wrong and stuck to what he believed was right although only the interests of a weak minority were involved.

The Hortons and the Warings, and many others like them, make it possible for the Negro to live in America. If it weren't for them, it is not beyond the realm of reason to surmise that the status of the American Negro would decline rather than improve.

A MOST recent example of this disposition and capacity of the American white to fall out with himself where moral values involving the Negro are concerned, is the action of Drake University (and then Bradley) in breaking off relations with the Missouri Valley Conference. This action was taken because of the deliberate assault of an Oklahoma A. and M. player on Drake's great Negro star, Johnny Bright. Bright's jaw was broken by the Oklahoma player.

Pictures of the game showed the deliberate manner of the attack. Drake had also gathered information which proved that Oklahoma players had plotted to get Drake out of the game, come what may.

The Missouri Valley Conference conducted an investigation of a sort. But it did nothing. It did not censure the offending player or school. It simply expressed regret that the incident had taken place.

Drake was not satisfied to let the deal go with that. Drake quit and Bradley followed suit.

* * *

TO QUIT, as Drake did, was not easy. She had been in the Missouri Valley Conference for forty-three years. The Drake officials who ordered the action were turning against their own kind to show their loyalty to a Negro boy who will soon be gone and also to demonstrate their willingness to take a stand where right and justice were involved.

The stand taken by Drake in respect to this incident has big and important implications. We are living in days when a sort of terror possesses the land and many men fear to speak what they think and believe. Freedom of speech, as guaranteed by the Constitution, has recoiled under the impact of communist hysteria and war propaganda. Americans are being carried along. They are being indoctrinated to be **AGAINST** the great evil and they are not being allowed the freedom of conscience to be FOR anything.

* * *

BUT WE need not despair. Always in the past, a strong American has come forth to set the nation in the path of first principles. He may have had his life as Abraham Lincoln did. But he has stood as Horton, Waring, University Council, Drake. When the hour arrives, a deliverer will come. He will spring straight from the prickly conscience of this American white man who wages a constant struggle (sometimes losing) for the masses of his worse self by the ideals and convictions which he cannot ignore.

THE HORIZON

The Negro Press Should Do Its Utmost to Destroy Racial Evils in America

By P. L. PRATTIS

RECENTLY, I participated in a broadcast over the facilities of the National Broadcasting Company for the National Negro Publishers Association.

Other participants were Mrs. Doris Fleeson of The Washington Evening Star, William Gibson of the Baltimore Afro-American, and Marquis Childs of The Washington Post. During the fifteen-minute broadcast, the participants battled the ball all over the lot.

Mr. Prattis

Perhaps the most significant question raised during the broadcast happened to be directed at this writer by Mrs. Fleeson. The substance of the question asked by Mrs. Fleeson was somewhat as follows:

If the Negro Press discovers that the propaganda effect of what it publishes about the Negro problem in the United States embarrasses the United States in its international relations, should not the Negro Press forego pressing the narrow racial issue in order not to jeopardize our national and international relations?

Or, more bluntly, is it not selfish and inconsiderate of the Negro, at a time when his country is having so much trouble, to keep on yapping about race prejudice in the United States when this yapping may be used by enemies (the Soviet Union) of the United States to weaken her world position?

Pat • 3-31-51

I TOLD Mrs. Fleeson that I did not think the Negro Press should stay its hand for the reason suggested by her. The question was not disposed of during the broadcast period, nor, unfortunately, did Mrs. Fleeson and I have the opportunity to discuss it further after the broadcast.

I take the position that this is the time that the Negro Press should do its utmost to destroy racial evils in the United States, regardless of the propaganda use which Russia, or any other nation, might make of the contents of the Negro Press.

I take this position because I believe, and know, that the issue of racial prejudice and arrogance is at the very core of what is wrong with the world today, and because I believe further that the United States will not be able to exercise the leadership for freedom which the world needs until she cleanses herself of sin at home.

We are contending, against Russia, for the support of the peoples of the world. Most of these people, in Asia and Africa, are colored peoples. If we could get them all solidly on our side, we would have no need to fear Russia. But we can't get them because they don't trust us.

* * *

THEY DON'T trust us because they know we are the land of white supremacy, because they know that we have joined with England and other nations in Europe, to arrogantly show our disdain of the peoples of Asia and Africa who are colored, and because they know that the evidence of the present treatment of the Negro in the United States proves that Americans, by and large, have had no great change of heart.

When a former assistant to the President of the United States asserts that, in order to maintain segregation of the races, the public schools will be closed and education (ironically) turned over to the Christian church, such a statement does more harm in a day than all the Negro Press might publish in a year.

When Southerners in the Congress introduce measures to provide by law for segregation in the armed forces, they serve notice that the heart of a substantial element in the United States has not changed.

The Negro Press is trying to help, not hurt, the United States. It wants so many Americans to become ashamed of America's ways, racially, that they will act to wash her sins away. If the influence of the Negro Press could lead to the actual practice of Christ's teachings of brotherhood in this land, the Negro Press would have been instrumental in creating an all-powerful moral force in behalf of America.

* * *

THE PEOPLES of the world would know that they had no further cause to fear and distrust the United States. They would know that we had finally and truthfully taken our position on the side of the weak and the oppressed, even though colored.

There is a vain and arrogant leadership among us which believes that the power of arms is going to enable us to prevail. This leadership wants to ignore the moral issues and the issues based on human nature. You can't ignore these issues.

Real power, in a nation or in nations, springs from the might of the people which always, in the long run, asserts itself. The people throw their might where their interest seems to lie. The peoples of the world will get behind us when we have demonstrated that we have genuine feeling and respect for them.

The Negro Press is seeking to create this kind of feeling and respect in this country, regardless of race, creed or color. It is therefore acting, not selfishly, but for the common welfare. What seems good for only the Negro is for the good of all Americans.

THE HORIZON

Story of Walter Aiken Proves That America Does Offer Some Opportunities

By P. L. PRATTIS

NEGROES must keep up the uncompromising fight for first-class citizenship and equal opportunity in this country.

They should be willing to suffer, go to jail, and to die for their rights as men, just as all other freedom-loving people. There is no such thing as a half-man. You are either a man, or something else. We should deeply resent anything in the American way of life that tends to stigmatize us and to make pariahs of us in American society.

Mr. Prattis

However, this necessity for unrelenting vigilance and struggle, should not cause us to ignore the opportunities we do have and our responsibility to make the most of the chances we do have in American society. The failure of some of us to get ahead is our own fault.

A great many years ago (more than I care to admit), I was a student at Hampton Institute. I remember well another one of my schoolmates. He was a handsome, powerful boy, one of our best football players. I remember him best, though, because we both "took" farming (agriculture to you). This boy was a much better farmer than I. I admired him for that. It seems as though I took to "book larning" a bit better than he. He admired me for that.

* * *

I THINK he was graduated in 1914 and I in 1915. I lost track of him. I supposed that he had gone on to be a successful farmer. I am sure he knew I would never make a good farmer.

That boy whom I looked up to as one of the "big boys" some thirty-five years ago, has been a great success, but not as a farmer. He entered a field far removed from farming, just as I did. But he took into the field the same skill, the same determination, and the same push which had made him stand out as a student farmer and as a football player. He became a builder, a contractor.

He has told me that he set one goal for himself: to be the biggest and best contractor in the Southern state where he lives. If he is not such already, I can readily believe he is on his way. Friends told me that he set another goal: to be a millionaire by the time he was 50 years old. They say he reached that goal two years ahead of schedule and that was ten years ago.

* * *

THE NAME of this old schoolmate of mine is Walter H. Aiken. When we were at Hampton he had charge of the Wigwam, the dormitory where the Indian boys lived.

There he picked up the soubriquet, "Chief," which he has carried ever since. Everybody calls him "Chief" Aiken. His labors have been principally in the mean old State of Georgia under such Governors as Rivers, Russell and the Talmadges. His home (and what a home!) is in Atlanta.

I do not know whether Walter is the biggest contractor in the State of Georgia or not. Nor do I know, or care, how rich he is.

I am interested in only two things about him: (1) he has made the most of the opportunities he has had, despite the handicap of color, and (2) his success has not only served to demonstrate the possibilities for qualified Negroes, but what he has done has also been of great service to his people.

* * *

I WAS in Atlanta recently and Walter showed me his latest real estate development, a tract of 2,300 acres, just outside Atlanta. When he shall have finished this development, he will be able to boast that he has built five thousand five hundred homes in Atlanta alone for Negroes. That many homes will house a sizeable city, as many as Jackson, Miss., twenty-five years ago. Walter has thus built a city for his people.

His construction work, however, has not been limited to homes nor to Atlanta. He has built all types of buildings throughout Georgia and throughout the South. He has beaten his white competitors in many instances because his firm makes nearly everything that goes into the houses he builds.

In the State of Georgia, the city of Atlanta, he hires whites and blacks from top to bottom of his business. He is a sturdy, formidable exponent of the private enterprise system. He is not deterred by minor difficulties of any kind.

* * *

HIGH ON a hill which he has leveled off, he has built his own palatial home. This is a mecca for his friends and the young people of Atlanta. It is also an inspiration.

I don't think Walter would sacrifice any manhood right. But he has a highly developed sense of his responsibilities as well as his rights. He has made the most of the chances he had. Our race in America needs many more men like "Chief" Aiken.

PRATTIS

Is There Anyone Willing to Help This Victim of Federal Job Discrimination?

By P. L. PRATTIS

WHAT has become of the program for fair employment practices in the Government service about which there was so much fanfare a couple of years ago? Practically every department and bureau was supposed to have its own fair employment practices group.

Mr. Prattis

The Civil Service Commission (which has recently been handed over to a native Georgian) was given the job of seeing that the agencies of Government practiced fair employment policies.

A letter received recently from a reader who wishes to remain anonymous reveals that there is a shocking indifference to fair employment practices in some agencies of the Government. This letter is being reproduced in full. It speaks for itself. The correspondent writes:

"I WONDER if your paper is aware of the flagrant discrimination against Negroes that is being practiced by the Federal Government in its employment policy. No doubt you do, and feel as one 'leader' of our people in this area, that nothing can be done.

"I am writing this letter, not to solicit help, or to get publicity. The former I would welcome, but doubt if it will be forthcoming; the second would be distasteful and upsetting to me. I am writing to ask you if you concur with the defeatist 'leader' I mentioned, for perhaps he is right.

"Here is my story. Two years ago, I was a Government employe (permanent status) in a clerical position. When our agency's budget was cut in two by Congress, a reduction in force was in order. I was one of the victims of this action.

"I was placed on a 'displaced career employes' register, told I had employment priority over the regular register and should be placed almost immediately.

"In two years I have been certified to at least twelve positions by the commission (civil service), have been interviewed, but never accepted. In answer to a letter I wrote to the director of the commission, I was advised that no legal right of mine had been violated, as the employing agency has the right to select one of three from the register. That is, of course, the three top ratings.

"Now the Government is employing clerical workers in large numbers again and also is announcing examinations for the same position that I have 'permanent status' for, and, in some instances in this area, is employing people without status.

* * *

"THIS WEEK I called at the commission's office and was advised that agencies had been given the power to employ directly instead of from the civil service register. They gave me a list of agencies that were in need of workers in my category.

"Before going to the agency nearest me; namely, the Army Air Forces, New York City, I called their office and inquired if they needed workers. They assured me that their need was great, that if I had status I should apply immediately.

"When I presented myself at the personnel office, I was told there were vacancies, and they referred me to an officer in charge of a department for an interview. On seeing me the officer said he had no vacancies in his department.

"I returned to the personnel office. This time the interviewer telephoned an officer of another department and asked him if they needed a clerk-typist. He apparently said yes, for she sent me to him for an interview. When I entered his office, and told him my purpose in being there, he flushed, and said he had decided not to fill this position after all.

* * *

"AFTER THREE more trips to different departments, with the same outcome, the personnel interviewer disappeared and a typist told me that a great mistake had been made. The personnel clerk had asked her to tell me that no vacancies existed in that agency.

"Probably to big people who are confronted with really important race problems, this is a very small wrong, too small to bother about. However, it is my firm conviction that small wrongs have a way of developing into very big ones.

"What is the answer Mr. Prattis? Is it true that 'nothing can be done'?"

* * *

I THINK something should be done. What do my readers think? Is there anyone, in or out of Government, white or colored, willing to try to do something about this young woman's case? Her name and address will be given confidentially to any such proper person who will undertake to correct this wrong.

THE HORIZON

It's Deceitful of the Red Chinese and North Koreans To Integrate Whites, Blacks

By P. L. PRATTIS

I'M ALL put out with those nasty North Koreans and Red Chinese. I've been hot with them anyhow, for they ARE aggressors and they ARE disturbing the peace of the world. But I see by the papers and the pictures in the papers that they are getting worse and worse. They are becoming real diabolical.

Mr. Prattis

They are trying to trick me and I'm not going to be tricked. I don't want any of their Communist stuff and I want them to know it. I don't give a darn how they dress their stuff up. I know it's evil. I know it's bad—even when it looks good.

I think it's wickedly deceitful of them to send out pictures showing white Americans and black Americans in the same prisons and the same prison outfits together. I've been seeing a lot of those pictures.

The idea, of course, is to make us feel that the Chinese and the North Koreans don't draw any distinctions between the soldiers who fight against them. When they manage to seize a few Americans as prisoners, they just go on and "integrate" them. They don't seem to know anything about the prevailing practice of using segregated units in the United States Army in Korea.

* * *

BUT I am not going to let this Communist ignorance of how we Americans dispose of blacks and whites fool me. I'm going to keep right on being segregated rather than look for "integration" in a Chinese or North Korean prisoner of war camp. That's a kind of "integration" that doesn't appeal to me.

I don't want any old Communist "integration." Communist "integration," even when it looks like integration is not integration. It's just the opposite. Just like Communist peace talk. You can't go by what these dirty Communists say directly. You got to catch their indirect meaning. The best way to tell what a Communist means is to turn his words around and see what's on the other side. Usually, he means just the opposite of what he says—or so I've been told.

I want those nasty old Communists to know one thing: I'd rather enjoy my segregation in free and rich America than be "integrated" in some poor and cold country where I couldn't speak my mind and have an unguarded television set.

Soon as some of the boys who have experienced Communist "integration" in those prison camps return, I'm going to talk to them to find out how they enjoyed their "integration" over there. I'd be willing to bet anything they didn't enjoy being "integrated" on an empty stomach.

* * *

WHAT I really want is full-stomach integration. And America is almost the only place in the world I have a chance to get that. I don't enjoy segregation (don't ever let me fool you into believing that I do), but I prefer to seek my integration where I found my segregation.

This is a valuable piece of real estate which we took from the Indians by force. I have worked out my right to a part of it and all that it produces, materially and spiritually. I am not going to give up what I've earned here for some grass that looks greener somewhere else and grass that I can't lay a special claim to.

I know there are some awful meanies in this my own country. But they aren't any meaner than I am. If they want to be friends, I'll meet them halfway and we'll share this country together, according to what we all put into it. But if they want to shut me out and continue to cheat me out of my share, I'll show them just how mean I can be.

I'll fight them every step of the way, no quarter asked, given. I won't ask any Communist help. I think there are enough decent white people in this country to guarantee, in the long run, that I'll get what I deserve. But I know that I must keep on pushing them. I can't afford to let them feel that I'm satisfied when I'm still being cheated.

* * *

THOSE MYSTERIOUS Chinese camps they're planning, I'll prefer it to one of those one of those swell concentration camps. I am overseas because I'll be used to the food. Food is almost as important as freedom.

But even if I have to go to

THE HORIZON

DuBois Has Set An Example for Those Of Faint Heart

By P. L. PRATTIS

THE GRANDEST thing, to this writer, to come out of the DuBois trial, was the secret disclosed by Mrs. DuBois that the great scholar was prepared to go to prison rather than retreat one tiniest measure of space from his beliefs. He was prepared to suffer, but not to sell out. This stand of Dr. DuBois was not made a matter of public boast. It was a position arrived at within his own inner self and confided to the person closest to him—his wife.

Mr. Prattis

Some of the cowards who ran to cover when the DuBois case broke in the news will soon be creeping out of their holes and looking around as though nothing had happened. They'll hope the public has forgotten or that, inasmuch as they didn't say anything, pro or con, nothing will be held against them.

THERE IS a lesson to be learned from the DuBois trial which should be of benefit to all those who were frightened into silence and to so-called Negro leadership.

The term "so-called" is not used in derogation. Negro leaders are not directly chosen by Negroes. It is therefore always possible to charge that this or that Negro does not represent the Negro people.

Many Negroes said that Paul Robeson had no right to speak for Negroes.

More recently, Westbrook Pegler wrote that Walter White has no right to speak for Negroes.

There is a big question as to who does have the right to speak for Negroes.

Generally, the masses of Negroes concede to men and women who have had a measure of success in the business and professional world, the right to speak for other Negroes—if they don't get too far out of line.

BUT ANY Negro who speaks out stands the chance of being repudiated at any time by the masses of Negroes.

That is not the fault of the Negro masses.

It is the fault of this so-called leadership, business and professional, which all too often protects its own interests while sacrificing those of the race. That is why the masses of Negroes will not trust so-called Negro leadership too far.

This writer believes that Dr. DuBois has met the test which any Negro must meet if he is to be a true representative, or leader, of his people. He was willing to sacrifice his freedom and his security for his beliefs.

There are few Negroes who can meet this test. There are few Negroes who have anything to sacrifice who are willing to make the sacrifice. They may call Paul Robeson a Communist (which he distinctly is not), but this writer knows of no other Negro who has had as much in a material way to sacrifice as Robeson who has been willing to make the sacrifice.

OUR LEADERSHIP comes from the business and professional classes, but where are we going to find these men and women when the positions they are supposed to take racially conflict with their manner of making a living? How many instances do you find where they are willing to sacrifice all of their income, or any of it?

These Negro leaders will talk and talk and talk. And they are quick to take advantage of an opening where a penny lies. But don't confront them with any test of their trueness. Don't ask them embarrassing questions. Don't ask them to stand up and be counted when the chips are down.

This point of view is not expressed critically. It is expressed because this writer has the feeling that some Negroes in positions which command leadership attention do not know how subject they are to cowardice.

FURTHERMORE, THEY are not alert to the baneful influence of certain types of whites upon them. Under the blandishments of these whites, they betray the interests of their race just like Sambo did in Uncle Tom's Cabin. You don't have to be ignorant or illiterate to be a Sambo.

Sambos always seek the favor of whites and carry tales to whites.

DuBois has set an example for those of faint heart. He has indicated to them that they should stick to what they believe to be right—regardless—no matter how many ghosts seem to be in the closet.

Poor Negroes go to jail for the benefit of the race, but well-to-do and secure Negroes find it smart to be "too smart" to do anything like that. Let them ponder the DuBois case and feel ashamed of themselves.

THE HORIZON

By P. L. PRATTIS

With the Passing Of DePriest Ends An Era of Leadership

I HAVE a hunch that intelligent research might prove that the masses of people are advanced, or made conscious of their powers, by a type of talented leadership which springs from the masses and makes itself felt at a given place at a given time. It certainly seems that wherever, in a given city, community or area, there has been significant progress among Negroes, there has been an extraordinary leader and there have been grouped around him other men with leadership ability and unusual talents.

Mr. Prattis

One striking example of this theory is, of course, Tuskegee Institute. To Booker T. Washington, the leader, must go much, most, of the credit for founding that institution.

But anyone acquainted with the history of Tuskegee knows that Mr. Washington succeeded in attracting to that institution to help build it, other great men of stature, experience and training. Included in such a list would be Warren Logan, Robert A. Taylor, Emmett J. Scott, George Washington Carver, and many others who were made for big jobs.

* * *

WHEN I learned last week of the death of Oscar DePriest, following so closely upon the demise of Roscoe Conklin Simmons, the truth of the foregoing theory was brought home to me again. Chicago as a great Negro community came to have its meaning as the result of the labors of a few outstanding men who happened to be contemporaries, and worked to place their stamp upon the city.

The leader of these men, all politicians. was. in my book, the late Edward H. Wright. Associated with him were Oscar DePriest, the late Louis B. Anderson, the late Shadrach B. Turner, the late Robert R. Jackson, and, now, the late Roscoe C. Simmons.

I knew all of these men, personally and well, an advantage not enjoyed by thousands of residents of Chicago today. They do not know the pioneers who blazed the trail for them. They do not know how the Negro community of Chicago became conscious of its strength and power.

THE ACTIVE period of most of these men covered some forty years, from 1895 until 1935. It was during that period that they met in Chicago and forged Negro voting power into an instrument which made the Negro group in Chicago the most politically effective in the nation.

Each of these men possessed originality, shrewd native intelligence and a sort of daring which inspired the masses. Each held elective office with the exception of Simmons. Simmons was a man whose great gifts as an orator the others exploited. He made the masses feel that the way of Wright, DePriest, Anderson and the others, led to glory.

These were the men who made Chicago Negroes bold enough to ask for what they deserved. They never asked for anything less than a full helping at any table where they sat. They thought the Negro vote entitled the Negro to a hearing and to participate in party councils at the highest level. That's what they asked for and that's what they got.

* * *

MORE THAN fifty years ago when Wright was but a stripling of thirty, he thought he deserved to be the president of the board of Cook County Commissioners. He went after the job and got it.

Chicago was the first important northern city to elect Negroes to council. Anderson, DePriest and Jackson were the men. Chicago was the first important northern city to send Negroes to the State Legislature. Shadrach Turner was one of the first of these. Chicago was one of the first communities where Negroes served as county prosecutors. Edward Wright was the first of these.

Chicago was the first northern city of size to elect a Negro judge. Albert B. George was the man. Chicago was the first city to place a Negro on a state utilities commission. Ed Wright was the man. Chicago was the first northern city to send a Negro to Congress. Oscar DePriest was the man.

* * *

NEW YORK always had MORE Negroes than Chicago, but LESS concentrated, astute political leadership at one time.

Now all these men, with the death of DePriest, are gone, and it seems like an era has died. Chicago will go on being a roisterous, chest-thumping town where Negroes demand the whole loaf, not knowing that the will to do so is a heritage created and left behind by a stalwart band of leaders who met at the right place at the right time.

THE HORIZON

By P. L. PRATTIS

Another Reason Why We Should Be Grateful For Being Kicked Around

I GUESS I'll raise my boy to be a comedian—for the good of the race. I've been thinking about comedians recently and I've come off with the notion that minority groups should quit complaining so much about race and religious prejudice and discrimination.

My exhaustive research discloses that the so-called persecuted groups produce the best jesters and the jesters make money. Somebody, somewhere at sometime said something about not caring to be the head guy in a nation—all he wanted to do was to write its songs. I might settle for being allowed to tell its jokes.

Mr. Prattis

Let's take one persecuted group as an example, the Jews. There's no question but almost everyone is gunning for them. It's getting hard for them to find a place to build a synagogue unmolested. There are whispers around that the real opposition to fair employment laws in some sections is based on fear of and prejudice against the Jews. They have a tough time in spite of their money and their education.

But the Jews keep America laughing. It seems as though the more they are picked on the funnier they become. Such a group produces the Jack Bennys, the Eddie Cantors, the Al Jolsons, the Fannie Brices, the Milton Berles, the Groucho Marxes, and scores of others who keep America laughing from stage, screen, radio and television. Jolson died and left millions. The extent of the wealth of Fannie Brice is not known at this writing. But almost anyone would concede that most of these funmakers are in the big money.

* * *

IN THE old days, when the Irish were really being kicked around in this country, they produced some of the leading jesters on the American stage. They made money by making their tormentors laugh.

The white supremacists have produced no comedians that were more than passing good. They have won the most laughs when they were the most serious.

Our own tribulations cannot be sneezed off when allowance is made for their influence in producing professional fools. Some of the greatest comedians the United States has known have come from our ranks of second-class citizens. The more they booted us, the more we grinned and made our masters laugh.

Our comedians like Miller and Lyle, Ernest Hogan, Bert Williams, Bojangles, Rochester and many others, never built up great fortunes like some of the Jews, but, in most instances, that was their fault. They had the chance to salt their booty away.

Since the record shows that there is a direct relationship between the amount of persecution you suffer and how successful a fool you can be, Negroes who are always complaining about how hard their lot is, should not ignore the fact that laughing comes from crying.

* * *

IN OTHER words, in addition to being thankful that they can drive Cadillac cars and go on vacations, they should be grateful to America, particularly to those white Americans who have helped to make them an untouchable class of second-class citizens, for stimulating their genius as fun makers.

There is reason to believe that we have been making a mistake by being contemptuous of the so-called Uncle Toms. The Uncle Toms, actually, are jesters in somber guise. Their aim is to develop skills by which they can beat the system which imprisons them. So they develop the skills of deceit or laughter.

It is our fault that we have not taken advantage of this blessing of race prejudice. We could have saved our money and become rich like the Jew.

In the future we should not deplore prejudice, but we should take advantage of it by becoming bigger and better fools and saving our money.

Nobody cares much for a race that is always going around crying. Our masters demand that we "Laugh, Clown, laugh!" through all our misery.

Are you LAUGHING?

THE HORIZON

Segregation Denies Negroes Access to the Blood Stream Of United States' Society

By P. L. PRATTIS

SUPPOSE I write that the Negro does better when he works or plays, for the same purpose, with whites?

Suppose I write that the Negro is a better soldier when mixed with whites, a better baseball player when mixed with whites, or a better scientist when mixed with whites?

Mr. Prattis

Does that mean that I think Negroes are inferior to whites? IT DOES NOT! It means that I have been convinced, from my observation and reading, that Negroes, like any group of people, of any color, that is cut off from its on-going culture, or from the dominant culture which surrounds it, fails to reach full flower.

The evil, destructive factor is segregation—which most whites and many Negroes recognize as simple separation. Segregation is much more than separation. As practiced against Negroes in the United States, it denies Negroes access to the blood stream of American society. This blood stream is the culture of the people.

If any segment of the people, regardless of color, is cut off from this blood stream completely, the people die. If segregation is imposed upon such a segment, it becomes like a man with hardened arteries through which only a small portion of the normal circulation of blood can flow.

* * *

A PEOPLE instinctually senses the effects of cultural isolation—without being able to attribute the cause. The Negro knows something is wrong. He struggles fiercely and frantically to live and to grow. He knows he has the same brain, the same brawn, the same heart, the same instincts, the same senses as other men. But their use doesn't bring the same rewards. He doesn't know the cause. The cause is segregation.

The Negro is no longer an African. It would be better for his culture potential if he were. He would be attached to a normal blood supply.

But neither is the Negro an American — except in name. There are some 135 million white persons who are the Americans, who create the American culture pattern. It is they who command the inner workings of American society as these workings are felt in home, in church, in school, in factory, in mill, in all walks of life.

Wherever the Negro shows his face, he is a stranger, the shunned one. He must shift for himself. Only here and there does an individual Negro break the bonds of segregation, win access to American society's blood stream.

* * *

THE EFFECT is usually electric. Raise the clapdoor of segregation and like an automaton, a Bunche, a Jackie Robinson, a Percy Julian, a Lloyd Hall, or a Paul Williams leaps out. It's the blood in the circulation system that does the job.

A Bunche, a Robinson, a Julian, a Hall, or a Williams, might have the innate ability, but if they were forever kept cut off from the blood stream, they could have only a stunted growth.

The principle of the effects of segregation is as true among plants as among animals (human species). Any farmer can tell you what happens if a few grains of wheat are planted off to themselves, or a few grains of corn, or even a lone weed. We know that the lonely wheat of corn seedling rarely reaches maturity, fails to produce fruit. A kernel of corn which would die if set off to itself would grow strong if planted in a bean patch or among other cultivated plants. There seems to be something plants give to one another, including pollenization.

INTEGRATION SUCCEEDS. It is not because of the white man's color that the Negro, given access to the same blood stream, grows to greater stature. It is because of this social blood stream, or culture, which the white man jealously guards to himself, permitting the slightest trickle, short of homicide, to the Negro.

Every other people that has come to the United States has clung to the blood stream of its homeland until given access to the American blood stream. That is true of Chinese, of Indians, of Japanese, of Italians, of all the peoples of Europe and Asia. After two or three generations, they have won access to the American blood stream. They were said to be assimilated then.

Segregation has been the means of keeping the Negro from becoming assimilated. During the long period of slavery, he lost contact with the roots of his former culture. Since slavery, he has been denied the opportunity to graft onto the American culture.

If he were given the blood of cultural admission, it is not unbecoming to assume that his growth, and contributions, might startle a world which has falsely assumed that he is inferior.

THE HORIZON

Winchell Was Caught With His Liberal Pants Down in the Stork Club

By P. L. PRATTIS

THIS writer has never met Walter Winchell. This writer never wants to meet Walter Winchell. It goes without saying that Walter Winchell would have no interest whatever in knowing this writer. This writer is convinced that Walter Winchell is an arrogant snob and that he plays "dirty pool." This writer is convinced that Walter Winchell uses his access to the American people to boost himself and those persons who are useful to him—and to punish those who disagree with him and criticize him. He is not above trying to put over a sneak punch.

Mr. Prattis

This writer has refrained from writing about the so-called Josephine Baker incident at the Stork Club in New York because enough details of the incident were not available.

The details have now been brought out in a plainly and clearly written account by Daniel James, published in the Nov. 5 issue of the New Leader. The magazine can be obtained by writing to its editorial offices at 7 East Fifteenth Street, New York 3, N. Y. The price is fifteen cents.

THE NEW LEADER article proves conclusively to this writer that this so-called La Baker affair was not provocative, nor intended to be so. Miss Baker did not even know she was on her way to the Stork Club when she entered a taxicab with her friends, Mr. and Mrs. Roger Pico and Mrs. Bessie Buchanan. She was simply going, as is her custom, to get something to eat after her night show.

There isn't the slightest question about Miss Baker and Mrs. Buchanan being treated shabbily in the Stork Club. They were made to feel that they were not wanted. It was even implied to them by an unnamed person that they should have been stopped at the door.

There isn't the slightest question, either, that Walter Winchell and Sherman Billingsley were both present when Miss Baker and Mrs. Buchanan (to say nothing of the Picos) were suffering their embarrassment.

* * *

WINCHELL SAT mum. So did Billingsley. Winchell made no move to greet the international star, nor her party. Nor did Billingsley. He had every reason to greet Miss Baker, personally—even to offer her a courtesy. Through her efforts some $20,000 was raised for Winchell's pet charity, the Damon Runyon Cancer Fund. Winchell, according to the New Leader, has never thanked her for what she did. He did not thank her the night she was in the Stork Club even though she passed right by the table where Winchell was sitting. Some words were passed between Mr. Rico and the columnist, but he did not deign to notice the presence of Miss Baker.

All Negroes have had experiences with white friends like Winchell. They shake your hand, they pat you on the back, they give you a boost so long as they can pose as liberals without too much sacrifice. But they don't want you to move in on them where it's going to cost them something. They don't want to be embarrassed by their Negro friends.

* * *

IT SEEMS clear that Winchell did not want the Negro, or color, issue insinuated into his relationships with Billingsley and the Stork Club. They were sacrosanct. He would have met Miss Baker, or Mrs. Buchanan, any place else and, figuratively, thrown his arms around them. But at the Stork Club they caught him with his liberal clothes off. He kept quiet because he didn't know how to add up his professed liberality and his strange and profitable tie with Billingsley. He was caught on the spot and he tried to keep out of the affair.

But Winchell is a true and dirty part of the tableau.

It is unfortunate that this should have become the affair of Josephine Baker and that the issues involved should have become confused by attempts to bury Miss Baker under mud.

Mrs. Charles Buchanan, wife of a well-known and respected New York businessman, who was also in the party, suffered the same embarrassment. Mrs. Buchanan is an American citizen, though both she and her husband are Negroes.

* * *

THE NEW LEADER pertinently raises the question: What will be the treatment accorded other Negroes in New York by eating places and night clubs if the Stork Club is allowed to get away with this insult to Mrs. Buchanan? Will Stork Club jim crow set a pattern promptly to be followed by other snob centers? Has Winchell any concern for this point? We doubt that he has.

Much progress has been made in New York City in interracial amity in the last few years. Is this to be continued? Or has Walter Winchell, by inaction and smear tactics helped to establish a discrimination precedent and to set in motion a trend which will start New York backwards?

We doubt that Walter Winchell cares anything about the implications of such a question, but his influence in such a situation can be so dire and decisive that we believe it to be a fair question to ask a man who would fight a woman.

THE HORIZON

Agrees That Time, Life Have Distorted View of Race's Place in U. S.

By P. L. PRATTIS

TIME and Life, the magazines, are confusing—Fortune only less so because it makes its impact less frequently. They are confusing because of the manner in which they treat the American Negro. If you stand on one foot and look at these publications from one direction, they seem to be completely fair in their coverage of news and feature situations in which Negroes are involved. If you switch to the other foot and observe them from another direction, they seem to be deliberately oblivious to the existence of the Negro as an American.

Mr. Prattis

I have tried to believe there was no design, or pattern, to this obvious blind side of Time and Life editors. I was only mildly interested when my colleague, J. A. Rogers, loosed his lance at Life for its indifferent treatment of Crispus Attucks and its use of a crap shooter as a pictorial symbol of the Negro as an American.

Recently, when my good friend and straight shooter, Roy Wilkins, wrote the editors of Life and raised a question about their failure to include Negroes in a pictorial story of World War II, I found myself hoping that Roy would not be considered captious — that if there were real merit to his complaint, the editors would be impressed by it and would act to correct a condition which might exist without their being too conscious of it.

* * *

THERE HAVE BEEN reasons for my reluctance to make a charge against the editors of these publications. First, I respect Henry Luce and his wife, Clare Luce. I believe they are outstanding Americans and I believe they want to help make a better America. I believe they are against any kind of discrimination. Second, there is little, if any fault that can be found with the treatment, or coverage, given to current news situations involving Negroes or other minorities. If Jackie Robinson, or Billy Eckstine, or any other Negro, makes the news as an individual, Time and Life do give fair and impartial coverage. This coverage tends to improve race relations by presenting Negroes in their best light before millions of Time and Life readers.

But I became convinced that Messrs. Rogers and Wilkins had something last week when I read the "Man-of-the-Year" feature in Time.

First, I looked at the portrait symbol of the American Fighting Man on the cover. He was white. Then I looked at the photographs of twenty-seven other American fighting men used to illustrate this feature story. All of them were white. Finally, when I read the story, there was a reference to a Japanese-American and an American Indian.

* * *

BUT THERE WAS no reference to any of the Americans who had won the first American victory in Korea — at Yechon. There was nothing in the story or the pictures to indicate that American Negroes are a part, an important part, of Uncle Sam's fighting forces. Anyone reading Time's story, or studying the picture, today, or in tomorrow's years, would be forced to conclude that America's fighters of this day and time were a completely white group.

Time and Life include the Negro in their coverage of week-to-week news events, but they leave us out every time when they move to set up the historic record—past or present. Time and Life's editors seem able to see us well as off-and-on actors of the contemporary scene. But when they begin to think broadly of America as a whole, they ignore us. America, in terms of history, and America as a national concept, is WHITE to the editors of Time and Life. They are aware of a dominant white majority of 135 million persons. They pass over a vigorous black minority of fifteen millions — the most conspicuous, distinctive and gifted (despite repression) segment of population in America.

* * *

MR. ROGERS AND Mr. Wilkins have properly taken exception to this practice of exclusion in Life, not simply because it is discriminatory, but also because they sense the proper desire of the American Negro to be considered as belonging to and contributing to the America of history.

Of course, it will seem like a nuisance to Time and Life editors to be compelled to remember not to leave the Negro out. The important fact, however, is that they ought not to have to remember. The Negro belongs in any picture of America's achievements. Failure to remember him is a fault which should be corrected. I hope Time and Life will seek perfection in this matter as they have in others.

THE HORIZON

Handcuffs on Dr. DuBois Is Evidence of 'The Terror' Used to Victimize Us

By P. L. PRATTIS

"***but when Miss Shirley Graham, bride-to-be of the brilliant 83-year-old scholar and NAACP founder, saw him led into an adjoining chamber for FINGERPRINTING, FRISKING and ROGUES-GALLERY picture - taking — WHILE HANDCUFFED TO A UNITED STATES MARSHAL—she broke into uncontrollable, tearful sobs that clearly echoed through the ususally quiet corridors of the Government courthouse."

Mr. Prattis

Stanley Roberts, Washington correspondent of The Courier, wrote the foregoing. It describes the seizure and treatment of William Edward Burghardt DuBois as a CRIMINAL.

Long after Dr. DuBois and most of us now living shall have turned to dust, it will be chronicled of these days that there was "a terror" loose in the land and the picture which Mr. Roberts drew will be recalled as evidence of how "the terror" victimized the people, sparing no one.

* * *

IT HAS required no flair for prophecy (even fools have known) in the present troubled days to know that "the terror" would catch up with DuBois—as it will with others. The people are in the grip of fear and hatred and they blindly and spitefully create "the terror" for angry, malicious intimidation and persecution. We have cut loose from our old moorings of common sense and principle and flail blindly at ghosts which do not exist. Oh, yes, there will be others.

If Dr. DuBois is guilty of working for a foreign power (for Russia), even for peace he is guilty of an indiscretion (of more, a violation of the law) which I cannot condone. But Dr. DuBois is no criminal. He is no traitor to his country.

DuBois represents Negro leadership at its best and strongest. This has been true for a half century. Not always wise, he has always been true. Whatever forces he has sought to bring to bear on our social and economic ills have been for the benefit of his people and his country.

Now a government which has found itself unable to protect the rights of an entire people against criminal intrusion of a prejudiced majority finds the means to HANDCUFF the man who has fought most insistently for those rights.

* * *

THE HANDCUFFS on DuBois are meant to serve as a GAG on any Negro leadership that is disposed to "shoot the works" for freedom. All Negroes who speak for their people are going to find themselves weighing their words carefully, and circumspectly choosing their friends.

They are going to have to make a decision about the dominant issue of the times. That issue, regardless of the direction from which you look at it, is one of color, of the relationships between the white and colored peoples of the world.

If the United States can find a way to win the friendship of the colored peoples of the world, there need be no fear of Russia or communism.

But the United States cannot win that friendship without demonstrating that she is friendly and fair to the colored peoples within her borders.

That is why the fight for the rights of Negroes in this country is in essence a struggle to put the United States right with the world and to strengthen its hopes for the future.

* * *

NEGRO LEADERS who contend for the rights of their people, who try to change the heart of America, are helping their country.

When they back down, they betray their people and their country.

They should remember this as they think upon the fate of the great DuBois.

These are indeed times that beckon to the Uncle Toms among us. There are whites who wait for the word of comfort and satisfaction from self-serving Negroes.

As in the past, these Uncle Toms will seize the opportunity to belittle and impugn the leadership which is daring and courageous.

But they must not prevail.

A thousand Negroes should take the place of Du-Bois, and other thousands for all those others "the terror" will soon clamp its ghost-like hands upon us.

For the sake of our common country and ourselves, this is the time to part company with all those, within and without the race, who would make us sell our manhood cheaply. We must cling to individual integrity and strength. We must continue the fight for our people. And we must help to cleanse our country of the evil which blights it. In the long run, sanity will lay "the terror" in its tracks.

THE HORIZON

The Time Has Come When Negro Artists Must Take A Stand Against Jim Crow

By P. L. PRATTIS

THE ISSUE as to whether Negro concert artists should perform before audiences where their own people are compulsorily segregated, or set apart, is not one to be lightly considered. Nor should its discussion involve too serious condemnation of those artists who have done so.

Mr. Prattis

Marian Anderson has sung before such audiences and Duke Ellington has played, but the chances are that the issue has never been drawn sharply enough for them to be compelled to consider it when they were lining up contracts.

I think the time has come when no such Negro artist, or combination of artists, should be willing to perform before an audience where their own people are forced to sit in any one section, or sections, of the concert hall, whether by law or custom. I'll try to give my reasons.

FIRST, THE PROGRESS made in elevating the status of the Negro as a citizen has been such that submission to such segregation is completely out of line with the spirit (and most of the law) of the times.

There was a time, forty or fifty years ago, when certain forms of discrimination against the Negro were accepted as a matter of course by Negroes and whites. Negroes operated barber shops, restaurants, saloons and other places of public accommodation from which members of their own race were barred. Negroes did not complain.

They were rather proud that there were some Negroes smart enough to win the trade of the dominant group. This type of operation was a pattern of the times, North and South.

* * *

HOWEVER, TODAY, FEW, if any, Negroes would consider opening such businesses and excluding their own race. Both law and custom in most states definitely forbid. Negroes themselves would condemn such operations.

Second, it is not necessary for Negro artists to yield to such discrimination in order to make a living. The population of the United States is 152 millions. The population of the states where segregation is forced upon Negroes is about 32 millions. Those millions are in the South, the most culturally backward section of the nation.

The balance of the American people, some 120 millions, live in sections where Negroes are never segregated by law and rarely by custom. This is a population almost as large as the combined populations of England, France and Italy. It is the richest portion of the American population and the one which supports art, music, the theatre and other cultural entertainments.

THIS VAST POPULATION is open to our artists who have the ability and want to make a living. It is not necessary for them to go South to make a living. They have a population of 120 millions in this country to serve and, if they are good enough, they can perform anywhere else in the world (outside South Africa) without facing an audience where their own people are segregated.

Third, there is no other artist of any race, nation or color, who would make a practice of performing before audiences where his or her own people are forced to sit in separate sections. A Chinese wouldn't. A Mexican wouldn't. An Indian wouldn't. An Italian wouldn't. A Frenchman wouldn't. A Filipino wouldn't. A Jew wouldn't. A Mohammedan wouldn't.

You can call the roll of nations and peoples and you will be compelled to face the amazing fact that only Negro artists have been caught in this most unusual situation of submitting to the humiliation of their own people.

* * *

OF COURSE, THESE Negro artists are not completely responsible. They have a difficult time selling themselves to first-class bookers. It is conceivable that these bookers do not want to be bothered with the race problem. The more bookings, the more money for them. So they line up the engagements and the Negro artists sign.

However, if Negro artists were to take a solid stand against segregation of their own people, there might be two results: (1) the bookers would quickly sense the propriety of their action and yield to it (they make money out of the Negro artists, too); and (2) the tendency to impose segregation might decrease.

Actors Equity acted against segregation in Washington. The white acting profession itself closed the National Theatre in Washington on the simple issue of jim crow. Negro artists can afford to be no less resolute.

* * *

SOME OF THEM, like Hazel Scott and Lena Horne, have taken the proper stand. It is now up to others to fall into line. They may not have thought much about the issue before. They may not have recognized the changing times.

There was a time when Mrs. Roosevelt and Secretary Ickes took the firm stand for Miss Anderson (completely based on race). Now Miss Anderson, Mr. Ellington (a great person as well as a great musician), and others, can take the firm stand for their own people.

PRATTIS

DuBois, Like Douglass, Is a Crusader for Freedom; Their Kind Always Suffer

By P. L. PRATTIS

I AM JUST about convinced that my friend of many years, Julius Adams, wrote his book, "The Challenge," a year or two too soon. With rare insight and understanding, thoughtful Mr. Adams discussed the challenge which seemed to confront a few of the outstanding Negro leaders when this book was written. He thought those were critical days. They were not.

Mr. Prattis

We have just began to reach the period of crisis in which men and women of courage, integrity and convictions will be forced to suffer. They may face betrayal and ostracism by the very people for whom they stood up.

As I see outstanding Negroes falling away from Dr. DuBois, or failing to stand up for him by silence which indicts them, I become more and more curious about these, my people.

I WONDER if those who fall away from DuBois would have stood up for the great Frederick Douglass. Douglass was, by all standards of measurement, the most radical of national Negro leaders. The only one who comes close to him was William Monroe Trotter.

Would the Negroes of today who prefer not to be caught with DuBois or Paul Robeson, have stood staunchly by Douglass when he and his friends were being whipped, tortured, tracked down and persecuted? Douglass violated the law, the Fugitive Slave Law, but he thought there was a higher law.

Where would some of our "sound" people of today have been on those nights when Nat Turner and Denmark Vesey were staging insurrections to throw off the yoke of slavery?

Would some of our "good" people have followed John Brown to Harpers Ferry to sacrifice their lives for what they knew to be right?

What is going to happen to a people whose leadership runs at the first sign of danger?

* * *

IF DuBOIS is found guilty (and he well may be), he will only stand convicted of a technical violation of one of the malicious laws of our times.

The Foreign Agents Registration Act exists for the sole purpose of catching Communists; that is, persons thought to be serving Russia in some mysterious way.

I would be willing to wager that you could work your head off for Great Britain, France, South Africa, Belgium, or any other non-Communist country, fail to register or forget to register, and nothing would come of it.

But don't be caught seeming to work for an Iron Curtain country.

If DuBois is guilty of such an indiscretion, he has let himself get caught out on a limb, and he'll have to suffer for what the boys call "the tech."

I hope, however, that he is not guilty of the technical violation.

But, even if he is, I am not going to renounce him. I cannot forget, nor ignore, what he has done for me, fighting for my rights and serving as an example of my possibilities in a world which spurned me as an inferior. They could not look at him and call me inferior.

* * *

I CAN look back over the past half-century of his vast effort. He became universal in the same sense as George Bernard Shaw. He took his rightful place among the world's great thinkers and scholars. They live in a world of their own. But I do not believe that he is, or ever was, politically traitorous to his country, or sought to serve the interests of another country as against the interests of his own.

I know he could not (can not) cease pursuing the great truths which lead him on simply because of a temporary hysteria which spreads fear and creates a group to hate. Truth won't stand pushing around like that, especially with a courageous man.

The leadership of all peoples I know anything about suffers for the cause it espouses. That is notably true of the Indians. But it is also true of others on the road to freedom.

* * *

IF THE leadership stands still, doesn't run away when the clouds darken, it will get caught in the storm. But when the storm clears away, if it has stood still, what it stood for will also remain, and victory will be closer.

We must join our white fellow countrymen in combating the infection of communism, but we mustn't let that blind us to what we must do for our own good. We musn't turn on those we know have fought the good fight.

ROGERS SAYS:

Negro Strain in Asiatic Blood Refutes Statements Of M. R. R. deRougomont

By J. A. ROGERS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

R. RENOUARDT DE ROUGOMONT (Courier, July 7) re: General MacArthur on "war of the races" says MacArthur's "intent to racially associate" Asiatics "with Negroes is misleading because the ethnological premise on which the description is based is entirely false."

Mr. Rogers

He knows, he says, "hundreds" of Asiatics — Filipinos, Chinese, Hindus, Persians, Japanese, Siamese and Arabians who would even be "angered" if lumped with native Africans."

Is such anger any proof of lack of ethical relationship? Well, not so long ago most American Negroes felt the same way about their African ancestry. Millions of West Indians and Latin Americans still resent being reminded of the land of their forefathers. And you can hardly blame them. Missionaries and others used to paint such horrible pictures of Africa.

In Africa, itself, thanks largely to white teaching, there are Africans who resent being associated with other Africans. The Amhara of Ethiopia, for instance, who though much more Negroid in appearance than the average American Negro, do not like being linked with the Chankalla Negro to whom they are visibly related.

* * *

AS IT happens there is a Negroid strain, more or less distant, in all of Southern Asia, in all the peoples Mr. de Rougomont mentions. The Negroid belt of the world extends from West Africa along Southern Asia and as far as Hawaii.

Professor Dorsey said one could call peoples in lands bordering the Indian Ocean "the Negroid division of the human race." So do many other authorities I could name. See, for instance, Sir Harry Johnston's "Negro in the New World" pp. 24-27, 1910.

Arabia has been largely Negroid for over 3,000 years; the original Persians, according to Dieulafoy and others were Negritos, or "little Negroes," and there are still Negroes there. The original East Indians were Negroes, too, and India still has millions of Negroids. See Balfour: Cyclopedia of India, section "Negro Races." Great numbers of African Negroes also came in under Islam to help conquer much of India.

* * *

ON THE Andaman Islands off the coast of Burma are still Negroes of "purest" type. Siam and Malaya still have aboriginal Negroes to whom the peoples are ethnically related. In 1923, Dr. Joseph Rock discovered a Negro "race," the Nakhis, in Southern China.

The Chinese are undoubtedly a mixture, very ancient of the Negroes to the south and the whites to the northwest. The Eta, Negroids of Japan, might have been the ancestors of southern Japanese. And as regards Filipinos, there is no doubt that their original ancestors are the Negritos, black, flat-nosed, wooly-haired blacks, still on the islands. Moreover, the Spanish colonists brought in a great number of Negroes from Africa.

Mr. de Rougomont says "several white women married to Filipinos" would resent the latter being classed with Negroes. Well, the California marriage laws classed Negroes and Filipinos together. When Woodrow Wilson's granddaughter married one, it was highly resented by many whites.

And so I could go on to give facts in disproof of Mr. de Rougomont, but a word now as regards his history. Forty years before General MacArthur, colored peoples of Asia and Africa were being "lumped" in a war of the races. In 1910, there was Putnam Weale's "Conflict of Color" and in 1920, Lothrop Stoddard's "Rising Tide of Color Against White World Supremacy." These are racists, but humanists, like Sir Harry Johnston, did the same. I gave some of their names in my column about two years ago.

* * *

LET'S ADMIT for argument sake that Mr. de Rougomont is right, what about this: For many years now Africans, Asiatics and other colored peoples have been comparing notes and have found that white exploiters have been treating them alike. In so doing they have been developing a common bond. I've come across many instances of this here and abroad.

In 1930, on the ship taking me to Djibouti were two Ethiopians, two Egyptians, one East Indian, and a Chinese merchant. We all sat at the same table and daily they spoke bitterly against white people.

Again, the Chinese Communists cabled protests against the legal murders of Willie McGee and the Martinsville Seven. Do Chinese and Indians forget how they were jim crowed in their own countries and how they were treated on the Pacific Coast?

The Communists, ignoring "capitalist" ethnology, are using these injustices to unite all the dark-skinned peoples of the earth in a common bond against white imperialism. And they'll succeed, too, unless the so-called free world changes its tactics.

ROGERS SAYS:

Turpin's Defeat Cast Gloom Over England; Helps Jamaican Relief

By J. A. ROGERS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

THE ROBINSON - TURPIN fight was undoubtedly the outstanding international event, in the matter of interest, so far this year. The most significant thing about it was that Britain and the United States, two aggregations of humanity most against Negroes, had as their respective champions two colored men.

Mr. Rogers

Once, not so long ago, this wouldn't have been. England, which once had noted Negro boxers as Molineaux and Bill Richmond (who used to give lessons to royalty) banned Negro boxers after World War I. A match between Beckett, an Englishman, and Siki, French Senegalese, was forbidden because what seemed certain defeat for the Englishman would have been made for national and for empire prestige.

Now the English, in their joy at having had a champion after sixty years, forgot about color. Turpin was the most-talked of figure for a time.

One radio broadcaster from London said the English had put the fight before all other international issues and that the only way any of the big cabinet ministers could have taken the spotlight from Turpin would have been to be a second in the ring with him.

* * *

AS REGARDS America, many now living will recall the once great hostility towards Negro fighters.

When Joe Gans defeated Battling Nelson for the lightweight championship in 1906, white America didn't like it one bit. As for Jack Johnson, heavyweight champion, he was treated most atrociously. His victory over Jeffries at Reno in 1910 caused race-riots in which several were killed and many hurt. Later, Federal Judge Carpenter sentenced Johnson to a year in prison on a trumped-up white slavery charge.

Johnson had taken his sweetheart (white) across a state line as innumerable others had done and were doing. And what did it matter that the White Slave Act had been passed before Johnson's supposed crime? Justice, not Georgia or Mississippi justice, but U. S. justice, stood still while race vengeance took its toll. Jealousy of Johnson was not appeased until he deliberately laid down to a hulking dub, Jess Willard, in Havana, Cuba, in 1915.

* * *

YES, AMERICA and Britain have come a long way towards color democracy since. But, I'd better not be too quick to say that.

Suppose Turpin were white? Would most Americans have preferred Robinson? Would the jim crowers of the South and the racists of the North have put national patriotism above that of race? What do you think? As for South Africa, it banned the issue of Life magazine which featured Robinson and Turpin.

What did it matter in that hell-hole of injustice and race oppression that it was black fighting black? That whites in other lands were making such a fuss over two Negroes was just too much. It would have made South African Negroes feel "too big."

What South Africa wanted, and doubtless our own South and Australia, too, was something like the ridiculous racism that exists in the choosing of Miss America, Miss World, Miss Universe, or what have you.

* * *

TURPIN'S DEFEAT, according to reports, cast a damper over the English like to the rain and gloomy skies then prevailing. The British needed the encouragement. And Negroes in England needed it still more. They're not so many and have a tougher time getting the better kind of jobs than American Negroes.

Turpin's victory gave them the spotlight for a while. But there's hope. Turpin's not there and suggested that our washed up. He's second-best man and has the strongest of all supporters in his corner—Father Time.

Eight years hence he will be Robinson's age and Robinson's great need that is only a sub-stantial donation toward relief in his corner—**Nothing has been done in this way so far. Of course the Red Cross has been helping, but in comparison with the contributions of private aid is only a drop in the bucket. Private aid is necessary — contributions of money, food and clothing.**

P. S.—On Sept. 8, I mentioned the hurricane in Jamaica. But **and told of the great hardships** there, Mayor Impellitteri of New York, has been started. Chairmen are Dr. A. G. Daly, 131 Edgecomb Avenue, and Dr. T. E. Hanson, 160 West 118th Street, both of New York City. Please do what you can to help by sending a contribution to Jamaica Hurricane Relief, care of Dr. Hanson or Dr. Daly.

ROGERS SAYS:

Seyd Sarodjo Gives Six Scorching Reasons as to Why He Dislikes America

By J. A. ROGERS

"OH WAD some power the giftie gi'e us to see ourselves as others see us," wrote Robert Burns. Well, Seyd Sarodjo of Jogjakarta, Java, who spent six years studying in Northern colleges and has a Master of Science degree, has done just that. He has given six scorching reasons why he doesn't like America.

Mr. Rogers

In a letter to the Christian Science Monitor he says that foreigners in the United States usually say nice things to please, thereby misleading the American people which he thinks is not "fair honest, or self-respecting." Hence he will speak "without dissimulation."

"I do not like the United States at all," he says, "and I'm going home." What's more, he says, he didn't like it the moment he saw it, but he lingered on for six years "to seek confirmation or rebuttal" only to find his first impressions entirely correct.

His first and greatest objection is color prejudice. "You talk too much about high ideals," he says. "You are self-righteous. You are a fanatically racial people. You do not like people of different color. This prejudice is so deep and pervasive it expresses itself in your business, in your schools, in your social parties, in your politics, in your industrial and labor life. Even in your churches you are not free of this evil.

* * *

"YOUR POLITICS is a white man's politics. In the world issues of right and wrong you always take sides with your fellow-white man. Take the case of imperialism. Take the case of power politics. Take the case of 'strategical' maneuvers all over the world. You are always in concert with white people. Africa and what remains of Asia are still under the white man—European, and you support him by all kinds of methods—disguised and undisguised methods. That is why we cannot trust your Point Four. To us that is another trick of the white man. We have known the white man a long time and he's full of guiles."

Mr. Sarodjo's blast drew four replies, all from whites. One, an immigrant, telling why he likes America, says that "an objective study" shows that "no particular degree of blame is attached either to the Negroes or to present-day whites," for the color problem. This, of course, is too pat. Both whites and Negroes are to blame: the whites for maintaining the problem and the Negroes for not opposing it enough.

Another writer, disagreeing much with Mr. Sarodjo, says however as regards color, "In one point Mr. Sarodjo touches America's Achilles heel — the racial problem. Here I must agree with him. To see the segregation in the South presses one's heart because it is against the dignity of man. I remember well the enormous indignation every decent German felt when Jews were forbidden to use street cars. It is a shame that similar things occur in the land of democracy."

He adds that his "deep depression" over the treatment of Negroes was "alleviated" when in a trip through the South "he was assured mostly by Negroes, themselves" of the "significant" progress being made.

A third writer congratulates Mr. Sarodjo and urges him not to go home but to stay here and help make a better America. "It is refreshing," he said, "to have a foreigner with courage enough to tell us exactly what he thinks instead of a lot of insincere prattle."

THE MONITOR, editorially, wonders "why the real spirit of America failed to reach the writer of this letter and the others who think like him . . . Was not enough of the real warmth and generosity of the American character at its best expressed towards them to counteract the defects of an imperfect democracy?"

I do think Mr. Sarodjo must have seen some of the better side of American life, even on the color problem. He attended Fordham and Columbia where life is rather friendly for colored students, but I think his bitterness on all phases of American life is only human. When you condemn anyone for a physical cause, as color, which he cannot change, even by perfect conduct, you set him out as a marked man, give him no hope whatever to hold up his head in your society.

Colored Americans, born to this contempt, are more or less habituated to it. But to a colored foreigner it is insane, crushing, most wounding to his innermost self-respect. What does it matter how nice some people are? It is like placing before him an excellent meal into which falls a drop of gall. He tastes only the gall.

This letter might help to show America the world sentiment being built up against her for her treatment of her Negro citizens. Not only Asians and Africans feel that way but millions of foreign whites, too!

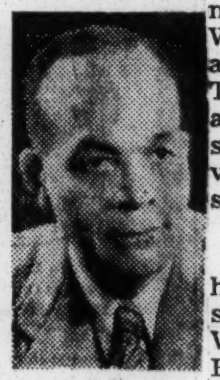
ROGERS SAYS:

BTW Memorial Plan To Send Twelve to Europe May Halp Some

By J. A. ROGERS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

THE Booker T. Washington Memorial plans to send twelve Negroes next year to Europe to show what Negroes in the United States have accomplished under a democratic form of government." A good idea, not that this "show-off" will accomplish much that way, but if the twelve had never been to Europe before they'll be having their first taste of freedom and unless they are total stooges, they'll be wanting more of it here.



Mr. Rogers

The freedom Negro soldiers had in Europe is one of the chief causes of the present heightened discontent.

Europe has seen distinguished Negroes aplenty. To name a few: Jim Europe, Noble Sissle, Roland Hayes, Paul Robeson, Marian Anderson, Jesse Owens, Dr. Ralph Bunche.

The Negro soldier also made a good name for himself in two world wars. He continues to do so in England, Germany and France. In fact, Negroes are better liked than American whites abroad. They are less inclined to look down on the natives. Result: Many Europeans are puzzled and pained at how persons they like are treated in their own country.

* * *

I'M ALL for the better side of Negro life being told. I detest any playing up of the bad at the expense of the good. And, of course, the reverse, too. If those twelve Negroes in presenting the good would not make apologies for the bad here or try to excuse it by showing that some other nation is doing worse (as if a lesser evil ever palliates a greater one), they could contribute to national and racial amity. But to be effective they'd need to be 12,000 rather than twelve, so firmly established there is the bad side of the Negro treatment here.

The first and greatest propagandist against the true story of Negro progress and interracial understanding all over the world was not Communist Russia, but the American movies, which prior to World War II showed Negroes only as servants or grinning clowns. To please the Southern markets and Southern censors they are still largely shown as only servants as in "David and Bathsheba."

HOLLYWOOD, of course, has attacked prejudice, too, in such pictures as "Pinky," "No Way Out," "Home of the Brave" and "Lost Boundaries," but, alas, their very theme helped to heighten European and other stereotypes. In London last year all four of these pictures were being shown at the same time and will be sure to reach Africa and Asia.

As for "Lost Boundaries," it especially shocked a great many South of the Rio Grande, where most of the people are mixed. Mulattoes and octoroons there consider themselves white and when they saw people whiter than themselves being looked down on as they look down on blacks it shocked their racial ego and gave them an idea of how Americans would depreciate them.

The bad side has been so played up that it now makes "better" news, precisely as it is not what good Russia does that's news to us, but what's bad. In fact, even countries far more racist than the USA hold up America as a horrible example. I have before me a page from Smith's Weekly of Sydney, Australia, with a picture from the Sydney Daily Telegraph of a Negro there hugging a white girl. Smith's Weekly has under this: "If this photo were published in the USA it would mean the Negro's death sentence." A gross exaggeration.

* * *

SOME SOUTH AFRICAN papers do the same although South Africa is more racist than any part of our South. To enforce segregation, it recently appointed forty inspectors who are empowered to enter any home any time of night or day to see what's going on and to arrest and hold without bail any offender.

The twelve BTW "salesmen" will have a tough time. Most of the questions shot at them by reporters, Reds and others will be about the bad, not the good. With American influence increasing in Europe, Europeans feel that with more power, Americans will be treating them as they are told Negroes are treated. In Russia people are told that America wants to come there and handle them like Negroes. Even while the twelve might be telling how a courageous judge threw out the State Department's witch-hunt against DuBois, something like a Cicero riot might happen. Sheriff McCall's cold-blooded shooting down of two Negro prisoners came just when the UN met in Paris. So did the "look-rape" case of Yanceyville, N. C., daily accounts of which appeared also then in the Paris press.

* * *

THIS, I know, and I speak from experience, most white Americans are much finer than their reputation abroad. In the South are whites who in spite of their rearing are as free from color prejudice as any Russian. It is a minority—a very active minority — that gives America a bad name.

If ever the majority wakes up and asserts itself, it won't be necessary to send anyone abroad to show-off democracy. The saying: "Don't tell me who you are; what you are speaks so loud, I can't hear you," applies here.

Negro (J.A. Rogers)

ROGERS SAYS:

The Politicians Who Used Communism as a Scapegoat Might Yet Mourn Its Death

By J. A. ROGERS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

THE REPUBLICAN and the Democratic Conventions are thirteen months away but it's safe to predict that except for some changes in names, they will be 1948 all over again. Plenty of politics. Plenty of promises. No fulfillments.

Mr. Rogers

Mr. Truman recently warned the nation against "petty politics." But we would be lucky if politics were petty. Today it is a giant that greatly imperils decent government.

Look magazine (May 22) gives a factual insight into this. In an article, "The Scandalous Years," it reviews what has been going on in Washington since April, 1945. The whole is an indictment of the Truman regime, which, even if not wholly true of it, should certainly not be happening in any self-respecting government. As for Mr. Truman, himself, I rather think he is honest at heart but he seems to owe too much to those who put him in and has to yield to them and defend them.

As for the Republicans, they're floundering in a hopeless mess. Their leader, Senator Robert Taft, has been reduced to the extremity of flirting with the Dixiecrats, political heirs of the slave regime against which his party once fought. With the death of Lincoln, such vision of right and justice as the Republicans had, began to fade until the party is almost back to 1854 when it broke away from the Democrats. Reaction in both parties is shifting more and more to recognition, not of the Stars and Stripes, but of the Stars and Bars.

* * *

AS FOR those citizens who put love and respect for their country above political jobs they've become mere protest voters. At one election they vote Democratic as a protest to the Republicans; at the next Republican as a protest to the Democrats, reminding one of a bed-ridden man who, tired of lying on one side, turns for relief on the other side only to have to turn back again and so on and on. In the final analysis, all the voter does now is to support the political job-seeker in the one or the other of the two parties.

Because of this habit of the voter, a third party—the only way out of this futile circle—has no chance. The Progressive party gave some promise in 1948, but the Communists hung too closely to it, and choked it to death. As for the Communists, their party also arose as a protest. But it started off on the wrong foot.

Instead of being a purely American party, it had its roots in Russia. And in 1920, when it was formed, the Russian Communists, then known as Bolsheviks, and just coming out of their revolution, had a record that revolted Americans with any human feeling, just as the atrocities of the French Revolution with its murders of Marie Antoinette and the aristocrats had revolted Edmund Burke and the English people.

The Bolsheviks had taken the Czar and his family, mere puppets and tools, into a basement and turned machine guns on them. What had those children of the Czar done? And there was their treatment of the White Russians. America very rightfully refused to recognize Russia.

* * *

IN 1933, with recognition by Roosevelt, the American Communists reached their peak. Social reform was in the air and to many sincere people—people with a sense of right and justice, the Communist party gave the greatest promise. But when Stalin and Hitler joined hands in 1939, and made World War II possible that ruined the party here.

Atom-bomb spying by some of its members make it an object of hate now. Another fact is that most Communists believe in reform through violence and slaughter, which is repulsive to innately humane folk.

I've talked over the years with many Communists here and abroad and I've noticed in all strong desire for a better world and sympathy for the oppressed and downtrodden. They firmly oppose the treatment of Negroes. And often it is not self-interest. Some Communists are rich. Hollywood Communist writers made big money. But they were tired of conditions. And no wonder. Turning out such junk to keep ignorance and reaction alive for profit. Certainly that was enough to drive one with any personality not only into communism but the madhouse.

* * *

COMMUNISM, HAVING started on the wrong foot, is about to pass out here. But the politicians who now use it as a scapegoat for the evils they are causing, might yet be sorry they killed it.

It was easy to attack because of its foreign ties. But the spirit of protest that caused it will not, cannot die. Some day those Americans who put true love of their country above political office and blind party loyalty are going to cease being mere wooden horses on a merry-go-round. Then look out! Peoples of all climes and ages have ever stood for only so much.

ROGERS SAYS:

MacArthur Is A Good Man to Have on Our Side

By J. A. ROGERS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

I SAID May 12 that before MacArthur be condemned as a jim-crow general, it would only be fair to find out whether or not he acted on orders from Washington. Jim crow in the U. S. Army started in the Civil War. Later, it was to the interest of the jim crowers, especially Southern ones, to see that this segregation be maintained. Despite Mr. Truman's order of some years ago, segregation still thrives there as Collins George has been showing in his Courier articles.

Mr. Rogers

What made me feel most of all that MacArthur's side of the story should be heard first was his address to Congress in which he spoke so sympathetically and understandingly of the oppressed peoples of Asia. I had heard so much said against him that what he said came as a complete surprise. The general has a heart, after all, I said.

Now in his Courier interview he is as emphatic in his stand for all colored peoples. "Far from being an advocate of white supremacy," he said, "I know and understand and sympathize with the aspirations and needs of colored peoples throughout the world . . . perhaps more so than any living American." He was so stirred over the charge of jim crow and unfairness that his first interview to any newspaper was for the purpose of denying it.

* * *

HE SAID (and the evidence is clear), "I did not create Negro (jim-crow) units. They were created in Washington and sent to me as already organized jim-crow units.

"I did not ask for men by race. I did not ask for Negro or white men. I asked Washington for 'men.'"

He told how he started integration on his own as early as January, 1947, "even before the Presidential integration order was issued." I recall now having read some time last year of the integration that had taken place among some troops in Korea. Finally he placed the blame where, I suggested on May 12, it belonged, namely, Washington. It has "not been settled in Washington," he said. "These segregation matters have received no sympathy whatsoever from my headquarters."

AS REGARDS the excessive court-martialing of Negroes I think his explanation is valid. "A supreme commander," he said, "does not rule in person, but through subordinates. How else could he handle such broad and tremendous responsibilities?" Any Army man knows that a lot goes on that top officers never hear of; also that the worst ones he has to deal with are often the lesser brass. "I was unaware," said MacArthur, "of the prevalence of these courts-martial as far as race was concerned until they were called to my attention. When it was," he said, he "ordered a complete investigation" and gave every facility to the NAACP.

As regards these courts-martial he said—and this is important, "During the early days of the Korean campaign morale of all the troops was low." If it was low for the white men, how much more must it have been for colored ones, who from birth are treated as second-class citizens and must take a back seat. What inspiration of being an American citizen, with an ideal of one to fight for, has ever been given them? And after each war, has not the Negro soldier, despite his illustrious record, returned to find the same old jim crow? In jobs in civil life what incentive is given him to rise? You can't breed a hang-back spirit in anyone and expect him to be a go-getter. That's why those courts-martial were excessive and unjust.

* * *

MacARTHUR HAS done well, too, in stressing the immense role of race in the present world turmoil. "A racial war could throw us back to the Dark Ages," he said. Treatment of the darker races, and of the American Negro in particular, is one of Russia's strongest weapons. In fact, it's a regular gift to the enemy. While America has to be spending untold billions to arm the so-called free world, Russia has but to remind the darker world how it is being treated to have it, if not exactly siding with Russia now, to be highly skeptical of what the "free" world says.

I am glad that MacArthur spoke as forthrightly as he did; that, as Mr. Roberts said, he was so deeply stirred. What he said then and to Congress is a relief from political double-talk. He's the most popular man in America today. Never have I witnessed such a reception as he got in New York. He's a good man to have on our side—on any side. I was happy to see that so many Negroes turned out to cheer him.

ROGERS SAYS:

Daring of Sugar Ray Is the Kind That Breaks The 'Monotony of Life'

By J. A. ROGERS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

"SUGAR" RAY ROBINSON is not only a bold fighter but he has social daring. Receptions by heads of states are usually stiff and stilted but Sugar Ray changed his by the President of France into an affair that hugely delighted everyone, including the President when he unexpectedly planted two kisses on the cheeks of the President's wife. In fact, it made such a hit the press called for an encore.

Mr. Rogers

Social daring of that kind does much to break the monotony of life. Most civilized human beings are such sheep, especially in company, that when anyone steps out like Sugar Ray, he makes headlines. America's largest circulated newspaper had the picture on its front page. Of course, the Dixiecrats didn't like it but in the long run, one is forgiven for almost anything except being dull. Most civilized persons are such cowards—are so afraid to step out of line—that when bold men like Napoleon, Theodore Roosevelt, Mussolini, Hitler, Stalin, come on the scene they capture vast masses who see in them qualities the masses would like to have. The world belongs to those who dare.

Sugar Ray showed "racial" daring, too. If the average white wouldn't do what he did, the average Negro would be still less likely to. Anglo-Saxonized Negroes are a cowed lot. In America they are forced to take a back entrance of some sort from birth to death and that has become fixed in their psychology. In some parts of the nation if they show any spunk the mob or the law (both often the same thing) is there to take care of them. Result, they develop an inferiority complex which makes them hang back instead of going forward as American citizens and as human beings to claim their natural rights.

* * *

THE MOST daring Negroes are the imposters. I don't mean those who prey on other Negroes but on white people. I don't like that breed but I declare it was refreshing to read of one Negro recently who, posing as a Cuban and without having studied law, became a lawyer, fooled the FBI, won the favor of federal judges and was attorney for several leading Hollywood actors. Then again there was the Negro minister who put on a turban and put one over on Southern jim crow.

Most Negro leaders are cowards. The big Negroes usually talk in safe generalities, which to readers of history, like myself, is disgusting since I've read after Civil War leaders like Frederick Douglass or even later ones like William Monroe Trotter or W. E. B. DuBois.

Of course, the liberal white leaders are, most of them, no better. Which of them dares say what Theodore Tilton, Wendell Phillips and David Goodman Croly said eighty years ago not only on such an explosive subject as intermarriage but on ordinary rights. As Horace Cayton put it recently, they're afraid of offending some Southern Governor or of losing a buck.

The same is true of the white press, especially certain big ones. They are not as bold on the race question as certain newspapers of ninety years ago. The publishing firms are as opportunistic, too, the result is that I feel I can safely skip most of what they put out on Negroes since it is not as daring as that of such writers as I mentioned above, or as what French or Italian writers are saying now. As for the movies, I believe Hollywood will take another fifty years to catch up with roles I saw played by Negroes in the French movies twenty-five years ago. Hollywood is scared to death of offending the jim-crow market.

WHY I admire what Sugar Ray did so much is because I, myself, was reared as an arrant coward, not so much racially, as socially. But I think I've developed a little guts since. In my first draft of "From Superman to Man," I wrote what I thought would please the publishers and everybody. But on reading it over I was so disgusted with its cowardice that I tore it to bits. "The hell with them," I said. "I'm going to write what I damn well please."

Of course, the book was rejected but it is still alive. Had it been the cowardly manuscript it would now be dead and forgotten. I've followed my convictions since. This American race question is three hundred years old.

If you can't speak frankly on such arrant stupidity now when in heck will you ever be able to? Orchids to "Sugar" Ray for his daring as a fighter and as a social idol. Orchids, too, to Monsieur and Madame Auriol and their friends for being such good sports.

ROGERS SAYS:

Korean 'Police Action' Is Turning Out to Be the Bloodiest War in History

By J. A. ROGERS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

THE KOREAN war is a year old this week. The "police action" into which the administration entered so impulsively is turning out to be the bloodiest and most devastating war in history with no end in sight. Korea is a shambles; Seoul is a city of the dead; millions of Koreans have been killed or wounded; an estimated million Chinese have been killed, and American casualties are some 70,000 with another 70,000 or so dead, injured, or hurt in some way.

Mr. Rogers

MacArthur called it "an accordion war." Someone else more aptly said it was a "yo-yo war" with Stalin pulling the string. Where do we go from here no one on our side seems to know. Stalin most likely does and he ain't talkin'. Generals MacArthur and Wedemeyer, who have certainly qualified as experts, see it ending in a "stalemate" and with most serious consequences should it do so.

WEDEMEYER, THE MOST outspoken so far, calls Korea "a bottomless pit" into which America is pouring her young men and her wealth. "We are losing our finest manhood there," he said, "and they can continue to pour people into the cauldron; we can, and they can; but we have a stalemate that worries me no end, and what are we accomplishing there? Our first team has been fighting the Soviets third team and at times the third team has defeated us in combat."

His solution is either to attack the Chinese in Manchuria; or get out of Korea. But the US-UN fear war with Russia with whom the Chinese have a pact of mutual support in case of invasion.

General Bradley's solution is to keep on killing Chinese. That's like natives of East Africa trying to beat off locust with handfuls of bush. The Chinese are saying, "White man come kill ten Chinese. Chinese kill one white man. Soon no more what men." The State Department's solution is to frighten Russia by creating more and more terrible death-dealing weapons.

* * *

THE LATEST ATOM bomb pulverizes even buildings of steel. But, as one writer says, using these latest, high-powered weapons in the vast wastes of Asia is like using TNT to kill flies. This is a land war. And Communist territory stretches 8,000 miles west and 3,000 miles south. Invasion of Germany was pie compared with that.

Another US-UN solution is to make a truce with the Chinese and halt the war at the 38th Parallel. But Russia is winning both the hot and the cold war and why should she make peace? Every American boy killed and every American dollar spent for shells to be shot out on the hills of Korea make Russia stronger.

The American people are being bled white with innumerable taxes and inflation and soon we'll have to stop scattering our strength and money like a drunken sailor over the world. This giving away of billions has been going on since lend-lease under Roosevelt in 1941.

* * *

RUSSIA MIGHT BE worried about the atom bomb if she felt sure America would declare war on her. But we're in no position to do that, what with Europe not ready and not willing to fight and with the so-called united nations so divided among themselves. Russia would hardly be likely to start a war, herself. Why should she when she's achieving her aims without fighting?

If she does, she's going to wait until America wears herself down in Korea and in arming the so-called free world.

Incidentally, Wedemeyer said that we are playing Russia's game by being in Korea—a statement, I, myself, used some months ago.

The only solution I can see is this: In 1493, when Spain and Portugal were wrangling over control of the world as America and Russia now are, Pope Alexander VI drew a line from the North Pole to the South Pole, giving Spain all newly discovered lands to the west and Portugal to the east. This made peace for a time.

* * *

LOOK NOW AT Asia. More than two-thirds of it is owned by Russia and most of the rest under her influence. Therefore, let America pull out of it, and make Asia, Russia's sphere of influence. America could then devote herself to her own sphere of influence, the West. (In fact, if America does not pull out now, she will certainly be pushed out by overwhelmingly big Russia.)

Such a move would, I'm sure, make peace for a time even though Russia seems impossible to get along with.

As regards American Negroes, they're losing by the Korean war, also. But they stand to gain, too. Josh Billings once said, "A tight shoe makes you forget all your other troubles." This Korean war is a tight shoe for white folks—so tight that all but the hopeless morons among them will be forgetting the imaginary ills they have created because colored folks happen to be here.

ROGERS SAYS:

W. E. B. DuBois Is Being Persecuted for His 'Sins' Dating Back to 1896

By J. A. ROGERS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Courier—The Editors.)

DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS has been indicted and fingerprinted for his activities with the Stockholm Peace Appeal, which is Communist-inspired.

Just as the so-called free world, led by America, talks peace and prepares for war, so does Russia. Both sides also carry their peace talk into the other's lands. Ours is the "Voice of America." But for several reasons Communist peace propaganda is more effective. Result: It strengthens peace talk in the free countries, so-called, thereby creating less enthusiasm for war and the war effort.

Mr. Rogers

However, the Communist peace propaganda is double-edged. It can operate strongly against Russia, too. I believe it does. The Russian masses, like most human beings, don't want war. And like the English, French and Germans they still have the spectacle of their ruined cities before them. I'm convinced that if Stalin, Molotov, et al, were to start a European war, their fate would be that of Hitler's. Incidentally, I don't think they will. Their goal is to wear America down by making her spend, and spend, and spend—beat her down economically. And they seem to be doing just that.

Now just as there are in Russia those who are impressed by America's peace propaganda, so there are those in the free world, so-called, who by Communist peace talk, even when used as a weapon in the cold war. Especially would it be with those who are fighting injustices. It is to this latter group, I think, Dr. DuBois belongs.

I BASE my belief on his writings. I have been reading him for forty years and have probably read him more than any other living writer.

Therefore, I believe him sincere when he said at his indictment: "It is a curious thing that I am called on to defend myself against criminal charges for openly advocating the one thing all people want—Peace."

Let me add here, I don't quite follow him. I love peace too, but under present conditions, I feel that another war among the whites will be the only thing to bring freedom to darker humanity.

DuBois, ever since he wrote his first book in 1896, has been the foremost champion of the rights of the Negro in America. For long, his was was the only voice worth listening to. And like nearly all of his "race," he was an American citizen first, so much so that during World War I he lost much of his prestige when he urged Negroes "to forget our grievances and close ranks, shoulder-to-shoulder with our white fellow-citizens."

For nearly sixty years DuBois has carried gallantly on. Now at 83, he sees his goal no nearer. Some progress has been made as a result of his fight, but it has been little, and that little, like salt water, has made him thirstier.

It must have been clear to him that even if he carries on to a hundred along the old lines, he can expect little. Frustrated, no doubt, he has been turning to Russia as a last hope. Personally, I think he's mistaken. Russia has no color prejudice, it is true. But Russia is not alone in this respect. There's France. Even the English in England are far ahead of America in this, so we cannot accept Russia for its lack of color prejudice, alone. It is a dictatorship and those of us who believe in speaking freely, right or wrong, have no more chance under it than under fascism.

* * *

AT THE same time, I'm very grateful to the American Communists for the fight they have waged on behalf of Negroes, whatever was that motive.

I've often wished they were a strictly American party. I'm grateful to the Russian Communists, too. Their use of the treatment of the American Negro in the cold war is bearing fruit here at home.

One other thing that makes me feel DuBois is being persecuted and that revenge is being sought for his activities of long before is that America is the home of propaganda for other lands.

Fact is, I've never been able to think of it as a nation, as say England or France, because of this. There are quite a few minorities here, who, like the Communists, have their center outside America — the Catholics in Rome, the Jews in Palestine, the Irish in Ireland, the Italians in Italy, and so on. All these groups have their propaganda by which they affect American politics, even greatly.

But, oddly, the groups that have ever been most active in foreign propaganda, on the whole, are none of the above, but those of older American stock. What this is, I shall say in my next.

ROGERS SAYS:

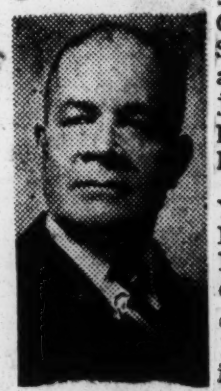
New York Is Really Great, But Its Big Problem Is Still to End Its Slums

By J. A. ROGERS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Courier—The Editors.)

NEW YORK CITY is pretty decent as regards color. It has probably less prejudice (due, I believe, to its large foreign-born population) than perhaps any other American city.

There are Negro salesladies, salesmen and cashiers in some of its biggest department stores; white and Negro waitresses may be seen working together at lunch counters; Negroes teach in the big colleges and are principals and teachers in the public schools; they sing in the choirs of some of the big churches and one leading church has an assistant Negro pastor who among his other duties, marries white couples.



Mr. Rogers

New York also leads in judges. It has no less than five and one magistrate.

* * *

HOWEVER, THERE is still much prejudice and one does not have to dig deep to find it. From time to time people stop me on the streets or phone to tell of prejudice they meet, principally in employment. Many, for instance, firmly believe that the New York Civil Service discriminates.

Such say that though they have passed high on the list, whites who passed below them are given jobs first. Their color, they say, is known this way. They are sent for and they go thinking it is for the job. But it seems to be only for "looking-over."

Why, they ask, were they sent for when there wasn't a job for them? On the other hand, they say when a white person is sent for he or she is put to work at once.

IT DOES seem that they have something there. I suggest they take their complaint to the New York State Commission Against Discrimination, 270 Broadway. My good friend there, Elmer Carter, I'm certain will look into it. Also I'm sure that Earl D. Brown, Negro City Councilman, who with Stanley M. Isaacs recently won a smashing victory over the jim-crow housing of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, will be interested.

One certain disgrace to New York City is housing in lower Harlem. In December, 1949, Look magazine had an illustrated article on it. Certain patriotic Negro New Yorkers didn't like Look's article and my saying that it was true, on the whole.

That is, they objected that it sounded too much like Communist propaganda. But now, from a quite anti-Communist source, comes not only confirmation but further proof of what certain anti-Communists and "loyal" citizens do in their stupidity and greed to feed communism.

* * *

I REFER to "Red Masquerade" by Angela Calomiris, an under-cover agent for the FBI, who was one of the chief witnesses against the eleven Communists. A photographer, she once took pictures of Harlem life for display in a community house. "We had plenty of sordid pictures," she says, and "of the most pathetic babies scratching for scraps in garbage cans."

"There is real misery in Harlem," she says. "As Photo League students we had documented every inch of it. Our picture story should have been sent to a city planner, a welfare society or Congress—somebody who could have done something about." None of these did, she says. Who did? The Communists.

They circulated it, she says, "among the very people it documented with a view to rousing them to action against their intolerable circumstance. If a picture could incite to riot, these pictures were just the ones to do it."

* * *

OF COURSE, all this is no feather in the cap of a city which also houses the United Nations. Almost every American city has its horrible Negro ghettos, it is true, with the worst probably being in Norfolk, Va. But there is this difference: Norfolk doesn't boast it's the best and finest city in America and the world. New York does.

However, something is being done now. Whole blocks of these rat-infested firetraps are being torn down and new buildings put up. The state, also, has a Commission on Discrimination in Housing at 35 W. Forty-second Street.

On the other side of the ledger I'm happy to be able to record something that quite startled me—something that other cities might copy yet.

* * *

THE NEW YORK Daily News, America's largest circulated newspaper, has been conducting a high school beauties contest. One of the first five winners is a Negro girl, Gipsy Dawn Menor. In the issue of Feb. 12 her picture appeared in the center of the other four winners.

It is most ridiculous that with so many beautiful colored girls beauty contests, as in the Miss America one, should always be white. Hats off to the Daily News.

ROGERS SAYS:

Considering Jim Crowism, Imprisonment of Dr. DuBois Would Be the Last Straw

By J. A. ROGERS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Courier—The Editors.)

LAST week I named certain groups which have to a large extent their center outside America.

I said, too, that millions of oldest American stock principally those living in thirteen Southern states have, also, their focus outside the United States.

Mr. Rogers

Now the white race, so-called, is not original to this country. Its homeland is Europe. American citizenship is something apart from European ancestry. Therefore, when Governor Byrnes of South Carolina, Talmadge of Georgia and others announce that jim crow will go on, they are virtually saying that European ancestry takes precedence over American citizenship. A newly arrived European, even though he fought against America, can go in and enjoy every right except the vote. Colored citizens may not.

A veteran, wearer of the Purple Heart, told me how he was once jim-crowed inside a jim-crow coach. Some German prisoners had been put on and they were taken, not into the coach with white soldiers but in that with Negro ones, who were herded up front and made to give up their seats to the Germans, who though enemies of America, had the redeeming "virtue" of being white. Others tell me how they had to eat in kitchens or on sidewalks while the Germans were served as all Americans ought to be.

* * *

OF COURSE, every alien, prisoner or not, should receive 100 per cent courtesy since he is first of all a human being.

But when one who has contributed practically nothing to the building of this country but whose skin-color indicates he's from the European homeland, is given such preference over citizens of centuries of American birth and service, to what other conclusion can one come than that Americans who practice this still have their center in Europe.

The simple truth is that in their hearts Byrnes, Talmadge, et al, are white first, Southern next, and American last. What inspires their violent "love" of America is that they can use her 'might to maintain jim crow, thanks to which they now hold their jobs. At the same time these are the very ones who are most angry when any Negro does not talk or act 100 per cent American.

* * *

NOW THIS impossible, bizarre and most contradictory situation irritates self-respecting colored Americans, and exasperates others as Dr. DuBois, Shirley Graham, Paul Robeson, Benjamin Davis and William Patterson, who, after a lifetime of effort, have seemingly come to see Russia's attack on injustice to American Negroes as the most effective solution.

Personally, while I see the merit of this, I feel that since it is an inside quarrel, activities should be conducted from the outside and free from foreign participation.

However, peoples for long have been helping others from the outside. France jumped in here during the Revolutionary War.

* * *

I AM CONVINCED as I can be of anything, that were there no jim crow, Communist sympathy would be almost nonexistent among Negroes. I know some Negro Communists and Communist sympathizers and all, I believe, are honest deep within and with a strong sense of right and justice. For instance, Dr. DuBois, I've been reading him for forty-five years and throughout his writings I've found deep love for his native land.

As regards white Communists, I know that some are inspired by the same desire for justice that animated Wendell Phillipps, Sumner, Lovejoy, Harriet Beecher Stowe and others.

However, communism as a system is as opportunistic as the Republican and Democratic parties. For instance, even the word, Republican, smells bad to a true Southerner. Also, certain Republicans like Taft of Ohio have no love for Dixiecrats but do we not find both wrapping up together now for the hope of political gain?

* * *

THIS BEING so, suppose jim-crowers like Byrnes and Talmadge were being treated as Negroes, what would they do? I tell you. Just what their parents did to Northern whites during Reconstruction. They'd likely be in some Ku Klux-like society committing secret assassinations or dickering with some foreign power as the Confederates did with Britain.

Any imprisonment of Dr. DuBois will be the last straw. If convicted, he will be guilty, as Mr. Prattis says, only "of a technical violation of one of the most malicious laws of our times."

I hope that every lover of right and justice will rally to the aid of one who has fought so long, so unflinchingly to help make this nation what it claims to be and is not.

ROGERS SAYS:

The Danger of Fascism In These United States Is Greater Than Ever

By J. A. ROGERS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

WHAT next in the matter of speaking up for right and justice in this nation? Even the Truman Democrats, innocuous and ineffective as they are, are being viewed as ferocious, fire-eating Communists.

Mr. Rogers

A white Georgia social worker, who turns out to be only a Truman Democrat, is accused of communism. Why? She was found with a book, which also happens to be in the Atlanta Public Library, and she allegedly advocated admitting Negroes to membership in a white church.

Everywhere over America those with higher social vision have to be denying they are Communists. A Negro Army captain had to do so because his father attended a meeting with a supposed Red tinge.

* * *

MRS. CHARLOTTE Hawkins Brown, who has been working to make the South and America a better place long before there was talk of communism, thought it necessary to make a long explanation that she signs peace petitions only because she's against war, and because she sees some of the finest people in the nation doing so. She is "not a Communist," she says, and does not believe in it for "my people."

Again, Jose Ferrer, recent Academy Award winner, had to say he's willing to take an oath he isn't a Communist. The principal charge against him? A photo showing him shaking hands with a Negro candidate on the American Labor party.

But those who make such explanations show little sense, in my opinion. The French have a saying: "Qui s'excuse, s'accuse," which mean excuses are self-incriminating. Suspicion smears them forever.

AS FOR me I'm resigned. I know that if you don't want to be called a Communist today you must be a Dixiecrat, a Dixiecrat-Republican, and be in favor of lynching, injustice to Negroes, poll-tax, anti-Semitism, anti-labor, price-gouging, high rents, filthy politics, suppression of free speech and the like, depending, of course, in what section of the country you are.

Thanks to the more rabid element of anti-Communists, the number of "Communists" has swollen enormously in recent years.

The witch-hunt is on. Fear and suspicion are increasing. Respect for individual rights is breaking down and rule by the fascist mob could take its place. Americans fought George III to prevent search of private homes. Give these rabid accusers leeway and they'll bring that back. Many of them are ready to imitate Hitler who had a spy in almost every home.

* * *

AND HERE is where extremes meet. Communism also stands for suppression of individual rights. It is the fascism of the left. In all logic Fascists and Communists ought to join hands. Your Communist of today is sometimes your Fascist of tomorrow. Instances could be cited galore. Change their economic interests and each would be barking on the side they now oppose. However, fascism is the greater evil because while fascism oppresses the darker races, communism, whatever be its motive, opposes that.

And America's danger from fascism is the far greater there being so many fascist-minded folk here already. Indiscriminate opposers of Jews and Negroes are potential members of a united American-Fascist party.

Hard times are ahead for America. She has been scattering too much of her wealth over the world, been wasting too much of her manpower and natural resources. She's bound to reach the bottom of the barrel some day. And her shower of gifts is not making her friends.

* * *

I HATE to be a pessimist, but as I look at the future in the light of history I'm glad that the most of my life is behind me. Unless we can get more competent leadership (which has been awful since Roosevelt's third term) Americans a few decades hence will have tough times. The struggle with Russia is going to be long and hard. Though the so-called free nations are better armed, Russia's strategic position makes her invincible. The only hope of the so-called free nations is a split in Russian policy.

Unless this happens America will eventually be forced to pull out of all the lands in which she now is. Egypt, Greece, Rome, Spain, Portugal, Nazi Germany and now Britain, all had to pull out from lands they went into. And America, like them, has the same human limitations.

Unless there is a halt to the mad spending which began with lend-lease, this nation faces impoverishment, and an impoverished people have always found it hard to maintain their individual rights. Anti-Communists who see a Communist behind every bush are hastening the evil day.

ROGERS SAYS:

BTW Memorial Plan To Send Twelve to Europe May Halp Some

By J. A. ROGERS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

THE Booker T. Washington Memorial plans to send twelve Negroes next year to Europe "to show what Negroes in the United States have accomplished under a democratic form of government." A good idea, not that this "show-off" will accomplish much that way, but if the twelve had never been to Europe before they'll be having their first taste of freedom and unless they are total stooges, they'll be wanting more of it here.

Mr. Rogers

The freedom Negro soldiers had in Europe is one of the chief causes of the present heightened discontent.

Europe has seen distinguished Negroes aplenty. To name a few: Jim Europe, Noble Sissle, Roland Hayes, Paul Robeson, Marian Anderson, Jesse Owens, Dr. Ralph Bunche.

The Negro soldier also made a good name for himself in two world wars. He continues to do so in England, Germany and France. In fact, Negroes are better liked than American whites abroad. They are less inclined to look down on the natives. Result: Many Europeans are puzzled and pained at how persons they like are treated in their own country.

* * *

I'M ALL for the better side of Negro life being told. I detest any playing up of the bad at the expense of the good. And, of course, the reverse, too. If those twelve Negroes in presenting the good would not make apologies for the bad here or try to excuse it by showing that some other nation is doing worse (as if a lesser evil ever palliates a greater one), they could contribute to national and racial amity. But to be effective they'd need to be 12,000 rather than twelve, so firmly established there is the bad side of the Negro treatment here.

The first and greatest propagandist against the true story of Negro progress and interracial understanding all over the world was not Communist Russia, but the American movies, which prior to World War II showed Negroes only as servants or grinning clowns. To please the Southern markets and Southern censors they are still largely shown as only servants as in "David and Bathsheba."

HOLLYWOOD, OF course, has attacked prejudice, too, in such pictures as "Pinky," "No Way Out," "Home of the Brave" and "Lost Boundaries," but, alas, their very theme helped to heighten European and other stereotypes. In London last year all four of these pictures were being shown at the same time and will be sure to reach Africa and Asia.

As for "Lost Boundaries," it especially shocked a great many South of the Rio Grande, where most of the people are mixed. Mulattoes and octoroons there consider themselves white and when they saw people whiter than themselves being looked down on as they look down on blacks it shocked their racial ego and gave them an idea of how Americans would depreciate them.

The bad side has been so played up that it now makes "better" news, precisely as it is not what good Russia does that's news to us, but what's bad. In fact, even countries far more racist than the USA hold up America as a horrible example. I have before me a page from Smith's Weekly of Sydney, Australia, with a picture from the Sydney Daily Telegraph of a Negro there hugging a white girl. Smith's Weekly has under this: "If this photo were published in the USA it would mean the Negro's death sentence." A gross exaggeration.

* * *

SOME SOUTH AFRICAN papers do the same although South Africa is more racist than any part of our South. To enforce segregation, it recently appointed forty inspectors who are empowered to enter any home any time of night or day to see what's going on and to arrest and hold without bail any offender.

The twelve BTW "salesmen" will have a tough time. Most of the questions shot at them by reporters, Reds and others will be about the bad, not the good. With American influence increasing in Europe, Europeans feel that with more power, Americans will be treating them as they are told Negroes are treated. In Russia people are told that America wants to come there and handle them like Negroes. Even while the twelve might be telling how a courageous judge threw out the State Department's witch-hunt against DuBois, something like a Cicero riot might happen. Sheriff McCall's cold-blooded shooting down of two Negro prisoners came just when the UN met in Paris. So did the "look-rape" case of Yanceyville, N. C., daily accounts of which appeared also then in the Paris press.

THIS, I know, and I speak from experience, most white Americans are much finer than their reputation abroad. In the South are whites who in spite of their rearing are as free from color prejudice as any Russian. It is a minority—a very active minority — that gives America a bad name.

If ever the majority wakes up and asserts itself, it won't be necessary to send anyone abroad to show-off democracy. The saying: "Don't tell me who you are; what you are speaks so loud, I can't hear you," applies here.

ROGERS SAYS:

Churchill, 77, Begins New Career as Louis, 37, Reaches the End of His

By J. A. ROGERS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

JOE LOUIS at 37 has reached the end of his career. Winston Churchill at 77 is starting out afresh. Almost at the time Louis was hanging on the ropes badly beaten, Churchill, whose brilliant reporting and feats in the Boer War over fifty years ago dazzled the world, was emerging again as the leading figure in the British Empire.

Mr. Rogers

Louis, too, made a world splash. He was the master of his art and he held the championship longer than any other, thirteen years, 1937-1950. But his eclipse while still young was inevitable. He is brawn; Churchill, brain, and brain, regardless of color, is the more durable, the far superior. Arthur Brisbane used to say that a gorilla alone could easily lick Dempsey and Tunney together. A young mule packed a greater wallop than two or three Joe Louises. The time of a champion athlete, like that of a "Miss America," is short. If they don't save their money during the harvest, they're done for.

IN MY own time, I recall three world champions who made a lot of money but died in poverty: George Dixon, featherweight, 1892-1900; Joe Walcott, welterweight, "The Barbados Demon," 1901-06, and Jack Johnson, heavyweight, 1910-1915. In 1908, I saw Joe Walcott in Boston, broke, and in 1943, Jack Johnson, who had made millions, exhibiting himself for a few dollars a day in a New York dime museum.

I saw him again shortly before his death in 1946 and how different from what he was in Chicago where I was sometimes a guest in his splendid home, or in his Cafe de Champion with his portrait painted by one of America's leading artists and where nightly he was surrounded by celebrities.

Two other boxers, who ended in poverty and who made much money, were Sam Langford and Peter Jackson. Jackson died in a hovel in Australia and was buried by friends. Joe Louis, it's being said, is in financial trouble, too. If so, why? Unlike the Negro boxers mentioned above, he has not led a reckless, spendthrift life. His clean living, his services during the war, and general stability have won him the love and respect of most Americans.

It is true he has made some bad investments which can happen to anyone. Why then is he "broke"? The answer is he met an opponent which earlier boxers never had to, one which can bring a boxer to poverty as surely as drink did Peter Jackson, or riotous living did Johnson — the income tax. Someone rightly said, "The power to tax is the power to destroy." Louis once said his greatest encounters were with "the tax man." On the income he got, the tax runs sometimes as high as 90 per cent.

* * *

ED SULLIVAN, New York Daily News columnist, said many think it was careless handling of money that "bankrupted" Louis. He says that on the night Louis lost to Charles, Mr. and Mrs. Jackie Robinson were "glum" and that Mrs. Robinson said, as regards Louis, "This ought to teach youngsters to save their money, some of it anyway. If Joe Louis had saved some of his earnings he could have retired at the peak of his career and we could have remembered him in all his greatness. Only his need of money betrayed him into this."

Sullivan adds, "You thought the same thing again when Louis was knocked out by Rocky Marciano. Again the pressing need of money had exposed Louis, this time to a knockout." But if you thought this, says Sullivan, you were wrong. "Joe Louis, hanging over the ring apron of Madison Square Garden, knocked out by Rocky Marciano was," he says, "the victim of taxes. Taxes bankrupted Louis, forced him to go to the well several times too often."

Mr. Sullivan sees Marciano facing the same end and finishing with "only a bashed-up face to show for his earnings." He thinks, also, that what happened to Louis as a result of taxes will be symbolic of America. "The leather workers in Marciano's hometown of Brockton and the men who operate the factories in Brockton similarly will be impoverished . . . How far can we go in taxes . . . without removing the progressive incentive out of which the whole strength of America grows? How much Government control can we afford when we know that our strength lies in freedom from control?"

Millions of Louis admirers the world over are deploring, I'm sure, that he was forced to go back into the ring at a time when nature had begun to take her toll to get enough not only to carry on, but to pay back taxes. To them I'll say: Cheer up. We are even with the Russians at last. They are working only for the state; so are we.

ROGERS SAYS:

Two Negro Jurors In 'Eye-balling' Case Stand Out as Heroes

By J. A. ROGERS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

A FRIEND of mine is quite pessimistic because two Negroes on that "reckless eye-balling" case permitted themselves to be "talked into" voting guilty by the white jurymen. I, to the contrary, was not only optimistic, but astonished. Knowing the lay of the land, I had expected all four Negroes to vote guilty.

Mr. Rogers

Let's look below the surface. In some parts of this nation, especially in the South, a Negro is always "guilty" when accused by a white woman. Now white Southerners are not essentially different from humanity, white or black, in any part of the world. They, just like Congo natives or Australian Bushmen are subject to their local social pressures and the individual who doesn't run with the herd, especially if he lives in a rural or small community, risks social and economic excommunication. In the South the most powerful taboo is on skin color and the white offender takes a chance on getting even a visit from the Klan.

I AM certain that in the South, as elsewhere on earth, are individual whites with a mind of their own. But how many of these have the courage to obey it? Fear of public opinion or what might happen to their jobs makes cringing cowards of them. The power over a man's subsistence is often the power over his will, his sense of right, his inner self-respect.

Were there no white members of that jury who saw how ridiculous, how most preposterous was that charge against Mack Ingram? Let's for the sake of argument say Ingram had sex thoughts about that white girl. Was he not sixty-eight feet away? How could he have affected her at that distance? Such a charge brings us right back to the Dark Ages when they believed in "the evil eye" and punished those who "had" it for looking at anyone.

Moreover, have not men all over the world been having sex thoughts of women they've never met from even a few feet away? And what of the millions of white Southerners who not only have sex thoughts about colored women but "proposition" them?

* * *

ALSO DID no white man on that jury happen to think that had Ingram been white such a charge would have been laughed out of court? It certainly runs counter to my knowledge of human nature to believe that not a single white man on that jury had doubts; that every one was but a sheep or some article stamped out in a factory. What some lacked, I feel, was the guts to be different.

Since most Southern whites, especially those living in small towns like Yanceyville, are like that and since they with their superior economic position dare not take a stand for the minority, what can you expect of a minority which is in the legal and economic power of such whites? This is why I say that the Ingram case rather encouraged me. The two Negroes, Walter Wiley and Charlie Gunn, who refused to follow the other ten robots, have emerged as heroes. They have shown that courage which makes us honor Crispus Attucks, Harriett Tubman, Nat Turner and William Monroe Trotter, as well as white men like John Brown and Elijah Lovejoy.

* * *

WALTER WILEY and Charlie Gunn stand out all the more when we compare them with so many leading Negroes today.

As regards the case itself here's an angle that can stand looking into—an angle that white psychologists as Iwan Bloch, Havelock Ellis and Wulf Sachs have mentioned, namely, the obsession of some white women to mate with Negroes. Dollard in his "Caste and Class in a Southern Town" said, "There is a form of evidence that white women are interested in the matter of Negro sexuality which is quite impressive to me."

Dr. Andre Tridon tells of a patient of his so hysterical about Negro males she wanted to have them all lynched. She used to dream of them at night and one day when a Negro janitor came into her apartment she had to take a grip on herself from making advances to him. Dr. Tridon said he wondered how many Negro-obsessed women like that one had caused Negroes to be lynched.

ROGERS SAYS:

Marshall Should Uncover Facts About Treatment Of GI's in War Areas

By J. A. ROGERS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Courier—The Editors.)

IT IS GOOD that the NAACP is sending Attorney Marshall to Tokyo to look into the punishment of Negro soldiers. We want to know if they are receiving the same high-handed treatment as Lieutenant Gilbert.

Mr. Rogers

What are the facts? American troops in Korea are retreating (polite for running away from a vastly superior force) the common sense thing to do. He who fights and runs away may live to fight another day. The idea of retreat is to save lives, not to sacrifice them in forlorn causes. Was this not exactly what Lieutenant Gilbert, brave veteran of World War II, tried to do when he refused to take his men into what he believed certain death?

According to Army rules he should have obeyed blindly even if his superior was wrong, or careless about lives under his command, when those lives are Negro. Now, if one is justified in disobeying an order under the circumstances described above, I feel that Negroes are doubly right. Suppose white soldiers had been treated like colored folk. Would the whites have any incentive to rush in "to save America?" You bet they wouldn't. For every one Negro Communist in this country there are at least a thousand whites, and they have vastly less to complain of than Negroes. In fact, it is color injustice that drives such Negroes as there are into communism.

Jim crow does its best to destroy the morale of the Negro soldier while he is a civilian. That he just doesn't belong is impressed on him from birth. The same day press and radio told the story of how Lieutenant Sutton, a Negro, and his men stood off a horde of Chinese under tremendous odds, that day, too, we read of the dynamiting of the home of Mrs. Monk in Birmingham, Ala. That is, while Negroes are fighting Communists in Korea their people at home are battling anti-Communists.

* * *

HOW ENCOURAGING WAS that bit of news for the morale of colored GI's in Korea! Those who run this country exact of a Negro soldier the same high standard as a white one. But what a difference when it's a case of their seeing that Negroes are treated as citizens? Where is civil rights and all that promised reform of which we had been hearing so much? The fact that Negroes have the same feelings as white people doesn't enter the mind of these masters. White folks of this kind don't bother much about what happens to Negroes and they can't see why any Negro should think differently. In fact, such consider protests from Negroes and right-thinking whites unpatriotic at a time like this.

The simple truth is that the Negro has less incentive to fight for America than a but-yesterday-arrived alien with a pale skin. It is only dogged faith in the future—the hope that perhaps fifty years hence they will be treated right—which sustains many.

* * *

SINCE 1770 NEGROES have been doing full duty in fighting for this country but after each war they find justice postponed. Back they go into civilian life to meet the same discriminations, the same jim-crow laws.

Prejudice hits Negroes even when they are doing their best in wars. For instance, why is it that since America entered this era of wars beginning with Woodrow Wilson's invasion of Mexico in 1916 has no Negro soldier been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, America's highest decoration? Why is it, on the other hand, that forty-two Negroes won it before then? Why, also, during the last two world wars did colored men in both the French and British armies win their highest decoration but no American Negro in the American Army? Dorie Miller, hero of Pearl Harbor, got only the Navy Cross.

* * *

WAS IT THAT none of the hundreds of Negroes who won the DSC and the Flying Cross really did not go a step further to win the highest honor, but that only whites did? The single colored man who got the Congressional Medal then was safely known as an Indian. Why is all this? Because with the coming of Woodrow Wilson, the South got in the saddle and still is. Giving this highest award to Negroes would be "social equality."

The Negro's dogged faith in continuing to fight for this country in face of his treatment sometimes looks like a miracle to me. And I hope he will continue. Constancy will one day be rewarded and retribution will as surely overtake the conscienceless and the unjust.

ROGERS SAYS:

Time and Life Promise 'To Do Better' by Negro History, Proving a Point

By J. A. ROGERS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Courier—The Editors.)

I SUPPOSE most of us are influenced by some pithy saying. Two that recur to me almost daily are, "When you see a wrong, hit it," and "It's the creaking wheel that gets greased." The first is by Lincoln, the second is very old.

Mr. Rogers

All my life I've seen some action as the result of those two. A very recent case is that in which some grease to ease race friction has come as the result of a protest by my colleague, P. L. Prattis. Time and Life (magazines of common ownership) have been ignoring the Negro in American history; and he called their hand.

He protested that Time in its spread on American fighters in Korea had mentioned along with the whites, the American Indian and the Japanese-American, but had left out the Negroes entirely even though they had been headlined in the dailies in at least one important victory.

* * *

THIS, BY THE way, was not their first omission of the kind. Life in its review of the first half of this century showed only Negro crapshooters. I kicked on that. Also in its pictorial review of the American Revolution it did scant justice to Crispus Attucks. Mr. Nunn of The Courier and I prepared a protest on that. Other writers as Roy Wilkins of the Crisis and James Hill of the Afro kicked on other articles, too.

Now in a letter to Mr. Prattis the editor of Time has come across like a man. He says flatly that any excuse he could make wouldn't hold water. "The fact is," he says, "that Time can do better than it has done 'in remembering not to leave the Negro out' of the U. S. picture—and we'll try to do better."

Most encouraging. Time and Life reach millions all over the world and is second to none in creating public opinion. Other big publications will be sure to do likewise.

* * *

THE MORAL HERE is that Negroes simply must speak up. When they don't "creak" they're forgotten. White minorities, who need favorable publicity far less than do Negroes, see that their contribution in the making of America is remembered. The Poles, for instance, whose chief contribution was General Kosciusko, hold mighty parades annually in his memory.

However, Negroes are making progress in this respect. Negro History Week is now celebrated nationally. And there are other signs. Recently I asked those who felt that something should be done to make our achievements better known to write me and I've been getting hundreds of responses.

Some were most enthusiastic, like that from Mrs. Sally Howard of New York. First Lieut. Abnnah Vanst of New York called that one of my "greatest articles." (Thank you, Mrs. Howard, that column was your letter). He adds, "In fact, it was so clear and understanding that I went out and bought twelve copies of The Courier and distributed them among my friends who are still in darkness . . . It was your 'Sex and Race' that removed the chain wrapped around my leg and my mind. I am no longer a PUPPET of propaganda, no longer suffer from that almost incurable disease — inferiority complex."

Mrs. G. S. DeWitt of Dayton, Ohio, tells of the lack in her life because she did not know "the facts about the black man's part in history. I blame this on myself, my parents and the educational system of this country. I am a college graduate but through all my years of schooling, even in the Northern Negro university I attended, did I ever receive the incentives that make a person have pride in belonging to the largest minority group in the United States." However, she says, she is seeing to it that her children fare better.

* * *

I WISH IT were possible to give the rest of her excellent letter as well as some of the other fine ones that have come from all parts of the country. They show that Negro history is on the march.

A word about that published address of mine I mentioned recently, "The Challenge of Negro History to White Supremacy." Hundreds of requests have come in for it. Some have sent for as many as fifty to be distributed around. Mrs. Catherine Riley of Washington, D. C., who read it, wants to know what she can do to help distribute it. Of course, one can mention it to his friends or send for some for distribution.

Five thousand were printed on the urging of those who heard that address. They can be had by sending to me, c/o The Courier, 2091 Seventh Avenue, New York, and enclosing a dime to cover mailing and handling.

ROGERS SAYS:

Rape Only Seems Horrible When a Negro Commits It; Vice Versa, It's 'Insanity'

By J. A. ROGERS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Courier—The Editors.)

MURDER and rape are horrible crimes but a still greater crime is use of the law of the land to harass a minority group.

In ancient times, and well into modern ones, legal crime was common. In Rome, Christians were tossed to the lions. In Fifteenth Century France, the Jew who had sexual relations with a Christian woman, even a prostitute, had a leg chopped off "for each offense."

Mr. Rogers

The Visigoths and Burgundians, both whites, as Professor Ross says in his "Class and Caste" scourged and burned alive a lower-class man who married an upper-class woman. And as late as 1800 in England a deserter from the Navy was flogged before every ship in the fleet. Should he die before all the ships were reached his body was still flogged.

* * *

MOST SUCH LEGAL crimes are of the past. Highly civilized lands have abolished the death penalty and in most of the others it is inflicted only when the murder is premeditated.

However, it remained for the State of Virginia to plunge humanity again into its barbarous past with its Martinsville massacre. Whereas a lynching mob is usually satisfied with one victim, Virginia law was satisfied with not less than seven.

Civilized lands, as I said, exact death only when a killing is premediated. As regards rape perhaps not a single Northern state demands death for it. Oregon, for instance, is not what you'd call really civilized, but in 1944, in its case of Harold Leland (white) who had raped eight white women, he was sent to a psychopathic institution, from where he was inducted into the Army, later discharged and given a pension of $13 a month. He was hanged in 1950 but for murder.

* * *

EVEN THE LEAST civilized of the Southern states realize that a rapist is not quite right in the head, therefore, they exact the death penalty for rape only if the accused is a Negro. And such Negro must be charged, not with an attack on a Negro woman, but on a white one.

Since 1908, forty-eight Negroes have been executed for alleged rape on white women in Virginia but not a single white man for attacks on white women.

Along with the "Martinsville Seven" a white rapist was hanged. But this is a slick trick that will fool only saps. This white man had also killed the white woman he raped.

AS FOR ATTACKS on Negro women by white men, the late Dr. William J. Robinson rightly said, "The sexual crimes of the black race against the white are nothing compared to the sexual crimes of the white race against the black. Negroes have raped white women 'retail,' but the white has raped the colored women 'wholesale'."

I suppose that Governor Battle and the other good Christian law-makers of Virginia would be the first to deny that the legal murder of the seven was, at bottom, political and economic. Well, during slavery, rape by a Negro on a white woman was rarely, if ever, punished with death.

What was some poor "no-count" white woman against a slave worth a thousand dollars? The law often leaned backward to find the Negro not guilty. Catterall, in "Judicial Cases Concerning American Slavery and the Negro," gives instances (I have cited some of them in my "Sex and Race," Vol. 2, Chapter 29).

* * *

DEATH FOR RAPE came in only after Emancipation as one of the instruments for terrifying Negroes and to keep them from protesting economic and political exploitation.

By all accounts what influenced Governor Battle most to sanction this wholesale slaughter was Communist intervention. When Russia and Communist China sent in protests the goose of the seven were cooked.

It did not matter that religious, civic and other non-Communist groups, Negro and white, were protesting, too. Governor Battle saw red, and all objectors now became Communists. It was the Scottsboro case (only worse) all over again when the Communists came in after the NAACP.

* * *

ANY SORT OF racial reform today, as anti-lynching and FEPC, is set down as communism by the rulers of the South. Hysteria against communism and hysteria against Negroes have united to create a condition of which Shakespeare said,

"Oh judgment, thou art
fled to brutish beasts
And men have lost their
reason."

This Martinsville massacre makes one thing clear: some Federal reform in the death penalty is a necessity. Racemongers should not be entrusted with the lives of their fellow citizens.

ROGERS SAYS:

Torture of Robt. Vogeler Was Shocking, But So Was The Case of the 'Trenton 6'

By J. A. ROGERS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

THE TORTURE of Robert Vogeler, American businessman, by Red authorities in Hungary, has shocked this nation.

I heard him tell how he was tossed into a windowless cell naked with blinding lights on him day and night, fed only black bread and water for three days and so worn down by loss of sleep and ceaseless badgering that life was no longer worth-while, and so he confessed. I, too, was angered at such cruelty to a human being, even though I strongly suspect the Reds had the goods on Vogeler.

Mr. Rogers

The moral of his story was: "Thank God for America where such barbarous and beastly cruelties cannot happen. But while Vogeler was speaking and national indignation at his treatment was at its height, a trial involving confessions wrung by similar atrocious methods was in progress in Trenton, N. J.

Six men had been sentenced to death on the strength of such "confessions." But certain Americans, shocked at this injustice, came to their rescue. As I recall the first to do so were Communists. At least, the anti-Communist New York Times said (June 17), "Communist groups gave legal aid to the six; later, they dropped out and anti-Comn.unist liberal organizations took over."

After three years of great mental torture four of the men were declared innocent. But for this intervention those four would have already rotted in their graves. What made Trenton police and Prosecutor Volpe, a former altar-boy and a good Christian, feel so sure that those four proven innocent men were guilty of murder? The COLOR of their skins. That, at least, would not have been a crime in Hungary.

* * *

"CONFESSIONS" WRUNG from the Martinsville Seven by the same sadistic methods sent them to their death.

Virginia is as barbarous in the matter of color of skin as are Reds against those who oppose their rule. And there was Willie McGee. If ever an innocent man was murdered by the law it was he. McGee had any number of Negroes to prove that the white woman, Mrs. Hawkins, was his sweetheart, that she pursued him, and came many times to his house, while his wife was away. But anything he and those Negroes who knew of his love affair could say, counted for nothing. Mississippi white men may rape Negro women with impunity, but for one of McGee's color to go with a white woman deserves death even though the woman is the pursuer. McGee's dying statement to three white reporters rings true if anything ever does.

True Detective (May, 1951) tells of an incident that happened in Middletown, Lake County, Calif., which has been, and is, common in countless editions. "Most Americans," says the editor, "are only dimly aware that such things happen—that the innocent are made to suffer because of prejudice. Few can read this story without dismay that such things DO happen here."

This county, says the writer, is very prejudiced against Mexicans, Orientals, Jews and Negroes. Only Negro permitted there was a "character" who did odd jobs. A partially disabled South Pacific Negro veteran, former automobile mechanic, came there looking for a job but the union would not admit him. Together with another Negro, Sango, they bought an old Army truck and went into business on their own hauling lumber. Suddenly the two were accused of highway robbery.

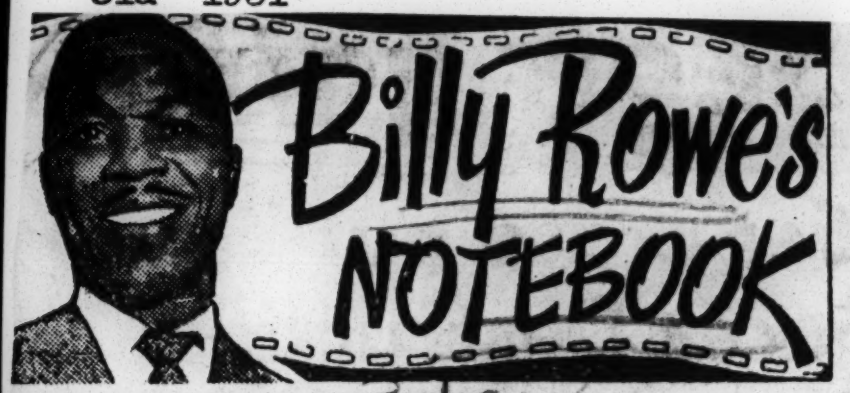
A white resident, Harry Walker, charged that they had wrecked his truck, and robbed him of his employer's money. A passing car had seen Walker lying as if dead on the road and called the sheriff.

* * *

WALKER TOLD his story to the District Attorney, Lovett Fraser, graduate of Michigan University. It sounded very fishy to Fraser and he told the sheriff so.

The latter said, "I can hardly believe that any District Attorney would listen to the lies of a couple of n——rs and take their side against the poor white boy they attacked and robbed." Of course, the community sided with the sheriff. Trouble was expected. The accused were rushed to a jail in another town.

However, thanks to the tireless efforts of Fraser, Walker was faced with evidence that unprejudiced District Attorney. admit that it was And, by the way, it's not that he had stolen the often innocent Negroes are as trusted to him, and lucky as those two. the two Negroes the court, Walker pleaded of perjury and was years, which was nded. This was only f what had been the Negroes and y would certainly



31a

Little Shots About Big Shots

NEW YORK CITY—The Coca Cola Bottling Company here finally has opened its ears to the rhythm of democracy and this week added Fred Graham to its salesmen's roster. He's the first Negro to be so employed . . . Folks close to the know are spreading the belief that Ray Nance will leave the Duke Ellington ork when the piano maestro returns East this season. The new change in the Ellington line-up gives the band a salt and pepper effect with two white musicians and two beige boys who could pass . . . The great Marian Anderson flew off to Havana Wednesday to begin a two-month tour of South America . . . Johnny Hodges, whose new ork is having its biggest test in Canada right now, has threatened to call on his lawyer to stop booking heckler from trying to stymie his eventual success . . . Roy Eldridge and Coleman Hawkins have switched to the Billy Shaw management . . . As this was being written Ivory Joe Hunter was gunning for cash customers in the Pittsburgh sector.

For some reason or other close friends of earable singer Al Hibbler are under the impression that he will be looking for other fields to conquer after his current tour with the Duke . . . Frankie Dee is wondering if Elaine Robinson is aware that the Georgia Peach Wine Company is bottling a brand under the name of her late husband. Bottled by the Bojangles Wine Company of Atlanta, Ga., the drink sports a red label with a dancing likeness of the great "Bo" doing his famous stair number under this big banner, "Bojangles Brand." If Elaine hasn't been booted on this she can pick up a label here so that she can start getting some of the loot the stuff is probably making . . . The lifted lid this week is for Jackie Robinson who after sixteen innings with the Braves dragged his weary body over to the Jamaica Stove store in Long Island to bolster an all-out drive for the PAL over there. He was called on at the last second to fill in for Sugar (Ray) Robinson who was kept away by passport trouble . . . Deputy Housing Commissioner Fred Weaver will be honored next Saturday, for his service to Harlem, at a birthday party for Freddie Fulton, B'way's unofficial Mayor.

Looks like Johnny Hartman, one of the better singers who is yet to get a deserved break, is headed for the big time at last. He's geat guns with Louis Jordan at the "Y Circus" in St. Loo and is set for the Paramount on the big street comes next week. His engagement, with Jordan, will also mark the big time debut of Hortense (The Body) Allen. She, too, is long overdue . . . A card from Chicago informs that Josephine Jefferson got tired waiting for Kiah Sayles in Buffalo, where she was kickin' up the boards at the Moonglow, and is headed for MAD-hattan. Here she's expected to hit the Paramount and Ed Sullivan's "Toast of the Town." Lieut. John Silvera is out of uniform and back in town after his Army hitch. His big story is how Major Robinson, also back in the free world, stole his Western gal with a plane ticket to Los Angeles while his back was turned . . . Joe Roach, who took a rain check from Beverly White to sail away with Ray Robinson, will attempt to become the first biege golfer to enter the English tournament. A great green man, he just might tee off with something if he's able to enter. He and Teddy Rhodes are among the best in the field, and you can take your pick of colors.

The Jimmie (Luna) Robinsons have called the whole thing off . . . Marie Ellington Cole breezed into town with her famous husband the other day looking akin to the first flowers of spring . . . Evelyn Sylvia Harding has hit the diet route, which is a tough road to travel for a man. . . . On the town the other night for the Ray Robinson bon voyage party, Rose Young and Ruby Dallas expressed a fadeless lustre that captured the eyes of all and sundry. . . . Ruth Brown, currently at the Oasis in L. A., has a June date with her medic for another operation . . . The town is still talking about the many outfits Ethel Ramos Harris brought here from Pittsburgh recently. Her exits and entrances were colored by the many daily changes she made . . . However, in theatrical circles the gab is about Billy Daniels, whose opening at the Riviera across the Hudson was as fine as he wanted it to be . . . Sidney Poitier, star of Twentieth Century-Fox' "No Way Out," who will soon be seen on the screen in "Cry the Beloved Country," has found a way out for love and by now should be married to the last winner of the "Miss Negro Press Photographer" title, Juanita Hardy.

Democratic circles around Chicago have reasons to believe that Marshall Field and Company will soon lift its bias bars and employ some Negroes . . . Representative Adam Clayton Powell starts an alternate Thursday broadcast over at WLIB this week. He will talk about what goes on in Congress and on the Dee Cee news front . . . Jessica Tobias, formerly of the Harlem young set, is the current, and only beige teacher attached to an exclusive boarding school for white youngsters in Chicago. She got the appointment because the powers that be didn't ask about her color. Ashamed to turn her away they put her on a trial period and her easy manners won love where hate started and the kids just wouldn't let her go. So out of the hearts of near babes came one for democracy and further proof that you have got to be taught to hate . . . Say, Flick Montgomery, that fella here wants you to send that shirt back you're wearing down there in Texas . . . Louis Armstrong and his all-stars are rocking Frisco more than the earthquake did.

Don't be at all surprised if Gladys Hampton ups and tosses her chapeau, and she's loaded with them, into the political ring . . . Herb Jeffries beat the tallow talent with his waxing of "Old Soldier," which he does nicely to check his fading popularity . . . Connie Berry and Charlie Howard are spending the better part of their honeymoon in Utica, N. Y. . . . Just when the gang got ready to beg play-lad Tommy Meyers out of some of his track winnings he found himself pressing his bad luck and dropped a stack right back at the track. Lovely Jo Sanchez is back from the Island and more than one man about hearts is looking in her direction . . . The exciting Vivian Brown Jackson denies those wedding bells and Henry Lawrence said it was just a friendship anyway . . . Mimi Roberts can take it from here that her brother, Harold (Killer) Johnson, took our town by storm before sailing off to France with Sugar Ray . . . Andy Razaf is coming like healthy out of his recent serious illness. However, bandleaders, don't forget to wax some of his tunes as he's a great guy and most deserving . . . The Ink Spots have been booked for a Honolulu showing . . . And now England has only one Churchill since Savannah came back home Monday after a grand success . . . Curleytop Richards sold out her apartment for half of the asking price and is reported headed for the old country to stay . . . Evelyn Cunningham is taking on weight gleefully and gracefully . . . The lithe limbs and agile walk of Mildred Clemon were eye fillers at the Bottle and Cork Sales Club dance at the Renny Friday nite . . . Seeing Charlie Dixon there without shapely and petite Rhoda Wynn on his arm was like ending this bit without saying Billy Rowe, 2091 Seventh Avenue, NYC (27).

By George S. Schuyler 31a

Views and Reviews

New Technique Makes Obsolete the Labeling of the Senegambian

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

HAVE YOU NOTICED the new technique in smearing the brownskin brethren? It is much more effective than the old-time derogatory propaganda of white supremacy and Negro inferiority because it is so much more difficult to counter or destroy.

Mr. Schuyler

In the old days of the ancient Order of Negro Baiters, the Senegambian was blatantly labeled as a rapist, an indigent oaf with IQ a notch above the chimpanzee, a shiftless cretin who never in history had amounted to anything and never would, a threat to white civilization who not only must be kept in his place, but actually was eager to stay there; a happy-go-lucky, amoral chap always wired for laughs.

* * *

But now we have "progressed." As in the recent Saturday Evening Post article about Negro soldiers in general and the Twenty-fourth Infantry in particular, the propagandist administers the coup de grace of Negro cowardice in face of the enemy while chanting a siren song about the need for integration with whites.

What the writer was saying was that without the bolstering influence of surrounding whites, the black soldier was sure to "bug out." This is akin to the 1900-1925 vintage propaganda that blacks would only fight well under white officers. Negroes have accepted this latter-day smear because integration with whites was simultaneously advocated.

* * *

The old-time Negrophobist excused segregation on the ground that Negroes were "happier among their own people." The new-style smearer produces "Pinky" where a white girl of remote Negro ancestry gives up her white fiance "to help her people." Thus, by catering to Negro chauvinism, the Negrophobist gets away with murder.

The Negrophobist of yesteryear held that "never the twain shall meet" and prophesied dire consequences whenever and wherever efforts were made to break the jim-crow pattern. Along comes the modern propagandist with "No Way Out" and puts over the same line, but this time the Negroes swallow it hook, line and sinker, and even praise it!

In the old days, it was screamed from the headlines that the Negro was a dangerous criminal who would turn on his white benefactors. This caused Homo Africanus to scream with rage.

Comes modern age and our brethren go wild over "Native Son," a tiresome slanderous, anti-Negro tract unsurpassed by anything written by Thomas Dixon; and gurgle over Himes' "If He Hollers."

* * *

The old colored generation went berserk denouncing the propagandists' picture of the Negro as a neurotic full of strange jungle fears transplanted to white civilization, but really no part of it.

The new generation nods with appreciation over the recent tomes on the alleged psychology of the Negro, representing him as bedeviled by nameless fears and compulsions due to living in white society. This is held to be scientific and thus beyond question because the authors put the blame on poverty, slums, criminality and other evils wrought by jim-crow environment with which, of course, the colored brother is allegedly unable to cope.

No word of criticism has come from Negro leaders regarding the picturization of "Native Son," although it is a worse smear on Negroes than "The Birth of a Nation."

* * *

Perhaps it all depends upon the way the propaganda is labeled out. Once even the white propagandists reluctantly admitted that the Negro was making progress, adjusting himself to all changes in his environment.

Nowadays the emphasis is on his being "slum-shocked," on the hopelessness of his plight in the so-called ghetto, on the disease and criminality which afflict him, and the only "solution" offered is revolution.

Have you been taken in by the bright, new line?

By George S. Schuyler 31a

Views and Reviews

Proposed NAACP Campaign on Local Fronts Is a Commendable Pla

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

THE DECISION of the NAACP Atlanta Conference to launch a campaign of attack on segregation and discrimination on the local front is a commendable one and it is to be hoped that no time will be lost in getting to work on it.

There is a tremendous job to be done not only in the South but in most of the remainder of the country. While encouraging gains have been made in the last ten years, the surface has only been scratched. We all know that.

Mr. Schuyler

The success of this campaign will depend largely upon the strategy and tactics used. Mere frontal attacks will not suffice and, indeed, may in some instances boomerang. The longest way around is sometimes the shortest way home. Fundamentally this is a battle for men's minds, and in order to win them a first-class public relations job is necessary.

* * *

The same techniques are needed for selling an idea as for selling anything else. You have to prepare the market for the selling campaign and you don't do that by threatening and denouncing the prospective customers.

If you want them to buy your product, you have to make them want to buy it. This is axiomatic. Essence then, this must be an educational campaign, much as some of our professional agitators may hate to hear it, or it will not be a successful one.

It will cost money, of course, but more importantly, it will require skill, ingenuity and diplomacy, plus a sound knowledge of local history, customs and folk beliefs. People with anti-Negro bias are not going to be bulldozed into abandoning it, certainly not if the campaign is openly directed from outside the localities and states.

In our issue of April 28 last, I reported the action of the Baton Rouge (La.) Interfraternal Council, composed of local chapters of the Negro fraternities and sororities, in cooperatively carrying a half-page advertisement in the local State Times setting forth "What the Negro Wants."

As I said at the time, "It was clearly and properly designed to educate white people on the sound theory that in a democratic society where majority rules it is necessary to win the interest and good-will of that majority if a minority wishes to have its cooperation."

It was probably the first time in that city or any other that such a statement reached all of the white people simultaneously. It was a well-written, admirably succinct yet comprehensive message asking for more and better schools giving trade and professional training; publicly supported and sponsored recreational facilities; interpretation and enforcement of laws without bias or prejudice; opportunity to participate in the administration of the laws; more public housing and slum clear-

ance; work at highest skills; representation on the City Planning Commission, the Correction Commission and other bodies; greater share in the utilization of community health resources; admittance of Negro physicians to hospital practice and more Negro health and social workers.

* * *

This was an excellent beginning. NAACP public relations could plan campaigns on similar basis, organizing responsible Negro community groups to do the same in every county in the country.

The ignorance of the generality of white people about the Negro community in any area is vast, and until that is dispelled by facts and calm argument, they will not be impelled to yield any ground, let alone remove the color bar entirely. Such sane campaigns will greatly help those far-sighted whites of good-will who want to help but presently see only unfavorable public opinion.

Existing media: newspapers, radio, television and direct mail can be used effectively and the cost met locally with community groups assuming sponsorship and the national NAACP remaining far in the background. From time to time it could be pointed out that the dollars and cents cost of social justice to the taxpayer is far less where public facilities and services are on a non-segregated basis.

It seems to me that there are infinite possibilities in such a campaign, and I believe that before long many public-spirited white citizens in each locality would be contributing financially to it.

By George S. Schuyler

Views and Reviews

Mary Ovington Lived Long Enough to See Her Work Bear Fruit

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

LIFE is transient and death is inevitable, and yet this writer felt a deep sadness and sense of personal loss when the word came that Mary White Ovington had died.

For nearly fifty years she labored in the vineyard of race relations and she lived long enough to see her work bring forth wondrous fruit. A bold and uncompromising champion, a diligent laborer and a wise counselor, she was a pioneer whom none of us should ever forget. Although a member of the so-called white race, no one in America gave more freely of her time and talents to further the advancement of colored people. Now at the ripe age of 86 she has gone to join Joel Spingarn, Oswald Garrison Villard, William English Walling and others of the small group that met in a small New York apartment back in early 1909 and founded the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mr. Schuyler

Courier Sat. 8-4-51

When this pleasant, white-haired New Yorker first interested herself in the Negro, back when this century was young, she was a well-educated, liberal, sprightly, courageous woman in her prime who knew what needed to be done and, what is more important, how to go about doing it.

New York was then a big jim-crow town which had only abolished its separate schools a decade before. There was no hotel in which Negroes might stay, no first-class restaurants in which they might dine, no theatre orchestras in which they might sit, and the nearest civil rights law was years away.

Miss Ovington broke the ice in the restaurants by staging the first interracial dinner, and what a sensation it created! Two elephants waltzing along Fifth Avenue on their hind legs could not have won more space in the daily press. Here was something revolutionary and there was much cluck-clucking about "what's the world coming to?"

* * *

It is a far cry from those days. Stores where Negro patrons could not try on a garment, now have colored salesmen. Negroes are staying in every big hotel in town. The help in fine restaurants is no longer paralyzed when a bronze patron enters the door.

Where Negroes were once hired almost exclusively as porters, red caps, waiters and longshoremen, they are now scattered in hundreds of occupations.

* * *

Unquestionably much of this change can be attributed to the relentless efforts of the NAACP, and for thirty-eight years Mary White Ovington sat on its board of strategy. This little group of liberal whites, along with Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and later William Pickens, James Weldon Johnson and Walter White, was a bitter foe of bias in all its forms. They wisely held from the beginning that the association should be interracial.

I think this influence restrained the NAACP from becoming too racially chauvinistic and kept its eye on the true goal of national homogeneity. Without the aid and counsel of such dedicated white people through the years, the gains which have been made would not have been possible, and we would have been trapped in a dead-end of bitterness and frustration.

* * *

Go to your library and get her books: "Half a Man," "Portraits in Color" and "The Walls Came Tumbling Down" to see what Mary White Ovington did and what her contribution meant to you. Of course, only those who were on the inside and know the difficulties faced and surmounted by the association can truly appreciate her unselfish gifts to a group that had determination and courage but at first lacked the "know how."

Alas, one by one, these noble souls pass on, and some day they will all be gone. But the association and the group have been helped to maturity by them and now possess the experience and resources to carry on. Little more can be said here without, perhaps excusable, redundance but having known almost all of them, I am sure that nothing would please them more than to have everyone become a paid-up member of the association they founded and nursed through adolescence to its present power and authority.

By George S. Schuyler

Views and Reviews

Administration Policy Actually Invited Communist Attack in Korea

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

UNLESS an armistice has been declared in the meantime, Mr. Truman's "police action" with its 70,000 U. S. casualties will have lasted by this time for an entire year. Although over a million words of testimony have been heard since General MacArthur's recall from the various top officials before the Senate Committee, most Americans are still confused as to the underlying causes and the continuation of this tragedy.

Mr. Schuyler

If, as General Marshall testified, the Administration knew the true nature of the Chinese Communists, why did it insist that the Nationalists (who had been fighting communism since 1926) accept the Reds in the Kuomintang Government? It must have known the dreary history of all such deals.

Under the circumstances, why did it stop supplying Chiang with arms and munitions for two critical years (1947-1949), knowing that the Russians had supplied Mao's Red Army with munitions captured from the Japanese in Manchuria and with its own surplus arms? Why, also, was the U. S. military equipment supplied largely of non-combatant character although Congress had appropriated hundreds of millions of dollars for the purpose of helping the Nationals to fight communism? Why, indeed, were millions of dollars worth of munitions and equipment left over from our Pacific campaign pushed into the sea instead of being given to the only army fighting communism in Asia?

* * *

WHY DID President Truman in the spring of 1950 assert that world peace was never so near when the South Korean Government was sending alarming reports of Korean Communist troop concentrations north of the Thirty-eighth Parallel? Our intelligence officers must have known this, too.

Knowing the South Korean Army was equipped only with small arms while the North Koreans had tanks, heavy artillery, planes, etc., why did the USA (having appropriated $20,000,000 for equipment and munitions) only send $200 worth of barbed wire? Attack was obviously imminent.

Why did the Administration announce that Korea and Formosa were outside and beyond the American line of defense (thus inviting North Korean and Red Chinese attack) and then switch policy overnight when the Reds attacked?

Why was the U. S. Seventh Fleet dispatched to patrol the area between Formosa and the mainland right after the attack, thereby ending Chiang Kai-shek's air and naval action which was effectively stopping the flow of trade to Red China and holding down a huge Chinese Red Army opposite which was thus released to aid the Korean Reds? Of course this action was represented as "protecting Formosa," but the informed know better. The Reds lacked the means to attack Formosa, having no fleet.

* * *

FAR-FETCHED as it may seem, the only explanation that makes sense is that (as in the case of Pearl Harbor) the Administration **wanted** the Korean Reds to attack, and its previous policies and actions gave the Communists every assurance that the U. S. would not intervene. It also assured the North Koreans of later aid from the Chinese Red Army opposite Formosa which, indeed, was later transferred to the Yalu River behind the Korean Red forces, knowing Chiang's forces would be unable to attack the China coast because of the Seventh Fleet's blockade.

The Seventh Fleet's action opened Chinese ports to British goods from Singapore, Hong Kong and other ports thus launching a lucrative trade aiding Britain's anemic economy which we had propped up with Marshall Plan billions. At the same time this "police action" in Korea was a second-front threat to Russia, thus halting temporarily its plans to attack Western Europe. Russia's terribly strained economy can no more stand a two-front war than Hitler's could.

The Administration needed a **limited** war in order to justify launching of a national war economy with all accompanying controls. This meant full production and employment thus averting threatening surplus of products we could not sell to countries still impoverished by World War II but which we could continue to give away (at U. S. taxpayers' expense). The Administration's contention that it seeks to limit the Asiatic war is not hypocritical. It sincerely wants to limit the conflict until its war economy has reached the peak necessary to successfully fight World War III. In the meantime the false prosperity created by the war economy (paid for by the next ten generations) gives great assurance of an Administration victory at the polls in 1952, since Americans traditionally "do not change horses in the middle of a stream" of fat payrolls, even if taxes and prices are high and New-Fair Deal baloney dollars are actually worth but fifty cents.

This may not be the **right** explanation of the Administration's foreign policies but it seems to me to be the logical one.

George M. Cohan used to save a bad musical by bringing on the flag amid military music in the final scene. The Truman Gang has learned from the Roosevelt Disaster to do the same thing.

The WORLD TODAY

By George S. Schuyler

Lots more work needed on the educational front; for example, Florida Supreme Court finds "reason" for barring five Negroes from U. of Florida; a colored Air Force student hastily withdrawn from University of Alabama because sent there "through a mistake in the records" and colored summer school applicant refused by Cincinnati College of Music. These diehards will surrender soon. You'll see.

COURIER readers learned in this column months ago that the big Communist mobbing would soon be launched. Last week that prediction came true. Let's hope our numerous fellow-travelers have cleansed themselves because from now on the jailings will occur regularly. Attorney General don' 'low no Moscow termites here!

* * *

Philadelphia's FEPC reports a successful three years arresting discrimination and adjusting complaints. Some people are still fruitlessly agitating for a Federal FEPC. Municipal and state FEPCs now cover one-fourth U. S. population.

* * *

DR. DuBOIS lecturing across country on "peace" reminds one that during World War I he advised Negroes to "close ranks, let us forget our differences;" and that when the gallant Monroe Trotter died the eminent scholar ridiculed him for his "vain" agitation. To dust off an old cliche: Times have changed!

* * *

Retired Real Admiral Zacharias speaking on Korea last week said, "It was not supposed to have occurred, and it would not have occurred, except that we led them to believe that we would have done nothing about it." See Views and Reviews June 23 issue!

* * *

INDIA'S one-party government has taken over administration of one of its states, East Punjab, under "emergency powers." A few days ago it passed laws gagging the free press. Mr. Nehru every day acts more like Messrs. Hitler, Stalin and Mussolini.

* * *

Progress in Poland: Having "liberated" the workers by ousting the old reactionary regime, Poland's People's (sic) Government has reduced wages so that sixty out of every one hundred get $12 a month now, whereas only thirty-four out of every one hundred got that amount. "nothing to lose but their chains!" the workers will indeed have monthly in 1938! Pretty soon

By George S. Schuyler

Views and Reviews

A Federal FEPC Would Endanger Free Enterprise

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

THE MASSACHUSETTS State Commission Against Discrimination seems to be showing some results. Massachusetts was the third state to set up such an authority and it has been quietly doing as an effective a job as could be reasonably expected. Since 1946, when it was established, it has processed 828 complaints, but only one case has been taken to court. The others, where action was justified, were presumably settled by arbitration. The one case taken to court is now pending.

Mr. Schuyler

Only since 1950 has the commission been empowered to enforce the law on housing, but in that brief time it has brought about a significant change in practice. Where Negro applicants for location in housing projects were hitherto confined to two projects in Boston's South End and to the wing of another project in the same section, colored applicants are now for the first time being integrated in two other big projects largely occupied by whites. In one of these 13 per cent of the tenants selected are colored. Mayor Hynes has played a prominent and sympathetic part in the arrangements.

* * *

IT IS always hazardous to ascribe any change of this kind to any one cause. Usually several influences have been working simultaneously. The fact remains that since the establishment of the Massachusetts SCAD, there has been an unprecedented spread in the employment of Negroes by utilities, department stores and other enterprises. The same is true, of course, in New York State which was the first to set up such a commission, and to a lesser but nevertheless significant extent in New Jersey. There are now eight states with fair employment practice laws on their books. Efforts were made this year to pass similar laws in seventeen states and Canada. It is probable that many of these states will eventually do so.

It can be estimated that over a fifth of the U. S. population is now covered by such laws with varying degrees of enforcement. All these commissions will continue to move cautiously. Even New York's SCAD has not set the world on fire. They are using education, persuasion and, when necessary, pressure.

* * *

IN MY opinion this is the most effective and expenditious way to get such legislation, and is certainly the most desirable. This is a confederation of forty-eight sovereign states jealous of their rights as autonomous entities. They fear with justice any expansion of the Federal power, which has been already expanded to the point of danger to freedom.

A Federal fair employment practices law (understandably plugged by all of the totalitarian-minded people) would simply be used to destroy all free enterprise and concentrate further power in the hands of the Washington bureaucracy.

* * *

THERE IS no evidence whatever that the Federal Government would end all discrimination against Negro workers in face of local pressures. Our wartime FEPC showed that. Powerful labor unions which now discriminate against, segregate or bar Negro workers would no more help the Executive enforce a Federal FEPC than they will cooperate with the war effort without exacting a heavy price.

Many employers would have long ago hired Negro workers if it had not been for such lily-white unions. And remember these unions represent votes—far more votes than Negroes have, and potential campaign fund sources, too. Wherever public opinion is opposed to a Federal FEPC it will not be enforced so far as Negroes are concerned. Passing a law is one thing, but enforcing it is another. Every state in the South has laws guaranteeing civil rights to everybody and such provisions are written into the constitutions of all of them. So what!

By working more industriously and intelligently than we have, we can get FEPC laws passed in the majority of the industrial states. That will be a great achievement and will serve the same purpose as a national law, and better.

WORLD TODAY

By George S. Schuyler

Cuba's President decrees fair employment practices, following in footsteps of eleven American states. Cuba's Negroes, traditionally relegated to domestic and menial roles in business and industry, are understandably happy.

* * *

MIAMI'S bigoted minority dynamiting Jewish and Negro property puts Florida officials on the spot. The action is as much a gesture against growing interracial amity in Miami as against Jewish-Negro progress. A moronic few hate to see the many live in peace and friendship.

* * *

Sudan's legislative assembly voted 44 to 31 for British self-governing proposal to begin in 1952, meanwhile, rebuffs Egypt which wants to swallow up the seven and one-half million black folk in a new Egyptian empire. Both peoples are colored, but there all similarity ends.

* * *

ROCHESTER (N. Y.) schools ban storybook "Little Black Sambo" at NAACP behest. Along with it goes a sense of humor and balance, qualities most needed these days. Now National Farm Labor Union assails importation of 184,000 British West Indian and Mexican laborers to harvest next year's crops, claiming it hits 184,000 underemployed Americans. Perhaps, but who else will toil at this work for the same wages paid the foreigners? Few Negroes will.

* * *

SOUTHERN employers, meanwhile, being urged by American Friends Service Committee to meet labor shortage by hiring employes on merit regardless of color. This is being done increasingly.

Florida grants license to Hosea Richardson (16), Negro jockey, first of his group to ride on Florida's tracks since legalized horse racing began twenty years ago. Earlier U. S. Negro jockeys were the best in the business.

* * *

FRENCH Senator introduces bill to rescind law banning legalized prostitution because the 1945 reform has been a dismal flop, as elsewhere in the world. The remedy (?) is often worse than the illness, as we have found out.

* * *

UN reports North America with 9 per cent of world's population produces 45 per cent of world's income. Asia with most people produces one-third less than Africa and only one-eighth of Europe's production. The more people there are the less they have. This proves again that Malthus was right: that is, that population always tends to outrun production. Good argument for birth control.

In 'The Phantom American Negro' A Writer Reviews The Situation And Answers Race Baiters Abroad

Pittsburgh Courier Associate Editor Rebuts Red Propaganda

"The Phantom American Negro" was written by George S. Schuyler, associate editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, for a new liberal publication, The Freeman (New York) and is reprinted by permission of the editors of that magazine and of the Reader's Digest in the July issue of which it appear in essence.

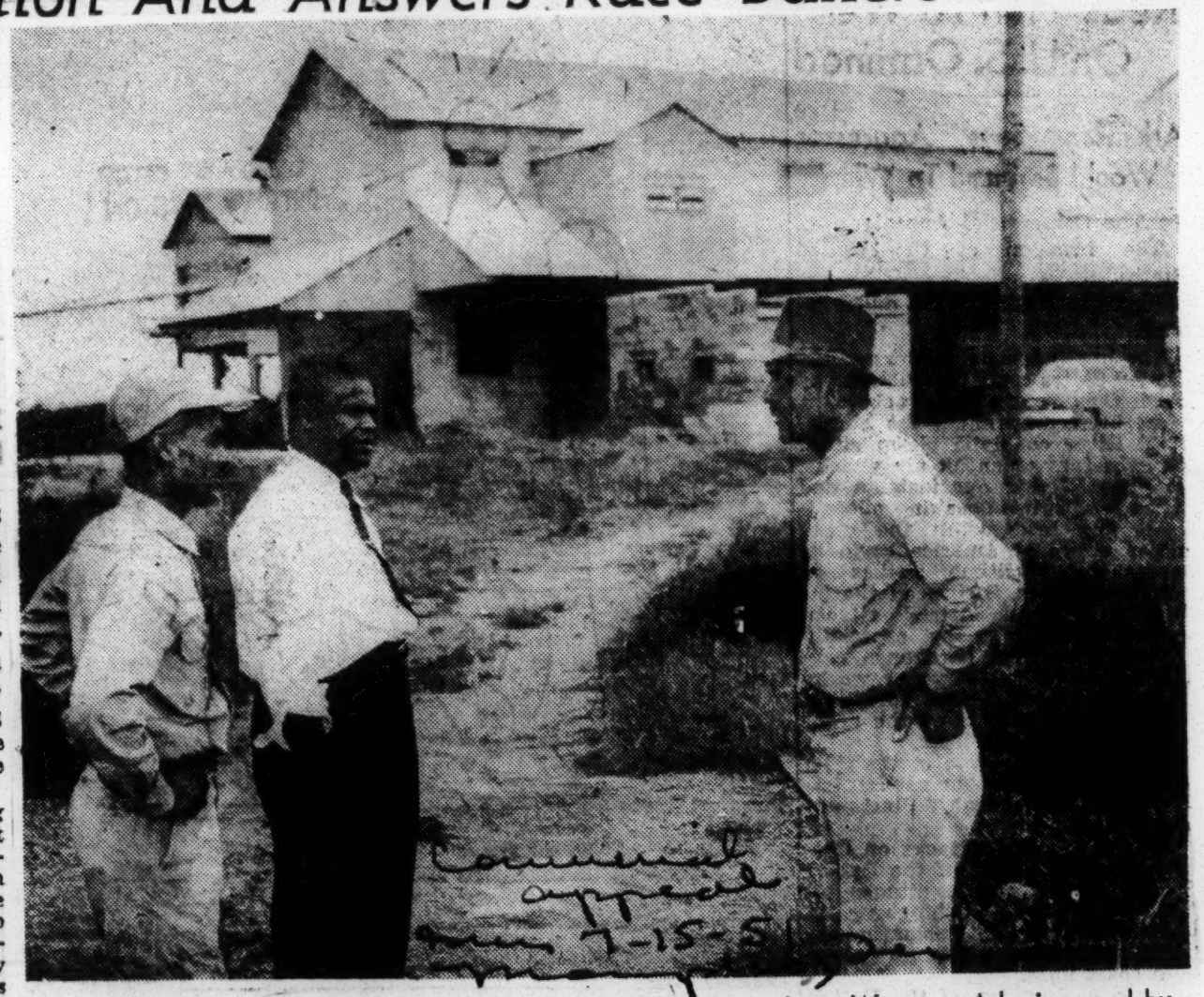
By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

WHEREVER our citizens travel abroad, they are quizzed about the "oppressed and persecuted" American Negroes. Foreigners, it develops, have absorbed an amazing amount of information about how Aframericans are dehumanized but very little else. Actually, the Negro they are talking about is a phantom.

One colored collegian attending a Summer seminar abroad last year was puzzled when his European fellow students gave him their places in the cafeteria line and counter girls handed him two helpings instead of one. He discovered to his surprise that they really believed American Negroes were half starved and were simply anxious that he return home well fed.

A girl from a well-to-do Negro family was astonished last Summer when a kindly Dutch woman tearfully accosted her in the Amsterdam railroad station deploring the persecution suffered by American colored people.

Last Fall a Danish promoter sought to interest me in a project to arrange holidays in the country for the unfortunate children of Harlem, fenced off from other New Yorkers. He must have been a little surprised to learn that public and private agencies had long been doing for all New York children without discrimination just what he proposed for Negro youngsters. As for the crowded slums, he was informed that Harlem is less crowded by 100,000 than it was in 1910 when almost exclusively inhabited by whites, and has more and better housing and schools; that most Harlem workers are unionized, that Negroes play an increasingly significant part in administering the city, and that, far from being restricted to Harlem, they live in almost every city election district.



EVIDENCE OF 'PERSECUTION'—This $80,000 cotton gin at Wycamp, Ark., is owned by a 35-member Negro co-operative. Charles J. Jackson (right) is president of the co-op. It gins cotton for white and Negro farmers. Until last year it was the most modern gin in Arkansas, according to the co-op president, who is shown discussing ginning problems with County Agent Berry Minor (left) and District Extension Agent T. R. Betton. —USDA Photo

Misinformation Widespread

In any European gathering, the American visitor will surely be bombarded with "What about your Negroes?" "How can you tell others about democracy when you terrorize and lynch these people?" and "Why do you deny your Negroes their civil rights?"

"How does it feel," a Norwegian asked me last December in an Oslo hotel, "to be able to stay in a nice place like this and eat in such a fine dining room?" He would not believe that I had been a guest in finer hotels in the United States.

One concludes that many Europeans are far more provincial than they accuse Americans of being. They often speak of the United States as if it were the size of Poland or Italy instead of being as large as Europe and with equal geographic, social and economic variety. When they talk about the Negro, usually in terms of 1920, they are even more uninformed.

A Uruguayan Cabinet officer who had doubtless read "Native Son" dolefully discoursed on the tragedy of the "poor Negroes" of North America until I observed that they owned several times more automobiles than the 600,000-odd cars his country boasted, and that in no city in our South were the Negroes as impoverished as those I had observed in Montevideo.

How does it happen that this phantom American Negro has so captivated the foreign mind? In the first place, foreign minds are made very receptive by envy of American prosperity and power. Then, they have been exposed to a long campaign of propaganda in newspapers, magazines, movies and books which has presented a fantastically biased picture of American race relations. In the third place, there has been no effective American counterpropaganda. On the contrary, American writers, publishers and producers are largely responsible for the spread of this false picture. Naturally the Russian Communists and their international conspiracy have done their part.

Radical Books Promoted

There exist a few books presenting a genuine picture of Negro-white relations in the United States, but these are not the books which have been displayed, read and discussed by literate foreigners. What they have read are "Kingsblood Royal," "Freedom Road," "Strange Fruit," "Native Son" and others ringing the same changes, all by American writers, and all stressing the hatred of whites for blacks, and vice versa.

The news services send abroad mostly the sensational and discreditable, salted with occasional mention of Marian Anderson, Jackie Robinson or Ralph Bunche. On the screen, foreigners see such rot as "Home of the Brave," "Pinky" and "No Way Out." Small wonder that they believe in this phantom Negro!

Has any nation, even Tsarist Russia, caste-ridden India or colonial exploiters like France and Belgium, been subjected to such a sustained campaign of denigration? The Soviet Union has starved and murdered many times more victims in thirty years than there are Negroes in the entire Western Hemisphere, and yet the United States has suffered far more adverse propaganda.

It is safe to say that no country has been the target of such continual attacks from within and without, and such false ones. In a continental area of three million square miles with 150,000,000 inhabitants of every imaginable diversity almost anything can and does happen, but to the anti-American propagandists every little lizard becomes a dinosaur.

Average Traveler In Ignorance

Paradoxically, the average white American is as misinformed as the average European. He is helpless in the face of this effective anti-American propaganda abroad because of his ignorance. In a vague way he senses that there is something wrong about the picture presented, suspects that this American Negro assailing his guilt complexes is a phantom, but he is tongue-tied by lack of information. Indeed, his information is almost identical with that which has corrupted the European, for has he not read the same books, the same magazines, the same newspapers, and seen the same movies? He knows little more about the Negro than he does about the Navajo. Since the Comintern started its drive to foster racial conflict around 1928, the Americans sources of information have fallen increasingly into the

mands and under the direction of Communists, fellow-travelers and self-seeking race hustlers. In their various ways, these have constantly held up the treatment of Negroes here as a horrible illustration of the failure of American democracy.

Actually, the progressive improvement of interracial relations in the United States is the most flattering of the many examples of the superiority of the free American civilization over the soul-shackling reactionism of totalitarian regimes and the tradition-bound old class societies. It is to this capacity for change and adjustment inherent in the system of individual initiative and decentralized authority (which has reached its highest development in this country) that we must attribute the unprecedented economic, social and educational progress of the American Negroes. The history of capitalism having been one of mass improvement, it is not surprising that this has also benefited the colored people here. The most "exploited" Negroes in Mississippi are better off than the citizens of Russia or her satellites.

Russia Outdoes Dixie's Slavery

During 225 years of legalized chattel slavery in the Western Hemisphere, six million Africans reached its plantations. From 1930 onward the Soviet Union has held two or three times as many of its people in a worse bondage. By contrast the prisons of America currently have less than 150,000 inmates in all, none political prisoners.

Although the United States fought a bloody civil war over the issue of slavery (200,000 Negroes bore arms in the conflict), and understandable sectional bitterness resulted, there is less hatred and suspicion today as a result of that struggle and its aftermath than there is, say, between the various peoples of the Balkans, Eastern Europe and the Baltic area, between the Indians and Pakistanis, between the factions of Indonesia, between the natives and Chinese in Malaya, between the French and North Africans or between the Finns and the Russians.

In 1865 over 90 per cent of American Negroes were illiterate. Today there is almost no illiteracy among them. The educational systems that eliminated their illiteracy were voted and maintained by white-controlled municipalities, counties and states.

There were not more than a score of Negro college graduates when the Civil War ended. Today over 7000 are graduated each year and over 650,000 have attended college. At present there are more than 80,000 attending college (1000 in Dixie white schools), or proportionately more than the total number of college students in Great Britain. This sort of thing is not accomplished in an atmosphere of persecution.

In 1900 it was prophesied that disease would shortly exterminate the American Negroes. Today their life expectancy is 60 years, or only seven years less than that of American whites. In the thirties the Federal Government constructed 150,000 dwelling units. Negroes, who constituted only 10 per cent of the population, got 50,000 of them. This shows how far race hatred will go!

In 1900, Negroes owned only 17 per cent of the non-farm homes in which they dwelt. Despite "violent persecution," by 1947 they owned 34 per cent. In 1940 city-dwelling Negroes (presumably slum dwellers) owned 500,000 homes with a median value of $6377. More than 2500 of these homes in New York, Chicago and Washington were valued at $10,000 to $15,000, while 850 were worth up to $20,000. Altogether American Negroes own nearly 800,000 homes, or proportionately about the same number as white people. In the past few years Negroes have themselves financed, planned and erected 25,000 new housing units. This is quite an achievement for a "terrorized" populace.

In 1867 the Freedmen's Bureau set up 623 little schools with 15,248 Negro pupils. By 1900 there were 1,539,507 colored pupils in public elementary schools, or 51.4 per cent of the total Negro population of school age. By 1920 the enrolment was two million and today it is more than a quarter million greater. The number of high school pupils jumped from 5000 in 1910 to 300,000 in 1950, and more than 40,000 are graduated annually. There were 42 public high schools for Negroes in the South in 1910. By 1950 the number had soared to 2500. Fifty years ago daily attendance was 33 per cent; today it is 80 per cent. In 1947, 13 per cent of all Negroes had completed high school. In eight years, from 1940 to 1948, the total value of Negro school property in the South rose from $79,250,000 to $129,000,000. In 1904, for each educational dollar Southern whites received, Negroes got fifty cents. In 1948 the ratio was one dollar to 79 cents. Thus does Negrophobia take its toll!

Capitalists Educate Negroes

Naturally, white American capitalists have continued to grind down the Negro. Julius Rosenwald of Chicago established his Fund in 1912 to aid the education of Negroes. By 1932 it had expended $28,500,000 and helped erect 5000 schools in the South. To this Negroes themselves contributed $4,725,871.

The Slater Fund, established by capitalists, contributed $250,000 to the salaries of teachers in county training schools between 1910 and 1930. From 1908 onward the capitalist-endowed Jeannes Fund provided an example to Southern communities by paying the salaries of Negro rural teachers—a total of 12,407 in 803 counties. In 1912 the percentage of such teachers thus supported was ninety-two. Today 95 per cent are being paid from public funds. The General Education Board, set up by Rockefeller in 1902, has expended 40 per cent of its money to advance the education of Negroes; and John D. Rockefeller Jr., has just given $5,000,000 to aid privately owned Negro colleges. Then in 1915 came the Phelps-Stokes Fund. Later the Carnegie Corporation provided libraries.

For the past fifty years the educational, cultural and economic gulfs between Negroes and whites have been narrowing. White Americans still have the greater income; but it is worth noting that 12.9 per cent of the whites and 14 per cent of the Negroes earn from $1000 to $1500 yearly; that 1.1 per cent of whites and 0.2 per cent of Negroes earn from $5000 to $6000, while 0.8 per cent of whites and 0.2 per cent of Negroes earn from $6000 to $10,000 a year. Compared with the economic well-being of so-called minorities on other continents, that of the American Negroes is enviable. There is no such income gap here between the races as one finds, for instance, between Communist Party members and non-members in the Soviet Union.

Million In Labor Unions

More than 1,250,000 United States Negroes are members of labor unions with the same protection, privileges, security and seniority as white workers, depending upon capability and length of service. Of the score of unions that still barred Negro workers in 1945, six have lowered the bars in the past four years. Today many predominantly white unions have Negro officers, even in the South.

Despite the widely-reported terror and proscription to which the Negroes are allegedly subjected, they own 13 banks, 74 credit unions, scores of co-operative societies, 60,000 retail businesses, 20 savings and loan associations and 204 insurance companies. Fifty-two of the latter have assets of over $100,000,000, with a billion dollars worth of insurance in force in 27 states and the District of Columbia. They own 19,000 square miles of farm land (an area half the size of Ohio), and there are 189,215 Negro farm owners with farms averaging 78.3 acres.

Segregation in the armed services has been rapidly broken down since 1944. It has been eliminated in the Navy and the Air Force, and is gradually being ousted from the Army. Twenty years ago the prospect of any such change seemed very remote, and high officers denied that it was possible. Today training schools for all services are fully integrated racially and there are thousands of Negro commissioned officers.

A further commentary on the freedom of the Negro is his 200 newspapers with their own printing plants and combined circulation of 3,000,000. Not a single one has been suppressed, South or North, although they are unsparing in their criticism of racial proscription.

Absolute Freedom Of Worship

There are also the 40,000 Negro churches serving one-half their population, valued at $250,000,000, and spending $30,000,000 annually. Nowhere have these people been denied the right to worship as they choose. Some of their churches have the largest congregations in the Nation, many with budgets ranging from $25,000 to $60,000 yearly. Clearly no organization so extensive could exist except in a free and tolerant country.

By 1910 the Negro in the South had been almost completely deprived of the right to vote. Today Negroes are voting by the tens of thousands in almost every Southern state. Ten of the 15 Southern states have abolished the poll tax of their own volition. Indications are that the remaining five will do so. A Negro policeman was once a rarity in Southern cities. Today they are to be seen in more than 40.

Lynching, rightly stigmatized as the Great American Crime, has declined from 115 in 1900 to one or two a year, sometimes none. In the past 15 years the total has been fewer than in the single year of 1900.

In essence the so-called Negro problem has been one of integrating a previously enslaved and ostracized group of divergent color and culture into the national social structure with due respect for, and with the acquiesence of, the white majority and in accordance with the principles of American federalism, local sovereignty and majority rule.

Unequalled Record Of Progress

Here, then, is the real Negro in American society, not the phantom Negro of the anti-American propagandists, native and foreign. Admittedly we have a long way to go before we reach Utopia and all Americans in truth become brothers and sisters. But considering all of the factors involved, the facts of human nature and the brief span of years since most Negroes were property and men shed their blood over whether they should be admitted to the national family, where can the record be equalled? Certainly not in India, China, Russia or the British, French and Belgian empires.

Instead of being apologetic about it, Americans should be proud that their free system has been capable of such elasticity and that within the lifetime of our grandparents this Nation has moved so close to solving so difficult a problem. Only those who are blind to human experience elsewhere in the world will deny America the credit which is her due.

Editor's Note — The subheads in the article are ours.

31a 1951 Negro (George S. Schuyler)

Views and Reviews

It Is Wonderfully Refreshing to Have a Few Fearless, Patriotic People

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

LAST Oct. 26, Dr. Marguerite Cartwright, petite and talented professor at New York's famous Hunter College, attended a big international conference at Zagreb, Yugoslavia, the only American colored person present.

Mr. Schuyler

A brilliant orator and sharp thinker, she delivered a speech on the "Universal Declaration of Human Rights," which was a model of its kind; and she discussed conditions in the United States, racially speaking, in a splendid manner which must have set the Europeans straight. The speech and her appearance created a sensation.

Seven pictures of her appeared in the daily papers, her speech was quoted at length (even though she did discuss civil rights inside a totalitarian country!), she was painted in oil, sketched, drawn, caricatured and interviewed, and finally she got in to see Marshall Tito and was photographed with him. Courier

* * *

While she did not attempt to minimize the injustices suffered by Negroes in the United States, like other honest, clear-sighted, patriotic American Negroes, she found it necessary to try to dispel some of the fog of propaganda (about the allegedly perilous plight of Negroes here) which hangs over Europe.

So she told what America is doing (not just talking, as in other places) to oppose racial injustice and unfairness, to open up greater opportunities, to surround the Negroes with legal safeguards. She also told them about Negroes' literacy, their large professional class, their fine homes, their automobiles, and so forth, to balance the nonsense Europeans have been fed by anti-American propagandists, both foreign and domestic. Pat. 12-29-51

She was stating a simple fact when she said: "The American Negro still is retarded by lack of education, lack of commercial and economic skills. But the American Negro also has greater educational, economic and political advantages, and opportunities than any Negro in any other part of the world." Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mrs. Edith S. Sampson, that fine American woman, found it necessary to do the same sort of thing in many parts of the world and is doing it in Western Europe now. Dr. Channing H. Tobias likewise found it necessary in Paris when the Soviet and other propagandists launched a mass indictment of an entire civilization because of one outrageous incident in Florida. In Berlin, Brussels, Paris, Caracas, Rio de Janeiro and other places, I have had to speak up also and clear the air.

Unfortunately there are some Negroes who go abroad as captives of the Communists or of their own inferiority complexes and spend their time trying to prove to foreigners that colored American are, in truth, inferior. They monotonously repeat the current propaganda line of the Communists and envious Western European Socialists by magnifying every molehill of mistreatment and injustice here into a Mount Everest of atrocities. Not only is what they say a criminal misrepresentation of American race relations, but (and apparently they cannot see this) it is a reflection on the U. S. Negro. It makes him appear weak and helpless—that is to say, inferior.

* * *

On the other hand, the Negro who tells foreigners what wonders his people have accomplished and the continued (and unprecedented) progress they are making in spite of all obstacles and handicaps, all discrimination and prejudice, all injustices and mistreatment, makes them admired and respected the world over, and spotlights a new and more truthful picture of his country and its people.

It is positively criminal for any American Negro to parrot the line that America is the only country that mistreats some of its nationals when anybody who can read knows differently. Without for a minute defending any of the evils extant here, how can any honest person equate a few isolated instances of murder or mobbism with the systematic extermination of millions of unfortunates by totalitarian goons? How can anyone equate a one-party dictatorship with the retention of the poll tax by one-eighth of our states? Why does it actually offend some supposedly rational and intelligent Aframericans to hear what Negroes have done and what they are doing? One would think they hated the very thought of Negro progress!

It is positively infuriating to know that there are numerous prominent people of our group who right now are stooging for the underground forces striving to destroy this society where Negroes, along with white people, have more of everything worth while than any other people in the world.

It is wonderfully refreshing to have a few fearless, informed, proud and patriotic people like Mrs. Sampson, Dr. Tobias and Dr. Cartwright speaking up for this unique Republic. A whole lot more people need to memorize those immortal words of Scott:

Breathes there the man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land!

By George S. Schuyler

31a

Views and Reviews

Alaska Put Civil Rights Laws on Book to Protect Minorities

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier. - The Editors.)

Courier

LAST week we carried the blast at Anchorage, Alaska, delivered by Miss Madeline Holmes Hendricks of Philadelphia. While naturally there has not been time to hear from my informant in that chilly part of the Union, I carry this week parts of a letter received from him a fortnight ago which gives another aspect of the situation there as regards Negroes. Personally, I know nothing about life in the northern territory. Says he:

Mr. Schuyler

"As to discrimination here I have not run across any yet. We should, however, differentiate between discrimination and prejudice. There is plenty of race prejudice here, and I do not think there is any place in the United States and possessions entirely free from it. (Nor any other place! G. S. S.)

Pittsburgh, Pa

"We have a case of alleged discrimination in an eating place in the courts right now. Paradoxically, another person and I went into the same place, and no sign of reluctance was indicated so far as serving us went. The laws are pretty strict on that score. It seems that at one time Indians and Eskimos were treated so badly that laws had to be passed outlawing racial discrimination in public places; also it was perhaps to protect them that the FEPC law was passed; anyway, it is on the books for the protection of non-whites.

Pat 12-15

"BY ALL means, so far as I am concerned, I would like to hear and read about all instances of racial discrimination and have it brought into the open. But, the person discriminated against should have the courage to demand his/her rights under the law, and if denied, seek redress in the courts. The law seems to have enough teeth in it for lawyers to accept cases involving it on a contingent fee.

"Insofar as employment discrimination is concerned, I am no judge, but it has been my experience that a lot of 'qualified' job-seekers start with two strikes against them in their approach. Believe it or not, all too many of them do not seem to be able to

'speak the language' of their vocations, which makes it difficult to determine just where the racial issue begins as opposed to the unfitness of the applicant.

"Alaska is a good place in which to live, I have found, and all the information good and bad, spread abroad, will go a long way toward creating interest in this 'last frontier' to the point that the 'brethren' will take advantage of the opportunity to 'grow up, with the territory."

* * *

ON THE matter of public discrimination, I have received a copy of the Anchorage Daily News relating how "A local hotel operator was convicted yesterday (Nov. 7) in district court on a charge of discrimination, in that he refused a room to a Negro. The defendant, Bruce Kendall, pleaded nolo contendre to the charge and was fined $250 and given a thirty-day suspended sentence.

"In his recommendation, District Attorney J. Earl Cooper stated that 'while he violated the law, I think he acted in the best interest of the people he represented. I think there is some merit in the recommendation I am about to make. His plea of guilty avoided a trial which would have brought forward certain aspects of the case and might have drawn undue attention to the incident."

My informant comments: "Technically the case was won by the plaintiff, but it was nullified by the action of the District Attorney and the judge. This is one instance where the plaintiff should follow through with a damage suit, which he has every chance of winning because the defendant has no defense.

* * *

"**IN THE** meantime the widest publicity should be given to the action of the District Attorney, and a demand should be made to the President for his removal, for he is certainly not representing the best interest of those whom he is supposed to serve. I have . . . informed him that instead of suppressing publicity for his action, he has paved the way for nation-wide publicity."

It is interesting to know that there are civil rights and FEPC laws in Alaska and that colored people are able to get ready redress in the courts despite occasionally prejudiced officials. That puts Alaska on a par with our most advanced states.

Considering the fact that the population of this vast territory twice the size of Texas is only 127,117, or about that of Gary, Ind., and that it is a land of opportunity for those with some trade or skill and the pioneering spirit to go there and stick it out. I think more qualified Negroes should go there. If Negroes start avoiding places because there is race prejudice and some color discrimination, then I don't know where they will go.

By George S. Schuyler

31a negro

Views and Reviews

Album Containing Armstrong's 'Don't Jive Me' Wins Raves

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

IT WAS around twenty-three years ago that I first heard Louis Armstrong and his aggregation in person.

That was at the Savoy Ballroom in Chicago and among the jazz classics of the period was his famous "Shoeshine Boy." It was an unforgettable evening. The floor was crowded with entranced cats who almost stopped shuffling during the vocal solos. Of course I had heard him on records even before that. There was some rich music being put down in the Windy City in those days. I particularly recall Jimmy Noone at the Apex chanting his "Four or Five Times" and others who were busily popularizing this marvelous new art form to add to our popular culture.

Mr. Schuyler

Since then Louis Armstrong has gone on to become a modern musical institution, making history, along with spreading joy all over the world. Scores of millions, perhaps hundreds of millions, of people who could not name a half dozen famous Americans are quite familiar with Armstrong and his art.

Pat. 6-3-51

One of my most pleasant memories was the premier of Connie's Inn "Hot Chocolates" on Broadway with Armstrong and his orchestra in the pit. It was that memorable evening when Armstrong, immaculate in a white tropical, first sang Fats Waller's masterpiece "Ain't Misbehavin'" which overnight became a No. 1 hit.

* * *

HIS RECORDS must be numbered in the hundreds and articles, and books about him have poured from the presses since he came North from Basin Street to wrest royal honors from King Oliver. Even the most avid record collector would despair of getting all of the Armstrong records, many of which have long been out of print, but now such worries can cease, thanks to Columbia Records.

This company has placed all jazz record collectors in its debt by bringing out a new four-volume Louis Armstrong collection entitled "The Louis Armstrong Story." This includes all of the old Armstrong favorites running back over a quarter century. There has been nothing like it since the Library of Congress, through the efforts of John Lomax, made the monumental recording of the life story of famed "Jelly Roll" Morton, still commercially available.

* * *

Almost nonexistent records made for Okeh when many who read this were in kindergarten, if indeed they were born, are included along with all the Columbia releases. What a collection! What an outpouring of Negro musical genius! When you play these records, you know that "the good old days" is no jive!

What a musical feast! Think of having together in one package: "Twelfth Street Rag," "Heebie Jeebies," "Basin Street Blues," "Don't Jive Me," "Stardust," "Yes, I'm in the Barrel," "Skid-Dat-Dat," "Muskat Ramble," "Struttin' With Some Barbecue," "Chicago Breakdown," "West End Blues," "St. James Infirmary," "Tight Like That," "Lazy River," that old Fats Waller favorite "Black and Blue," and such epics as "I Can't Give You Anything But Love," premiered by Aida Ward in "Blackbirds of 1928" at the New Amsterdam Theatre on Forty-second Street, and that marvelous "Dear Old Southland."

* * *

Well, that gives you the idea. It's an imperishable, enjoyable, remarkable tribute to the Negro genius and certainly merits a huge sale. These Negro popular musicians and composers have been our best ambassadors from Vicksburg to Vladivostok. They have done for us what the Imperial Russian Ballet did for Czarist Russia, associating us in the public mind with beauty, exuberance, technical skill, joy and good humor. This collection is one of my proudest possessions.

By George S. Schuyler

31a negro

Views and Reviews

Schuyler Renders a Service While in Oslo, Norway

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

IN MY column of Feb. 17, 1951, I told of my meeting in Oslo, Norway, last December with Philip Boardman, managing director of the University of Oslo's Summer School for American Students, who was eager to get more U. S. colored students to attend the school. Together we persuaded Ralph Bunche, who was in town to get the Nobel Peace Prize, to endorse a Ralph Bunche Scholarship Fund with the above purpose in view. Dr. Boardman and I exchanged correspondence afterward and he later informed me that the Association of Electro-Chemical and Electro-Metallurgical Industries of Norway had made available four scholarships worth $350 each without any race tag (in accordance with Dr. Bunche's suggestion) but with implied racial preference.

Mr. Schuyler

The total cost of the summer session, plus transportation, is $600. I suggested then that Negro students interested should get full details from Dr. Norman Nordstrand, dean of Academic Administration, St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn. This was the first announcement of these scholarships to the colored world, and I wrote, "I hope there will be a lot of brown faces in Norway this summer."

Pat. 5-12-51

IT WAS gratifying to receive the other day from Dean Nordstrand the following letter dated April 19, 1951, which proves that at least some people read Views and Reviews:

"Dear Mr. Schuyler: I want to thank you for the interest you have taken in the Oslo Summer School and also for the publicity you gave us through the Pittsburgh Courier. As a result of that publicity we received a fair proportion of Negro applicants.

"From these applicants the scholarship committee of the University of Oslo Summer School selected the following for the Ralph Bunche awards: 1. Miss Anita G. Lyons, St. Louis University. 2. John Miller, Columbia University.

"Miss Lyons, who wishes to study in the Institute for English-Speaking Teachers, has done some interesting work in the St. Louis University Speech Clinic. She has noticed that many of the emotional disturbances come in children where the family is bilingual, particularly with the Scandinavian-English language combination. She is, therefore, interested in studying abroad to gain a wider background to assist these people in dealing with their problems.

"Mr. Miller is at present studying for his Master of Arts degree at Columbia University. He has held scholarships at Fisk University, has been a member of the armed forces, and wishes to broaden his

background with courses on the Scandinavian political institutions. You may be interested in knowing that Mrs. Miller is also studying at Columbia and will receive her master's in June. She is hoping to attend the summer school as an audit.

"Another member of the Negro race who received one of the regular summer school scholarships is Stephen S. Edley of the News Bureau, North Carolina College, Durham, N. C.

"There were many other worthy candidates who made application for the scholarships. We are only sorry that we could not have enlarged the number.

"Very sincerely,
"NORMAN NORDSTRAND."

* * *

IT CERTAINLY gives me a great deal of pleasure to see our young people taking advantage of opportunities like this. I am especially pleased to note that Mr. Edley of North Carolina College has been successful in winning one because I have known the family for over twenty years in New York City and Lynchburg, Va.

Norway is a beautiful, hospitable and highly civilized country, and a sojourn there, even for only the duration of summer school will be a rewarding and unforgettable experience. I would like to see some comment from my Communist "friends" on the "conspiracy" of the Norwegian capitalists who made these scholarships possible. I await the flood of letters to the editor!

By George S. Schuyler

Views and Reviews

Brazil's Boast of 'No Color Prejudice' Is a Fraud

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

SOME WEEKS AGO I received from Romeu Crusoe of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, an autographed copy of his first novel, "A Maldicao de Canaan" (The Curse of Canaan), published by Irmaoes Di Giorgio & Cia., Rio de Janeiro, 1951.

Mr. Schuyler

It is not only a first novel, but the first one in modern times dealing with color prejudice and discrimination in a country reputed to have neither. It might be called Brazil's "Native Son" except that it lacks the stark drive and brutality of that distorted, psychopathic work which has received so much unmerited acclaim both as literature and as a picture of our Negro life.

As Osorio Borba points out in his introduction, "Racial prejudice in Brazil never reached the point of creating the sort of brutal discrimination suffered by Negroes in the United States. Our race discrimination never received legal sanction, was never even an overt expression of our culture. Because of this attitude of racial tolerance so characteristic throughout Brazilian history, any racial prejudice we may have had against the Negro was always concealed and seldom admitted."

Borba then confirms what I was first to point out in my articles on Brazil less than three years ago, that "despite the fact that race prejudice has neither legal nor official sanction in Brazil, we still have it . . . And the melancholy truth seems to be that it has actually increased in recent years . . . This is as true of certain circles as it is of certain elements in the government itself." He speaks of "colleges . . . which now bar Negro students solely because of their race," and the growing "number of hotels, restaurants, ice cream parlors, casinos, and recreation and sporting clubs which make no bones about the fact that they exclude non-whites." Not only is there prejudice, but discrimination based on color.

Crusoe's novel, laid in Brazil's northeast, has the main character, Ricardo, tell the story in the first person. The tale reveals the hurtful discriminations suffered by the dark-skinned and the inferiority complexes engendered in the Negroes thereby. It is sordid, pathetic and illuminating.

Here are some interesting excerpts: A white boy, Gustavo, who has the lead in a school play swaps roles with the black boy. When the teacher learns about it she cries, "But that can't be my child. No. Never." Ricardo comments, "It was then that I learned that blacks could play only minor roles in the school plays."

At a dance: "Though a good dancer, I could not dance with the better-class girls that I actually preferred. The shabbier ones were the better dancers, yet, I preferred the others. One pretty white girl refused me with, 'I'm too tired.' But wasn't it because she did not want to dance with a black? . . . I wanted to be a brother to men, but they repulsed me because of my color."

"In school I was often kept out of things because of my color, and my classmates often called me 'kinky-head' and 'buzzard boy' . . . Those of my color were my friends; the rest, enemies. Was it a crime to be black and poor?"

"Respectable white families did not marry their daughters to blacks; that did not get them ahead; and one had always to look out for his daughter. I discovered that women were much more prejudiced than the men. And I met a black womar who entertained nothing but white men. Ir fact, she didn't allow blacks in her house."

"Even the mulatto despised the Negro. One haughty **moreno** told me one day that the only thing black about a gentleman was his shoes—and he wore them on his feet."

There is talk of discrimination in the south (of Brazil—the white part), job rebuffs because of color, and a general revelation that dark Brazilians are deeply hurt and handicapped by the color line.

"To be forever in the rear; to content myself with the last place, and never to aspire to the first. Why? Because I was black? But what had color to do with it? What relation was there between color and deed? I was sure that my moral qualities equaled those possessed by many above me. I believed I could move in the best society on earth. But I couldn't because I was a Negro." Thus speaks Ricardo.

During my two visits to Brazil, I met many embittered blacks like Ricardo. I concluded that psychologically the effect of the Latin-American color caste system, taking the very heart out of the blacks and sapping their ambition, was actually worse than race prejudice in North America. Romeu Crusoe's novel should be published in this country. For too long have the Brazilians been permitted to get away with their boast of having no color prejudice and discrimination.

I am indebted to my friend, James W. Ivy, editor of The Crisis, for his translation from the Portuguese.

By George S. Schuyler

Views and Reviews

Anchorage, Alaska, Seems the Last Place an NAACP Chapter Is Needed

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

NEWS that the NAACP was pondering an application to form a branch in Alaska prompted me to alert the Schuyler FBI in those regions concerning the Senegambians there. Back came a report from Anchorage which is probably the most accurate intelligence on the subject that we in the States have received from that territory. The reporter must for several reasons remain anonymous. He writes:

Mr. Schuyler

"This is a nice town but it is in the 'boom' stage, with a population squeezed into accommodations originally designed for one-third the number. The population of the town proper is estimated at 30,000 with another 10,000 in the surrounding 'suburbs.' We even have Piggly Wiggly, Sears and a Walgreen Drug Store. A city bus system provides transporation.

"At the present time some Negroes, men and women, are employed as drivers. There is no such thing as a Negro being the 'only' this or that, because 'the woods are full of them' doing anything they are capable of doing, and being 'only' is merely coincidental. . . I could have placed two or three linotypers and printers if I had known where to find them. I say that because I saw in the St. Louis Argus not so long ago that a colored girl was coming to Alaska to be the 'only' colored something or other.

* * *

"I SUPPOSE you know that Anchorage owes its existence to the desire of the Government to have a favorable center of activities for the Alaska railroad, and later, an adequate air base. In that respect the colored population owes the beginning of its existence. First came the soldiers, and then the migratory workers. Migratory is the word, for most of them head south, come winter. They can't take the cold, although it gets just as cold in some parts of New England, and the weather is not generally as severe as it is in Montana.

In the case of the Air Force, Negroes are entirely integrated with colored men having higher ratings 'way out of proportion to their numbers. Some of them have not been able to take it in stride, and are inclined to be just a little 'snooty.' The highest ranking Negro officer I have seen so far is a major.

"There are several others in the junior category. And since there is no such thing as an all-colored unit, their commands are predominantly white. White junior officers DO NOT tell higher ranking ones where to head in as I have read that they do in some of our papers.

* * *

"IT WOULD probably thrill some of our 'Stateside' folk to see an Army parade here with men of all races marching shoulder to shoulder, and in many instances having Negroes as squad leaders. And it is quite a picture to see the Negro major strutting out in front of his battalion flanked by his very mixed staff.

"The mixed band is under the direction of the Negro Warrant Officer and here in town, the air police is entirely mixed also, and I think I've seen a first lieutenant (colored) in command on occasion.

"It was certainly news to me that someone has asked for a charter to organize an NAACP branch here—and I can only ask 'Why an NAACP branch in Alaska?' Believe me, all the segregation I have encountered here has been inaugurated by Negroes themselves.

* * *

"A CASE in point: the Salvation Army conducts regular non-sectarian services on Sunday morning to which everyone is welcome. Yet a group of our folk requested (and got) permission to use the place for NEGRO service in the afternoon. And to my mind a branch of the NAACP would only be some more self-segregation and focus unnecessary attention on us as being a class apart from everyone else."

My informant who seems to be unusually observant and unburdened by the usual humorlessness and hypersensitivity of some of our people, has sent further revelations which I shall share with our readers next week.

The WORLD TODAY

Sat. 1-10-51

By George S. Schuyler

Progress: New York's State Commission Against Discrimination reports a movie company never previously employing Negroes hired twelve in clerical jobs and the production department of an electrical firm increased Negro employment from fifty to one hundred. Meantime no Federal FEPC.

Resurrection: In Cincinnati the defunct American Negro Labor Conference, a Stalinist front of the 1920's, was resurrected last week as the National Negro Labor Council. There's great rejoicing in the party!

* * *

MARRIAGE? Lord Halifax told New Yorkers last week that Britain and the U. S. must enter into "something more than a partnership—a relationship which cannot be dissolved." Here we go again!

* * *

Hoodless: Fourteen Ku Klux Klansmen arrested in Conway, S. C. under the new anti-hood law for wearing masks and full regalia while parading through a church. Looks like "the good old days" are gone forever!

* * *

DUNCANSON, great Negro artist, born in N. Y. State in 1817, is paid deserved, overdue and beautiful tribute in the October Art in America magazine (11 Andrew Street, Springfield, Mass., $1.50). The entire issue, edited by Howard University's James A. Porter, is devoted to this genius who helped make Cincinnati famous. Many beautiful reproductions of his work. Well worth owning and keeping.

* * *

Stork Club controversialists making New York welkin ring, forgetting that thirty-odd well-toothed civil rights laws give anybody discriminated against in public places ample recourse to the most liberal courts in the land. Negroes rarely lose a case, so there's no need for picketing, demonstrations, letters to Truman, etc.

* * *

WHO'S LOONEY? New recently developed ultrasonic blood test now makes possible determination of whether or not a person is crazy. This should enable us to more speedily confirm our suspicions about some of our relatives and friends!

Views and Reviews

Opportunities for Negro Finance Aren't Nearly so Few

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

ALTHOUGH readily admitting that the Land of the Free and the Brave is no bed of roses for the Senegambian, I have long held to the view that there are a thousand opportunities available here which Homo Nordicus is not preventing us from accepting.

Mr. Schuyler

There are usually about ten things we are not stopped from doing to each one that we are; and if we did well all of the things that we can do, we would be a far more powerful group in every way.

This is the text for consideration of the Merrick Park Gardens opportunity. This project is located in the borough of Queens, New York City, and the Federal Housing Administration last week informed the builders that it would insure the $1,000,000 mortgage on the development. The builders, William Brafman and Company, will now have to go into the mortgage market to secure the necessary financing. This will not be an easy task considering the "tightness" of the market today.

* * *

Where we come in is that Merrick Park Gardens is the first essentially interracial housing development to be built under the cooperative-ownership section of the National Housing Act. Not so long ago FHA would not insure mortgages on detached dwellings for Negroes or whites if the houses were too close together. Now that has been changed.

The builders are panting for financing from any source, and here is an opportunity for Negroes to snap up the whole deal if they only will. Everybody knows that you can hardly lose on urban real estate, especially that constructed for middle-class people with more or less fixed incomes. There is a tremendous demand in New York, as elsewhere, for just this type of residences.

Although Negroes are not lacking of money (despite the wails from the professional calamity howlers), they have a great tendency to rely heavily upon our white folks to put up the where-with-all in the clutch. As the sainted Dean Kelly Miller was wont to remark: "The Negro pays for what he wants and begs for what he needs."

* * *

Here is an opportunity for tan town tycoons to get in on, even dominate, the financing of this development, regardless of whether or not they live in the great metropolis. Much of American industrial development was financed by Europeans who, in some instances, never saw the United States. Negroes with money can invest in whatever and wherever they choose. The language of the almighty dollar is universal.

I understand that the sponsors of Merrick Park Gardens would welcome Negro capital along with any other. Here's a chance for those who forever yammer for integration to practice it for a change. How can they lose when the development is insured by FHA?

It is reported that at the recent convention of the National Association of Real Estate Brokers (Negro), J. J. Henderson, member of the investment committee of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, pointed out that Negro insurance companies with a total financial portfolio of $137,000,000 had used only 19 per cent of this capital to purchase such insured mortgages.

* * *

On the other hand, white companies have invested 65 per cent of their funds in insured mortgages. The story is probably no different with the fourteen Negro banks with their combined resources of $33,000,000. It is unlikely, incidentally, that many of our insurance companies belong to the Life Underwriters Association or that many of our other business firms are affiliated with the trade associations serving their fields.

In sum, we are passing up a lot of opportunities, and this cannot be blamed on our Aryan contemporaries. Here is a gilt-edged opportunity in populous New York to finance a beautiful interracial housing development. Are we going to put our dollars in this investment opportunity? Or do we plan to leave it, as usual, to others?

I learn from pundits of the beer and liquor industries that heavily populated Negro districts are their best markets. When will the security and mortgage firms regard us as the best markets? When that time comes, you will see a very decided change for the better in the esteem and respect in which we are held.

LANGSTON Hughes

The Accusers' Names Nobody Will Remember, But History Records DuBois

(Opinions expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily reflect the attitude of the Chicago Defender.)

IF W. E. B. DuBois goes to jail a wave of wonder will sweep around the world. Europe will wonder and Africa will wonder and Asia will wonder, and no judge or jury will be able to answer the questions behind their wonder. The banner of American democracy will be lowered another notch, particularly in the eyes of the darker peoples of the earth. The hearts of millions will be angered and perturbed, steeled and strengthened.

They will not believe that it is right, for Dr. DuBois is more than a man. He is all that he has stood for over eighty years of life. The things that he has stood for are what millions of people of good will the world around desire, too—a world of decency, of no nation over another nation, of no color line, no more colonies, no more poverty, of education for all, of freedom and love and friendship and peace among men. For as long as I can remember Dr. DuBois has been writing and speaking and working for these things. He began way before I was born to put reason above passion, tolerance above prejudice, well-being above poverty, wisdom above ignorance, cooperation above strife, equality above Jim Crow, and peace above the bomb.

Today the books of W. E. B. DuBois are on the shelves of thousands of libraries around the world, translated into many languages, known and read by scholars everywhere. The work of his youth, his monumental "Study of The African Slave Trade" is still the authoritative book on that nefarious traffic. His "Souls of Black Folk," "Dark Water," and "The Quest of the Silver Fleece" are among the most beautiful and stirring of volumes about democracy's color problems ever written. Through those books in the first decades of this century the consciences of many young Americans were awakened.

As a co-founder of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Dr. DuBois gave America one of its greatest liberalizing organizations whose contributions to democracy through legal test cases and mass unity, history will list as invaluable. As the founder of the Pan-African Congress, he linked the hand of black America with Africa and Asia. As a teacher and lecturer in the colleges and forums of the nation, he has had an immeasurable influence for good upon young minds. As editor of "The Crisis" for many years, he developed the first distinguished, lasting journal of Negro opinion in the Western World. Dr. DuBois is the dean of Negro scholars. But not only is he a great Negro, he is a great American, and one of the leading men of our century. At the age of eighty-three he is still a wellspring of knowledge, a fountain of courage, and a skyrocket for the great dreams of all mankind.

Somebody in Washington wants to put Dr. DuBois in jail. Somebody in France wanted to put Voltaire in jail. Somebody in Franco's Spain sent Lorca, their greatest poet, to death before a firing squad. Somebody in Germany under Hitler burned the books, drove Thomas Mann into exile, and led their leading Jewish scholars to the gas chamber. Somebody in Greece long ago gave Socrates the hemlock to drink. Somebody at Golgotha erected a cross and somebody drove the nails into the hands of Christ. Somebody spat upon His garments. No one remembers their names.

By George S. Schuyler 31a

Views and Reviews

Senator Taft Is a Guardian of Our Freedoms

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Courier—The Editors.)

CONTINUING with Henry Lee Moon's "reply" to my column of Dec. 30, criticizing his smear of Senator Taft in the December Crisis, I note that Brother Moon attempts to crawl away with the defense that "A halo has been placed on Taft's brow and he has been elevated to a pedestal far above all such mundane transactions (as political deals GSS)."

Mr. Schuyler

He is, says the NAACP pundit, "a politician neither more nor less honest and intelligent than the average of his Senate colleagues."

Here is the familiar propagandist's device of coupling what has been claimed with what has not been claimed in order to disparage the former.

SO FAR AS I know there has been no laudation of Taft's honesty. As all successful politicians must, he has made deals with anybody and everybody who could help further his aims and program. But it is generally conceded that he is the most brilliant man in the Senate, and so has become widely characterized as "Mr. Republican."

Who else surpasses him? Since he is the deepest thorn in the side of President Truman and his Lib-Lab supporters, Mr. Moon's choleric attack is understandable. Henry is a Fair Deal boy.

Brother Moon denies that he branded Senator Taft as anti-Negro and anti-Semitic, but then says the Ohio solon "openly" received support from these sources, and allegedly came to their "defense" when they were indicted under the Smith Act. This is smearing at its worst.

* * *

PRESIDENT F. D. ROOSEVELT received Communist and fellow-traveler support "openly" in all his election campaigns (except 1940 when the Reds were eager to keep the USA out of the war because Hitler and Stalin were in alliance), but did that make him a Communist?

Did Hitler become a Communist when the German Reds, on orders from Moscow, supported him at the polls and so assured his election?

Taft, like other freedom-loving Americans who were alarmed by the rush of the New Deal toward totalitarianism, attacked the frame-up prosecution of so-called Fascist and Nazi sympathizers as Hitlerian conspirators when there was no proof they had conspired (most did not even know each other!), but only that many of them had similar views.

* * *

TAFT AND OTHERS, including this writer, were not defending the defendants but rather attacking the Roosevelt frame-up. Of course Mr. Moon would not be expected to see the difference. If they had been Communist sympathizers accused of conspiracy, he would have screamed for their release.

Moon regards "McCarthyism" as "a really subversive force as sinister and dangerous as communism or fascism."

I am fascinated by the fury of the so-called liberals and fellow-travelers over exposure of Communist infiltration in all Federal departments (including the White House), which McCarthy had the guts to attack and expose, and which Tydings (since defeated on this one issue) hastened to whitewash at Administration behest.

* * *

TO THAT INFILTRATION we can attribute most of our postwar difficulties from Berlin to Korea, but people like Moon are too stubborn or obtuse to see it. They tearfully yammer about the "constitutional rights" of the Comrats to corrupt, betray and destroy the country.

Not having apparently followed the chronological record of events since "The Thing" entered the White House in 1933, Moon does not think the USA "could have avoided involvement in World War II by following Senator Taft's counsel."

Seemingly he doesn't even know that Roosevelt provoked Japan into attack because Hitler would give him no excuse to otherwise enter the war. How naive can a fellow get?

By George S. Schuyler 31a

Views and Reviews

Henry Lee Moon Presents Facts Against Taft, But—

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Courier—The Editors.)

HENRY LEE MOON, public relations director of the NAACP, writes that in my Dec. 30 criticism of his smear article, "The Amazing Mr. Taft," in The Crisis, I did not question any of the facts he used. He says he can document them all, and I don't doubt it. Indeed, his zeal in fact-gathering is commendable.

However, every fledgling propagandist knows that you can prove or disprove anything by simply citing facts — facts carefully selected to serve your purpose. You can cite the damning testimony of a private detective that a certain man was seen running from the home of a grass widow at 1:15 A. M.; but the picture does not look so bad when investigation brings out other facts: to wit, that (a) there were several people in the house, including the lady's mother, and that (b) the gentleman was hurrying to catch the last bus.

Mr. Schuyler

LET'S NOT MAKE a fetish out of facts. A Mississippi Ku Kluxer could justify jim crowism by citing facts that Negroes are more criminal and more diseased than whites. This is common knowledge, often used by Negroes themselves for propaganda purposes to get more clinics, hospitals, playgrounds, recreation, etc. But what fair-minded person would be satisfied with the mere statement of these facts without interpretation?

It could be proved by facts that Europe is less racially tolerant than the United States by citing the vast emigration of Jews to Palestine since 1945 (and the eagerness with which 150,000 of them fled Soviet Russia when circumstances pro-

vided the opportunity) because they found the post-war Continent hopeless and unsafe.

The fact that there are more Negroes in the South than ever before could be cited as evidence that they do not particularly mind the jim-crow system against which the NAACP and our newspapers inveigh. So let's not make too big a point of facts and documents.

* * *

STILL CLINGING TO his "facts," Mr. Moon insists that he has "not attempted to 'smear' Senator Taft," thus proving that he is not without a sense of humor. If that wasn't a smear job, the expression has lost its meaning. The only Republicans the NAACP has not smeared have been those willing to serve its ends, although it was able to swallow former Senator Claude (Red) Pepper of Florida who fought the anti-lynching bills as vigorously as his Dixie colleagues.

Dr. Moon with magnificent hindsight, says he "anticipated" Senator Taft's re-election, although I can recall no pre-election prophecy from his lips to this effect. I'll bet he and his colleagues almost wrenched their shoulders pulling for the incompetent "Jumping Joe" Ferguson whom the CIO-AFL feudal bosses backed with a million-dollar slush fund.

Mr. Moon adds that "I accept the results of the Democratic process without 'fury' or quibble." This would seem to mean acceptance of the majority votes and does, such as exclusion of or discrimination against Negro workers by certain labor unions and professional, sports and social organizations; barring by law of intermarriage in numerous Northern states (where Negroes all vote but are in the minority), and the general white majority approval of residential and other discrimination

* * *

I CARE NOTHING for the Democratic process per se. It is frequently faulty, if not farcical. It can often be cruel and unjust. People are always confusing democracy with freedom. History is replete with the tyrannies of the majority. If the issues of jim crowism were put to a vote of the American people tomorrow in terms understandable to them, they would not vote against it. Similarly would most Europeans vote against the return of the Jews and most Indians against the Untouchables. There has been more freedom and tolerance under certain autocrats than under certain Democratic regimes.

Space does not permit further comment on Brother Moon's lengthy reply but I plan to return to the subject next week.

By George S. Schuyler

31a

Views and Reviews

DuBois Knew What He Was Doing Despite His Yells

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Courier—The Editors.)

SOME people who erroneously dub themselves liberals have been crying aloud because Dr. W. E. B. DuBois has been indicted as an unregistered agent of a foreign power, Russia.

Either these people are woefully ignorant or insincere, doubtless the latter.

Mr. Schuyler

There is no doubt that DuBois headed the so-called Peace Information Center in New York which superintended the job of getting the Stockholm peace petitions signed by the gullible in this country. Everybody who knows anything about the subject, knows that this peace petition is strictly a Moscow hustle. The Secretary of State, who certainly ought to know, has so characterized it, and even if he hadn't it is obvious.

The purpose of the Stockholm peace petition is to divide the remaining free world on the issue of preparing against Soviet aggression which has already enslaved hundreds of millions of people since 1945. Unity against the enemy is necessary to survival, and the Soviet politicians have been seeking to spread disunity and divided counsel so as to make their job of conquest easier. DuBois knew what he was doing although he now yells "not guilty."

* * *

SO-CALLED ARGUMENTS have been advanced that DuBois is or was the leader of the Negro talented tenth, that he is a great writer and intellectual and that his efforts have done much to advance the cause of the American Negroes.

Assuming for the sake of argument that this is true, it neither proves nor disproves his guilt. Many outstanding intellectuals have gone over to the Communists in the past thirty years. DuBois is far from unique.

Increasingly for the past twenty years DuBois has been moving in the totalitarian direction. The first evidence of the trend was his book, "Black Reconstruction," which was a Marxist interpretation of the Civil War and Reconstruction, so far-fetched as to draw sad smiles from the informed. In the past ten years he has been one of the editors first of The Masses, a Communist sheet, and later of Mainstream, another Red organ.

It was DuBois who engineered the petition to the United Nations calling for action against U. S. "persecution" of Negroes. This was just a year after the Communist-initiated National Negro Congress (now defunct) submitted a similar petition. DuBois was able to get the NAACP to back his datribe.

* * *

WHEN DuBOIS was booted out of the NAACP, he went directly to the Council on African Affairs in which for ten years had carried on Communist propaganda on and in Africa. At last report he was still in the outfit.

In the past five years he has attended numerous Communist-organized conferences in Europe, even behind the Iron Curtain, whose sole purpose was to further the propaganda war of the Soviet Union against the free world.

In recent years, his associates and colleagues have been well-known Communists and fellow-travelers whose names, like his, are associated with numerous organizations listed as subversive by the Attorney General and the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

At the same time no one has ever seen one critical or condemnatory word from him against Soviet aggression in Eastern Europe or Asia nor against the universally condemned slave labor system of the Soviet Union which has more human beings in bondage than were brought from Africa during the entire 250 years of the slave trade.

By George S. Schuyler

Views and Reviews

Virginia and North Carolina Farmers Show Inspiring Progress

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Courier—The Editors.)

THANKS to my friends among the state agricultural agents down South and Agricultural Extension Office at Tuskegee Institute, I get a regular picture of the progress of Negro farmers. It is remarkable and inspiring, and just exactly the opposite of the propaganda stories about the prevalence of terror and exploitation in those regions. For instance, tons of tears are being shed needlessly by professional bleeding hearts over the "plight" of the much-commiserated sharecropper. Everybody who knows anything about farming knows that sharecropping is one of the best ways for a poor man without land to become a farm owner. Almost all of the nearly 200,000 Negro farm owners in this country started out as sharecroppers, and so did most of the white farmers. The system is sometimes abused but so are butcher knives, ice picks and morphine.

Mr. Schuyler

I AM interested in the story of Rubdell Joe, a young Negro farmer of Southside, Va. Mr. Joe is the son of a sharecropper with a minimum of formal education but (or therefore!) a man of evident intelligence. When he started thinking about pursuing the life of a farmer on the same ground that his father worked, he had one rooster, two hens, a mule, plenty of determination but nothing else. He also had the good-will of the various farm agents in the vicinity and they helped him with advice and instruction. That was seven years ago.

Today this young Negro who started with an old dilapidated farmhouse and the above-mentioned items, has the finest herd of Black Poland China hogs in the country, an immaculately clean farm, and the respect and admiration of his white and colored neighbors. He also has a 200-tree peach orchard, a generally improved farm and holds an annual hog show.

Mr. Joe's annual show is held at his farm on Highway 614, about four miles west of Zuni, Va., and is known as a Brood Sow Sale. At 1 P. M., Tuesday, Jan. 16, Russ Gilmer, an auctioneer from Andrews, S. C., started the second annual sale of what was regarded as the finest herd of Black Poland China hogs in the country. Lady Dutchess, probably the richest breed gilt to be sold in the East this winter, was sold to a Negro farmer for $415.

Another gilt was sold to a white farmer for $252.50. Of the total of $3,795.50 realized from the sale, $3,235.50 was paid out for twenty-five gilts, and $560 for fourteen fall boars. At this sale were approximately 300 persons from Pennsylvania, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia, colored and white. It goes without saying that Mr. Joe, who is married and has a 9-year-old daughter, owns his farm free and clear and lives in good circumstances.

* * *

NOR IS this an isolated instance of farm progress among the "downtrodden" Negroes. The 1950 Corn War between Virginia and North Carolina was won by Virginia with an average yield of forty-nine bushels per acre. Negro farmers played a large part in helping Virginia win. Five hundred thirty-one Negro farmers in twenty-nine counties were members of 100 Bushel Per Acre Corn Clubs. Yields were estimated on 230 farms with the average being 85.50 bushels. Fifty of the 531 members produced 100 or more bushels per acre. The total yield for the 230 farms was 19,665 bushels.

The highest yield reported in 1950 was 176.36 bushels per acre on the farm of Otis Scott of Prince Edward County. Planting U. S. Hybrid 357, he had 14,599 stalks per acre. A scientific farmer, this Negro has a soil and water conservation plan on his farm, as have all the other farmers with high yields. Thousands of other farmers increased their yields ten or more bushels per acre over previous years.

Similar progress is reported from Virginia to Texas. Unfortunately it does not get the press that more spectacular but less significant events do.

By George S. Schuyler

Views and Reviews

S. J. Phillips Deserves a Lot More Attention and Credit

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

S. J. PHILLIPS, president of the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial, deserves a whole lot more attention and credit than he has been getting from American Negroes. In addition to setting up the institution to perpetuate the memory and propagate the ideals of the late Booker T. Washington, he was successful in getting Congress to unanimously approve the B. T. Washington memorial half dollar, to establish the George Washington Carver Memorial in Missouri, and simultaneously he established one of the best trade schools in the South at Roanoke, Va., and a model farm and shrine at Washington's birthplace outside Rocky Mount, Va. Recently he has set up a field office in the National Union Building, 918 F Street, Washington, D. C. On the board of governors of the memorial are outstanding Representatives, Senators, educators and publicists. No Negro has as much influence with Congress.

Mr. Schuyler

NOW THIS energetic man has launched the Booker T. Washington Community Service Clubs, a nation-wide network which in my opinion certainly serves a need. We have fighting organizations dealing with the larger questions confronting Negroes, but we lacked an organization to cope with fundamental local problems which, in the final analysis, are basic.

The program for these local clubs is, briefly: "to reach and teach that element of the Negro race who needs such teaching on the value of good behavior in gaining the respect of people about them;" "to work for improved sanitation; the cleaning up and beautifying of Negro neighborhoods; and the cutting down of syphilis, tuberculosis, and other diseases among Negroes;" "to encourage thrift in all forms and particularly home ownership;" "to stress the value of education in self-improvement and to urge especially that every effort be made to give Negro youth all possible educational advantages;" "to emphasize the fact that every individual regardless of his station in life has the opportunity to render service to the community in which he lives—and to urge each individual to render this service to the best of his ability;" "to seek to create an atmosphere of good-will in which all members of the community can work and prosper," and finally, "to foster a spirit of Christian kindness and tolerance to the end that everyday problems of life may be threshed out in the best manner possible for a common welfare."

* * *

NOW WHO can quarrel with that? These clubs should appeal to decent, thrifty, industrious Christian people who are eager to contribute toward improving their lot in

the communities in which they live rather than concentrating on fighting problems hundreds and thousands of miles away.

An interesting feature of the new organization is that clubs are limited to sixty members which means there can be one in every neighborhood and that they will never become too large to be workable. There will be something for each member to do and they won't have to await some crime or catastrophe to begin doing it. This organization stresses self-help, and there is plenty of that needed in all communities to the end that they become clean, wholesome and prosperous places in which to live and rear children.

Dat: 4-14-51

IT IS planned to help finance these units by sales and distribution of the B. T. Washington Memorial half dollars. Each club sets its own dues. The overall direction of the clubs will be by the parent body, but each individual club will be run on a strict democratic basis. These clubs will not impinge on the province of existing organizations because they are forbidden to engage in politics or to pass resolutions for or against any political candidates, or to dip into matters of controversial nature on pain of cancellation of charter. This is a wise prohibition. The average Negro is sick and tired of controversy and conflict. He wants to know what to do in his neighborhood for group improvement, and how to do it.

Mr. Phillips has launched something new that deserves the greatest success.

Headquarters for the Community Service Clubs is at Booker T. Washington Birthplace, Virginia.

By George S. Schuyler 31a

Views and Reviews

Economic Conditions Forcing Change in Negro Journalism

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

THE ECONOMIC facts are inevitably forcing a change in Negro journalism. The unbalanced, intemperate, unabashed and embarrassing sensationalism monotonously featuring the ills, real and imagined, to which the colored American is, or is alleged to be, heir, will have to be and to an increasing extent is being jettisoned. Newspapers which unreservedly followed the lead of the organizations and movements whose profession was merchanting the grief of the colored brother have discovered, or will very shortly, that this sort of thing can boomerang. Whether publishers desire to change or not, the law of survival will compel them to do so.

Mr. Schuyler

* * *

THE ECONOMICS of journalism necessitate the getting of the bulk of income from the sale of space, from advertising. Without advertising no important newspaper or magazine can exist unless it is subsidized by some "angel" or organization, because the price per copy would have to be so high as to prohibit any large circulation. Paradoxically, the most corrupt and irresponsible newspapers are not those with a great deal of advertising but those which have none; as witness the newspaper PM in New York City, which outrageously slanted and editorialized the news, and the earlier Macfadden-owned Graphic which is remembered as the nadir of sensationalism and yet folded up with a circulation of 1,000,000 because no reputable business would advertise in it.

ECONOMIC LAWS operate the same for colored and white publications. Each has to deal with six or eight unions demanding and getting a much higher pay scale than once obtained. Prices of paper, machinery, ink, equipment and transportation have gone up along with everything else. The newspaper has to make more money to survive, even though its net profit may be smaller.

Naturally the scuffle for advertising grows more intense and the advertisers become more exacting as to media requirements. For example, advertisers want market surveys: that is to say, what are the possibilities for sales in the Negro community based on current buying habits? What automobiles do Negroes buy and how many? What brands of beer and baking powder do they use and how much? What are the sales of radios and television sets? What newspapers and magazines have the greatest sales in the community (as a determinant of cultural level)? How many Negroes own their homes, what is the median cost and how are they kept up (to determine sales possibilities for furnishings, paint, hardware, etc)? What kind of clothes do Negroes buy and how often?

* * *

THESE DEMANDS have forced publishers to make these surveys if they want the advertising, and they surely do. They cannot prove to the advertiser's satisfaction that he should buy space unless they give him facts.

In doing so, of course, it is disclosed that the Negro community is a good market for all kinds of products and commodities, including some of the most expensive cars and television sets; that Negroes travel extensively; that they have well-furnished homes, of which they own a million; that they buy good clothes and are a good market for cosmetics, food and drink.

Obviously no advertiser seeks sales in a community that is disease- and crime-ridden, where everybody lives in rat-infested slums, where poverty stalks every street, where people are so lacking in pride that they can be kicked around by everybody. And yet that is the conclusion one might justifiably draw from the front pages of many newspapers and their editorial and columnar effusions. It simply doesn't square with the elaborate market surveys supplied advertisers, and a growing appreciation of this incongruity must compel and is compelling a change in presenting and interpreting the news, which is and will be all to the good. Of course there is still considerable cultural lag on the editorial side.

By George S. Schuyler

Views and Reviews

Willie Lewis Proves Race, Color and Religion Do Not Affect Success

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Courier—The Editors.)

TALL, dark, good-looking Willie Lewis, who saw the light of day first in Dallas, Tex., forty-odd years ago, has won the applause of top-flight New York critics with his role of Duke Jones in the hilarious comedy, "Angel in the Pawnshop." This is unusual because it is the first time Mr. Lewis has ever appeared in a stage production. His is not a menial, comic role such as are too often given Negro actors, but is quite on a par with those of the veteran group of actors headed by Eddie Dowling as the genial Irish pawn broker.

Mr. Schuyler

When I caught the show at the Booth Theatre last week, I was struck by the easy, relaxed, experienced stage manners of Lewis, his brilliant clarinet playing and rich baritone voice. This actor actually holds the comedy together and gives it richness and continuity, and he deserved the applause he got with every appearance. It was the tribute of a blase audience to real talent. This, I thought, was a far cry from the kind of acting Negroes were supposed to do on the American stage when Willie Lewis was a youth. It was a measure of how far we have advanced since World War I.

* * *

AFTERWARDS, IN A nearby restaurant, I had an opportunity to chat with Willie Lewis at length, and I was more fascinated by his life story than I was by his acting, which is saying a lot. Hearing him review his past, I could understand his ease, his cool interpretations, his naturalness, the resonance of his voice, his fine diction. He seemed to me to symbolize the ingenuity, the ambition, the resourcefulness of so many of our people who, despite obstacles and handicaps due to color and restricted opportunity, are able to rise high and accomplish much while so many of the "superior" race are unable to make the grade. One has to ponder how much of an individual's success or failure is due to his intelligence and industry, and how much due to the accident of class, color and caste. There are some people who would starve to death in a bakery and others who would flourish during a famine. Race, color and religion have very little to do with it one way or the other.

* * *

AN ACCOMPLISHED VOCALIST, an expert clarinetist and saxophonist, he was handicapped in the beginning by the death of his father when Willie was in his infancy. Like so many others from Texas and other parts of Dixie, he came North in his teens, entered the New England Conservatory of Music where he finished with highest honors for the clarinet. Seeing little prospect in the classical field, he joined the famous Musical Spillers and won high praise as a jazz musician. Twenty-seven years ago he went to Europe with Sam Wooding's orchestra as musician and vocalist. When this orchestra disbanded, he rounded up some top musicians and organized one of the most versatile groups of entertainers on the Continent, known as the Willie Lewis Continental Entertainers.

The French and Belgian jazz critics, Hughes Panassie and Robert Goffin, highly praised it, and the orchestra won plaudits everywhere. For the next few years these Negro jazzicians toured Germany, France, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Austria, Sweden, Denmark, Argentina, Brazil, India and Egypt. Lewis, the leader, became fluent in French, German, Italian and Spanish. He happily married a Belgian girl and everything was fine, except for the occasional opposition of European labor unions and periodic threats of deportation with which all U. S. artists are familiar.

* * *

THE OUTBREAK OF World War II caught him in Holland. He was in Rotterdam when the devastating German air attack destroyed that city and took 30,000 lives, his wife's among them. He finally had to return to the U. S. A. but he had rich memories of hobnobbing with European royalty and even having his own Park Lane Club in Paris. Then, after a period of illness, he became host at Harlem's La-Mar Cherie, known to all entertainers and performers. With this rich knowledge of the world and the best it affords, plus hard work and willingness to study and learn more, his success is understandable and he is on the road to Hollywood as a result of his fine stage performance.

Although unusual, Lewis is not unique. Similar things could be said of many, many other colored men and women in this country who were born in humble circumstances and had nothing handed to them on platters—except dirty dishes. The point I am making is that these people overcame handicaps by effort, ingenuity, resourcefulness and inherent ability. They accepted the world as they found it and made the most of it. I predict we shall hear more of Willie Lewis, and I certainly hope we do.

The WORLD TODAY

By George S. Schuyler

Accra, Gold Coast: Dr. Kwame Nkrumah was in prison serving a term for "sedition" on Feb. 8. Then his Convention People's party swept the first country-wide elections, winning thirty-four of thirty-eight contested seats. So now Dr. Nkrumah is out of jail and is scheduled to be unofficial Prime Minister. How times change!

LAGOS, NIGERIA: Last week Dr. S. L. Akinsanuwa, O.B.E., an African, became the first of his race to be director of the medical services of Nigeria. Graduate of Scottish, English and Irish universities, he has won prizes and medals in medicine, chemistry and zoology, and authored medical books; has been in Nigeria's medical service since 1927. Nigeria has 30 million people and is as big as Germany.

* * *

Serowe, Bechuanaland: Chiefs of the Bamangwato tribe have appealed to the British Labor Government to permit Seretse Khama, their paramount chief, to return. Seretse was exiled for five years for daring to marry a beautiful English girl. The Socialist government will probably say no.

* * *

FORT DIX, N. J.: Segregation at the reception center here has been abolished, according to James C. Evans, civilian assistant to the Secretary of Defense. There are no more separate lines for inductees nor separate housing. That's progress.

* * *

Philadelphia, Pa.: This city's FEPC announces twenty-five new fields of employment have been opened up to minority groups in the past three years. This indicates more progress can be made on city and state levels than by efforts to get a Federal law enacted.

* * *

MONTGOMERY, Ala.: Looks like former Governor (Kissin' Jim) Folsom was interested in more than kissing while in office. The present Governor has started a sweeping investigation of the wholesale release of criminals during the previous regime. This is an old Southern racket—selling pardons. One Georgia Governor made a small fortune doing it. His Negro chauffeur was the contact man.

Schuyler on Voice

George S. Schuyler, associate editor of The Courier, heard a recording last week from the State Department's "Voice of America," for overseas distribution.

By George S. Schuyler

Views and Reviews

Richmond NAACP's Anti-Segregation Boycott Not Even Spectacular

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Courier—The Editors.)

THE RICHMOND, Va., Branch of the NAACP is to be commended for its determination to fight for the repeal of the segregation laws of that state. This should be the goal of all the state conferences of branches of the NAACP in all of the Southern states, and to this end there should be intelligently planned campaigns by a staff of experts in public relations. Unfortunately there are no such campaigns, least of all in Virginia where the drive has been launched. No sound strategy and tactics have even been thought out.

Mr. Schuyler

Racial segregation is written into the laws and constitutions of all of the Southern states. These onerous provisions can only be replaced by a very large majority of the legislators and/or voters of the several states, and in no other way. The Federal Government cannot and will not do it. Anybody that thinks otherwise needs to have his head examined.

* * *

THE SOUTHERN LEGISLATORS are not going to consider the question of repeal for a split second unless there is some demand on the part of influential citizens, and a whole lot of them, who shape or influence opinion in the various counties, districts, towns and cities. The public relations problem, then, is how to create and stimulate this demand. It is clear that Negro voters alone cannot swing it, assuming by the wildest stretch of the imagination that they all qualified to vote, because in no Southern state do they constitute a majority of the potential vote.

None of the NAACP branches or conferences has any public relations experts to outline any campaign, and so far the public relations department of the national office has revealed no plan of its own, intelligent or otherwise. There is just a lot of vague, down-by-the-big-gate talk.

* * *

INTO THIS VACUUM the Richmond NAACP Branch has barged with the tactic of boycotting the Municipal Auditorium (which segregates patrons in accordance with the state law), but only when Negroes perform there. The result is that pickets prevent local Negroes from seeing and hearing their artists (as well as local whites), the Negro artists lose money and so, presumably, will not attempt to perform until the segregation law is repealed. Of course the Richmond NAACP Branch does not picket the auditorium when white artists perform. The practical result is that Negro artists are penalized, since for most of them the South is the most lucrative field. With fifteen million Negroes in the country and eleven million of them in the South, the Negro artist would, if he followed the advice of some of our desk fighters for equality, cut himself off from four-fifths of his market. His situation would be parlous indeed, except for a very few, like Marian Anderson.

* * *

DOES ANYBODY EXCEPT a dunce believe that this tactic will lead to the repeal of the segregation law in Virginia? Who knows about it except Negroes, the hall management, the Negro artists, and the police? Who loses financially by it except the Negro artist, since the hall can always book a white artist for the date? The device does not even have the advantage of being spectacular.

If the desire is to startle white people into considering the question of repeal by some spectacular tactic, then a number of schemes suggest themselves which the world press and radio would readily publicize. If the Virginia NAACP can persuade Negroes to stay off local and intrastate buses and street cars for twenty-four hours, with a big propaganda build-up for a fortnight or month beforehand, that would have tremendous impact. Of course this would mean asking hundreds of thousands of Negroes to make a sacrifice of time and money instead of putting the whole burden on a handful of Negro singers and musicians who do not even live there, and thus may not commend itself to our "mass" organization.

I shall have some more to say about this next week in the hope that some sane thinking can be started for a change.

The WORLD TODAY

By George S. Schuyler

The Crisis currently tells the disgraceful story of jim crow in uniform in Korea. Read it, and weep—then back the NAACP's fight for an Army without color discrimination and segregation. Orchids to Thurgood Marshall.

* * *

WHEN 500 DELEGATES representing 53 million workers in sixty countries gather at the big conference of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions at Milan, Italy, on July 4, two of them will be Negroes: A. Philip Randolph of the AFL and Boyd Wilson of the CIO. They will fully represent American labor.

* * *

Atlanta, Ga. will be host to the forty-second annual convention of the NAACP June 26-July 1, and the sessions will be held in the city's Municipal Auditorium. Quite different from the association's former conference there in 1920.

* * *

THE PUBLIC AFFAIRS Committee of New York has issued another of its propaganda pamphlets, supposedly a picture of housing in ten U. S. cities, and dealing mostly with Negroes. It is another long chronicle of grief, unrelieved by a single cheering note. This is supposed to help Negroes, but the whole thing is distorted and repulsive. A typical "liberal" tract.

* * *

Veteran labor leader Frank R. Crosswaith of New York City was reappointed for a third term as member of the city's Housing Commission. His quiet, effective efforts are largely responsible for complete racial integration in New York's scores of giant publicly owned housing projects.

* * *

SOUTH AFRICA'S "Cape colored" will soon be reduced to voting for four separate white members of the Assembly and one white Senator, and they must vote separately from the whites. No colored person will be permitted to run for office. The Boers are getting tougher. Fortunately they will not last long in this changing world.

* * *

Negro commentators did themselves no credit with their ignorant comments on General MacArthur. Notable exceptions were Louis Lautier, Lester Granger and the Norfolk Journal and Guide. We should have grown too big for mere ankle-biting!

By George S. Schuyler

Views and Reviews

Bishop Nichols Has Started Something

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Courier.—The Editors.)

THE Right Rev. Decatur Ward Nichols, Bishop of the First District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, has called on the religious forces of the nation to boycott the current revival of "The Green Pastures" as a travesty on the folkways of religion." In a letter addressed to prominent U. S. churchmen, the good Bishop declared that a "cigar-smoking 'Lawd' carrying on in the best 'Amos 'n' Andy' tradition can only serve to perpetuate outmoded stereotypes of Negro people and their religion." Disavowing any desire to advocate theatrical censorship in the "strict sense of the word," he said: "Rather, I merely ask for good taste, dignity and truthfulness in the dramatic presentation of religion. Like its late counterpart, 'The Miracle,' any such distortion of things spiritual should be condemned to the scrap heap."

Mr. Schuyler

* * *

CONSIDERING THAT "The Green Pastures" played 640 performances on Broadway in its first run and that the motion picture of the same name was shown all over the world, the objections of the learned Bishop are belated, to say the least. Nevertheless, it seems to me that from the so-called militant Negro viewpoint, Bishop Nichols has a point when he criticizes this dramatic fable.

It is a little difficult to see how those who denounce "Amos 'n' Andy" and "Beulah" can fulsomely praise "The Green Pastures." This play concocted by Marc Connally from Roark Bradford's "Ol' Man Adam and His Chillun" certainly helps to perpetuate the stereotype of the Negro as much as the watermelon-liver lip-razor minstrel show which sensitive Negroes decry. And yet the NAACP has never protested against it while frothing at the mouth over "Song of the South" which dramatized the witty Uncle Remus stories.

* * *

VIEWING "The Green Pastures" and having little prior knowledge of Aframericans, it is not difficult to see how a person might innocently conclude that what is presented on the stage is a faithful depiction of the Bible story as Negroes see it. Everybody who knows anything knows that to be untrue. Even if it is held that this is the way a country preacher would describe the Old Testament to a group of colored children in the rural South, the contention is wrong.

There are not many of the counties in the so-called Black Belt that I have not visited and I have been in numerous churches, big and little, urban and rural, from Virginia to Texas. I have never seen nor heard any such presentation of the Bible story. Indeed, I venture to say that there is no difference in the way white and colored children are told the great story. The conclusion to be drawn by many from "The Green Pastures" is that Negroes are "different": i.e., quaint, child-like and colloquial in their approach to Christianity. It is significant that this travesty is always done as a Negro play. Otherwise it might be regarded as blasphemous.

* * *

SO, AS I SAY, the Bishop has a point, but he doesn't have everything. In a time of widespread irreligion and shallow faith, it is perhaps well to have such a morality play if from it one absorbs a message of profound truth. Maybe simple faith is needed as much as anything in a corrupt and increasingly characterless age; and if "The Green Pastures" tends to associate that with Negroes, there may be some spiritual gain, which is all to the good. Unfortunately I fear that the play is not too successful in having that effect, although frankly I did not have the feeling that it was irreligious.

There will be wide differences of opinion among us because, fortunately, there is no unanimity among us on anything (unanimity of opinion being characteristic only of savages). However, Bishop Nichols has started something, and I would like to have the subject debated.

By George S. Schuyler

Views and Reviews

Baton Rouge Inter-Fraternal Council Sets Meaningful Precedent

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

AN EVENT of tremendous importance took place on March 12, which, unfortunately, was unmentioned in the Negro press; although what was done on that day, if generally taken up by Negro communities throughout the South, could do more to better race relations than anything now being done.

What happened was that the Baton Rouge Inter-Fraternal Council, composed of local chapters of the Alpha phi Phi Alpha, Delta Sigma Theta, Kappa Alphi Psi, Omega Psi Phi, Phi Beta Sigma, Sigma Zeta Phi Beta sororities and fraternities paid for a half-page advertisement in the local daily newspaper State Times entitled "What the Negro Wants."

Mr. Schuyler

It was clearly and properly designed to educate white people, on the sound theory that in a democratic society where majority rules it is necessary to win the interest and good-will of that majority if a minority wishes to have its cooperation. This is axiomatic in public relations but is a fact of which many of our leaders and organizations seem lamentably unaware.

* * *

WHAT DID the four-column page-length advertisement say? It told what the Baton Rouge Negro wants under seven separate subheadings: "Opportunities for His Children to Learn," "Provisioin for Children and Adults to Play," "To Feel Secure," "Public Housing for Low Income Groups," "To Work at His Highest Skills," "To Participate in the Formulation and Implementation of Civic Policies," and "Complete Health Protection."

It was a well-written display, admirably succinct yet comprehensive. It asked for what Negroes everywhere, North and South, all want: more and better schools giving trade and professional training; publicly supported and sponsored recreational facilities; interpretation and enforcement of laws without bias and prejudice, and opportunity to participate in the administration of the laws; more public housing and slum clearance; work at highest skills; representation on the City Planning Commission, the Correction Commission, etc.; to share more in the utilization of community health resources, with Negro physicians admitted to practice in hospitals, more Negro public health workers and social workers.

* * *

NOW THIS is what Negro communities throughout the country, and especially in the South, should have been doing all along instead of wailing "down by the big gate." This is big time public relations. Obviously it is not enough to have a few prominent "good white friends," although it is desirable and useful to have them and efforts to get them should not be decried.

A handful of the kindliest and most influential leaders among the whites can only do so much without the good-will and acquiescence of the general white population.

It is rarely that a handful of people of prominence will oppose the will of the majority with all of its fears and prejudices

for fear that majority will turn against them or defeat the best laid plans by sheer inertia, indifference and obstinacy. This majority, the generality of white people, must be won over. That is the goal of intelligent public relations.

* * *

We need to acquaint the white public in each city not only with our needs and wants but also with our assets and gifts. Astonishingly the generality of whites are quite ignorant of all this, and it is our own fault.

We cannot present our story in a manly and dignified way without whining and self-commiseration and it will be read, pondered and understood by those whose understanding and cooperation are necessary to get what we want.

This or similar display would be acceptable by every reputable daily newspaper in the country, including those in the Deep South, and there is no Negro community that cannot afford one at least once a month. When will others follow the brilliant example of the Baton Rouge Inter-Fraternal Council? If and when it is done, I would like to know about it.

By George S. Schuyler

Views and Reviews

What Prejudices and Discrimination Really Mean

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

THE INCREASING tendency to judge the worth of public figures by whether or not they profess their love of Negroes and do or do not crave association with them is deplorable. The constant insistence upon such a standard of appraisal is indicative of small and immature minds. It does not necessarily follow that an individual is an enemy of colored people because he does not solicit or care for their company. Nor does it argue that he is not a believer in justice and fair-play. In this connection there is a great deal of hypocrisy among us which often borders on the ridiculous.

Mr. Schuyler

Periodically some public person is condemned by Negroes because (a) he has not within his province solved all of the problems arising from color differences or (b) that he has not loudly expressed his affection for our group or (c) that he does not wholeheartedly endorse the so-called civil rights program. One can be a first-rate individual without doing either.

* * *

I DO not solicit nor particularly care for the company of Puerto Ricans for various reasons, but I would be the first to oppose any injustice or unfairness toward them, and have, indeed, done much to acquaint the American public with their native land, their good points and their problems. As an honest man I could not say that I love all of the Puerto Ricans although I number several of them among my friends.

I do not seek the association of Jews, per se, and I am far from enamoured of many of their customs and religious beliefs, and yet I would violently oppose any effort to deprive them of their rights and privileges as citizens and human beings.

I do not solicit the association of white and colored Americans as such, but like certain individuals regardless of color. I am indifferent toward the others, neither hating nor loving them, because I know nothing about them, and really care less. I believe that anybody who says he loves a whole group or nation of people is a hypocrite or a fool. How can one? It is difficult enough to understand and appreciate an individual, let alone a whole group.

* * *

IT SEEMS to me that all any intelligent and fair-minded person can expect from his fellows is fair judgment and treatment as an individual, not as a member of a certain group. I am friendly with many Catholics but I do not love Catholicism and never intend to become one. I have many friends and associates who are what is called white in this country, but I would be a liar if I stated that I love their so-called race, or any other race. The same goes for Indians, Eskimos or Norwegians. I have no bias one way or the other, I am just indifferent. It seems to me that this is the case with most white people with regard to Negroes as an undifferentiated group. Those who are honest will agree.

* * *

THERE IS a great deal of nonsense in circulation about doing away with prejudice and discrimination, as such, and is leading many people intellectually astray. Such an abolition would be neither possible nor desirable. Its advocacy is a demagogic appeal to the ignorant and misinformed. The time will never come when there are no prejudices and discrimination is not practiced. Indeed, the practice of both is the mark of an educated individual.

Unless you like everything and everybody, you are prejudiced for and against some things and some people. To be without discrimination is to be without choice: that is to say, a cretin. We all exercise prejudice and discrimination every waking hour, and rightly so. To the extent that we do, we are so far removed from the ruck. If we do not our schooling is a total loss.

What I think we ought to insist upon and fight for unremittingly is any penalization of anybody solely because of color, "race," religion or nationality, and stop right there. Personally, as long as I am not handicapped, what does it matter whether or not I am loved and my association solicited?

The WORLD TODAY

Courier 3/11

By George S. Schuyler

In Paris, welterweight champion Ray Robinson blasted Red propagandists forever moaning over the U. S. Negro's plight. Mr. Robinson, through industry, thrift and intelligence, has acquired valuable properties and operates several successful New York businesses. A few years back he was very poor. He is naturally well disposed toward the American free enterprise system, and should be. Pat. 1-6-51

EUROPE'S a swell place for Negroes to spend money, but I notice that extremely few stay there to make it. Loudest Negro critics of the U.S. residing in Europe are there on income from here. Fact is, that few U. S. Negroes can make the grade in Europe, legitimately employed, and that's why one encounters so few, aside from students and entertainers. Competition is much too keen and the pay, if any, is too small.

* * *

A British West Indian aviator who fought during World War II and reached New York again after ten years' absence in England debunks the reported lack of color bias there, saying, "My people have a better chance to get ahead in the U. S." England's anti-Negro feeling, he declares, is "tactful . . . usually underground and has a frustrating effect." While average good-paying jobs there net $35 to $45 weekly, the most Negroes can get is $12, with prices as high as in the States. Except for a few doctors and teachers, the 25,000 Negroes in England simply do not count.

* * *

BISHOP WALLS and Prof. E. Franklin Frazier have joined a group of "liberals" to fight the McCarran (anti-subversives) Act. That shows we're making progress, i.e., only two Negroes out of 15,000,000 want to stop an honest effort to prevent the Reds from taking over the republic.

* * *

Mr. Nehru of India, who came over here advising the U.S.A. to disarm, is now busy expanding India's army to meet the Communist threat from Tibet! Conditions alter opinions.

* * *

SOME OF OUR "smart" white folks are now moaning because they destroyed $696,667,000 worth of military equipment—trucks, tanks, guns, small arms and ammunition, naively believing there would be an end to wars. How stupid can you get?

* * *

At Bloemfontein, South Africa, the all-African convention and the African National Congress voted non-cooperation with the white man as a result of Malan's new jim-crow laws. If such a policy is feasible and followed, it will be most embarrassing since blacks outnumber whites five to one, although the latter have the money, the arms and the businesses.

The WORLD TODAY

Courier

By George S. Schuyler

Pat. 2-10-51

Atlanta: Gesture of despair is Governor Talmadge's proposed amendment to turn all Georgia schools and colleges over to private individuals in order to guarantee segregation. Herman thinks he can erase the handwriting on the wall by bandaging his eyes.

* * *

NEW YORK: M. S. Rukeyser, economist for Hearst newspapers, just returned from a Southern tour, finds industrial position of Negro workers much improved. Says he, "a new generation of educated Negro youths with trade school and general education" is finding new opportunities; that manufacturers who have located in Dixie "speak favorably of the rhythm with which the young Negroes work, with seeming happiness in their tasks . . . In some trades the races work side by side."

* * *

Baltimore: University of Maryland announces it will immediately admit the first Negro to its undergraduate school. Of course, it took a little court action to do it. Hiram T. Whittle of Baltimore will be the pioneer.

* * *

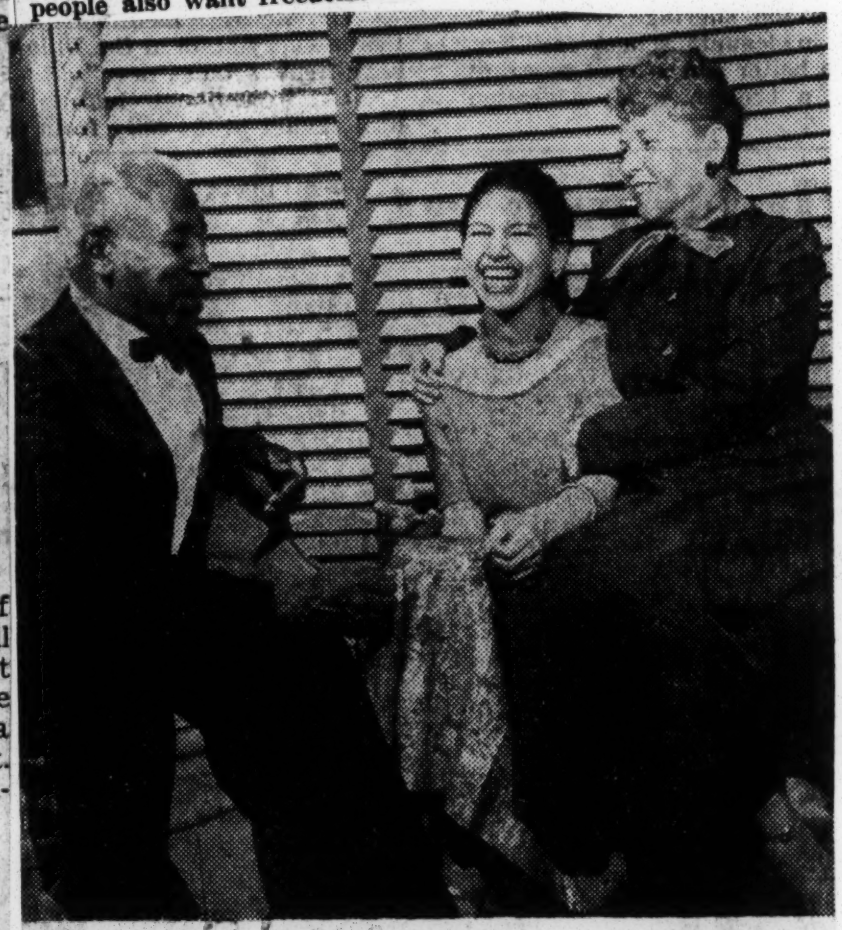
ALBANY, N. Y.: A new bill introduced last week in the Legislature will greatly strengthen the State Commission Against Discrimination by broadening its powers to include theatres, resorts, hotels, certain schools and other places of accommodation. Backed by both parties, it will easily pass.

* * *

Fort Worth: The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals has decreed that Negro citizens of Harrison County must be allowed full participation in all the voting machinery. Thus happily ends a quarter-century fight waged by the NAACP. Another reason why you should join your nearest branch.

Pat. 3-17-51

NEW YORK: At least Paul Robeson is consistent. He's now a big shot in the "American Peace Crusade." They are getting ready to make a peace pilgrimage to Washington, D. C., on March 1, 1951, to tell the President how badly the people want peace. Unfortunately for Robeson and Company, the people also want freedom.



America's Strangest Family—That's how Our World magazine for April describes the family of Courier Associate Editor George S. Schuyler of New York, shown here in a relaxed moment in their luxurious apartment. That's daughter Philippa, a musical genius in the center, and Mrs. Josephine Schuyler, wife and mother, at right. The magazine uses five pages to tell about the Schuyler family.—Our World Photo.

By George S. Schuyler

Views and Reviews

Civil Rights Crusades Need Intelligent Planning

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Courier—The Editors.)

CONTINUING the discussion of the repeal of the segregation laws in Virginia and other Southern states, this goal can be achieved, as I pointed out last week, by convincing the majority of the people of those states of its desirability. For this purpose something much more than picketing municipal auditoriums that segregate Negro patrons (and then only when Negro artists have been engaged to perform) is necessary.

Mr. Schuyler

While it is conceivable that by this method a fairer allotment of seats may be secured, this alone will not get the segregation laws repealed. To achieve this end the majority must be convinced, since it is the majority whose votes are required for this purpose. In short, this is a propaganda job.

* * *

IT IS VALUABLE to organize the enlightened opinion in every part of each state: that is to say, the newspapers and leaders of organizations of every kind, the men and women who shape opinion, to say nothing of the legislators. Such a strategy can help to mould a favorable opinion but it will not succeed unless these prominent people feel that there is a large body of the public favorable to repeal.

Recently in Portland, Ore., an ordinance outlawing discrimination on account of religion, race, color or national origin in places of public accommodation was passed by the City Council without a dissenting vote. It had the backing of every major organization in the city.

The law would have gone into effect after thirty days, but it happens that Oregon provides its citizens with the right of initiative and referendum. The liberals sat back in satisfaction believing the issue was practically settled.

* * *

WHAT HAPPENED? Tavern keepers, restaurateurs and hotel proprietors launched a successful petition drive to get the 13,282 signatures necessary to force the City Council to defer the ordinance until it could be placed before the voters in a general election. The United Committee for Civil Rights got all of the important religious, civic, political and labor groups to back the ordinance and a campaign fund of $11,000 for publicity was over-subscribed. In the opposition was not a single known group.

Under the name of the Civil Freedom Committee these people used copious newspaper advertising and circulated all sorts of canards. On election day last month the ordinance was defeated 76,444 to 61,058. The United Committee for Civil Rights lost out because it did not match the propaganda campaign of the ordinance's opponents.

As David Robinson, Portland labor lawyer and chairman of the FEPC Advisory Committee, pointed out in an article in the Feb. 26 New Leader, "Before a civil rights law can be enacted—or before even an enacted law can be wholly effective—it is imperative that a sound and intensive educational program reach the voting citizens. Reason must first succeed emotional fear and distrust."

* * *

WHAT IS TRUE in Oregon is obviously much more true in Virginia or any other Southern state. Getting long-established and highly controversial laws repealed is a first-rate public relations job requiring the use of newspapers, radio, form letters, postcards, mass meetings, outdoor advertising, pamphlets and every other propaganda device, plus the mobilization of all outstanding opinion formers.

This takes brains, experience, planning, persistence and money. It is a job of selling just like any other job of selling, and there are no short cuts. Every objection must be convincingly answered, every fear and prejudice allayed, every favorable emotion appealed to.

Threats and warlike talk will simply defeat the purpose. Only when a favorable atmosphere is solidly established is it wise to launch spectacular demonstrations. In the last analysis this is a problem of capturing people's minds, not a demagogic, rabble-rousing proposition. Even with the soundest methods, the job will be a tough one. But it can be done.

The WORLD TODAY

By George S. Schuyler

Mrs. Mabel K. Staupers' successful direction which integrated Negro nurses into U. S. hospitals well merited the thirty-sixth Spingarn Medal. A real leader! . . . Another brilliant New Yorker, Mrs. Ruth Whitehead Whaley, first active Negro woman lawyer there, got nation's highest-paid job held by one of our ladies: secretary of the potent Board of Estimate at $12,500 yearly . . . What's that about the weaker sex?

CLARENDON COUNTY (S. C.) school case, opened May 28 before three-judge Federal Court in Charleston has Jimmy Byrnes, Herman Talmadge, et al., shivering despite the heat . . . Negroes bringing suit are reportedly standing firm despite threats, proving "fearful Southern Negroes" is a propaganda myth.

* * *

Birmingham (Ala.) firemen "awaiting permission to help" let two blocks of Fairfield Negro houses burn down. Fire Chief Hoyt Ayers wins "Heel-of-the-Year" prize for saying, "It is our policy not to send our firemen out of the city limits—we need them here!"

* * *

KARL E. MUNDT, South Dakota's gift to the U. S. Senate, says GOP-Dixiecrat alliance for 1952 election is closer than ever. If so, the Fair Deal is sunk, an event which would launch a Niagara of tears . . . Headline: "Truman Hints He Plans to Run Again Next Year." That should speed the strange alliance!

Views and Reviews

More About Alaska . . . and a Reply to Mrs. Hendricks of Philadelphia

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

A REPLY to Mrs. Hendricks of Philadelphia, Pa., whose letter appeared in this space recently, has now been received from my informant in Anchorage, Alaska, concerning which town Mrs. Hendricks took a dim view. As his letter is too long for this space, I can only quote parts of it.

Says he: "There are less than a thousand Negroes in Anchorage, and Miss Hendricks to the contrary notwithstanding, all of us who are capable either have good paying jobs, or have businesses of our own. The number employed in the higher brackets are 'way out of proportion to the percentage of population . . . For instance there are several Negroes employed as clerks in the post office (although one woman stood me down that they are janitors—the janitors or custodians are all white men); several men and I think more than one woman are bus drivers, a colored girl technician in the hospital, many skilled automobile workers, and of course, janitors, who are almost exclusively colored, and women are employed largely in launderies. They may be here, and I would be the last one to say they are not here, but I have not seen any colored women here who would be capable of holding a job in the higher brackets, other than the ones I have mentioned, and one or two who are married and not interested in work of any kind."

Mr. Schuyler

* * *

"ACCORDING TO people who OUGHT to know, and it seems to me that I remember reading about it in one of the state-side papers, the FEPC law was passed in 1947. I DO know that Negroes here did NOT take any particular interest in the last election held here. The Mayor won with less than 1,000 votes, which means that Negroes who are eligible to vote, could have swung the election any way they chose . . . the vote was so close that even fifty votes would have meant the weight that tipped the scale.

"And Miss Hendricks to the contrary notwithstanding, Negroes DID ask for permission to conduct 'after-the-white-folks-get-through' services, so that a Negro 'minister' could conduct it; and if any of them take part in P-TA, or other similar organizations, I have yet to hear of it.

"As to property matters . . . There is a colored woman, Mrs. ———, here who IS a realtor . . . I DO know that Negroes (latecomers, too) are living within two, three and four blocks of the main street (Fourth Avenue) and three restaurants on Fourth Avenue are owned by colored . . . There are two business places conducted by Negroes on Fifth Avenue, one of the business streets. Mrs. ———, who has been here since 1929, and who is violently opposed to 'Negro' organizations (she says they breed jim crowism) owns property all over town and will NOT sell to a white person under any circumstances.

* * *

"I WILL not," he continues, "try to cite the number of Negroes who are employed in skilled positions on the Alaska Railroad, because I do not know, but I have seen a lot of them . . . The scope of integration at Fort Richardson and at Elmendorf is beyond even the dreams of the persons who have been agitating for it all these years. About the civilian workers, I can't say, but I have not heard any complaints, and those who work there either have housing or they are immune to cold and sleep outdoors, because we have sub-zero weather right now, and they are still there . . . MONEY talks in this town—a dollar down and a dollar every time you can be caught does not work. Mrs. ——— says she personally has known cases where our folk have attempted to do business on that basis when it was known in front that a LOT of money was required as the initial payment.

"Sure there is prejudice in Alaska; there is prejudice in Philadelphia, but at least the bus drivers here did not go on strike or threaten to strike when Negro bus drivers were hired, nor did Negroes have to picket the company garage to get jobs in the first place . . . As to service, I have eaten in every restaurant in town, and with the exception of one I have seen other Negroes being served. However, the majority of Negroes prefer to patronize one of the five Negro cafes. It is against the law for a restaurant owner or any person serving the public to refuse service on account of race, and every case that has come up since I have been here has been decided in favor of the plaintiff, and the offender fined not less than $250."

MY INFORMANT points out that on the local newspaper there are employed three Negroes—a machinist, a stereotyper and a combination janitor and "metal cook," also two or three colored newsboys. Except for the appointed Governor and judiciary, Alaska is autonomous, and complaints should go to the Governor, not to the Secretary of the Interior or any U. S. Senator. My informant points out the Lutheran Church "bends over backward to welcome Negroes." He continues, "Frankly, I see no reason why a doctor, lawyer, dentist . . . should not take a chance to try to establish himself in a frontier town . . . All of the Negroes who elected to remain through the winter seem to be gainfully employed at various occupations.

"Today it is snowing, but the weather is warm enough to wear exactly the same clothing one would wear in Norfolk, Va., this time of year . . . I see our folks are still getting property all over town by some manner of means, whether 'we don't sell to colored' or not."

By George S. Schuyler

Views and Reviews

Edith Sampson Strikes a Happy Medium as "Ambassador" for America

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

MRS. EDITH S. SAMPSON is going abroad again on a mission for the State Department, this time to Western Europe. In the various countries, as guest of the respective U. S. diplomats, she will meet and speak to cultural groups, undoubtedly with the same success she experienced in Austria and other countries on her last mission.

Mr. Schuyler

This is good news. It would be difficult off-hand to think of a more capable Ambassadress to represent this country and her people. Few men or women are better equipped to present a balanced picture of American civilization and this country's world objectives. She ably demonstrated that ability when alternate delegate to the United Nations and when a member of "America's Town Meeting" on its globe-circling trip.

* * *

IT SHOULD be a treat for Western Europeans, the supposed cream of modern civilization (although I question that), to meet and hear such a fine symbol of what can be accomplished by a Negro woman in America today. Far too many of our people who have gone abroad and represented themselves as spokesmen of America and the Negro Americans have had insufficient objectivity and breadth of knowledge and comprehension to do a great job. Unable to see the forest of American greatness for the trees of American shortcomings, they have presented a biased, distorted conception of American living which has been at once a reflection on America and on their people's remarkable adaptability, industry and ingenuity. The colored spokesmen of other nations like France and England (when any are chosen) lean over backward in mouthing official platitudes to audiences abroad, while many American Negro spokesmen go to the other extreme of dwelling almost exclusively on hardships, insults and frustrations experienced by Negroes at home.

* * *

MRS. SAMPSON strikes a happy medium. Extremely well-informed on America as one of its most capable and successful citizens, she is eminently qualified to explain our extremely complex civilization to foreigners. At the same time, as a well-informed American Negro who knows every aspect of the so-called race problem, she is able to fit these facts together and present a composite picture which is photographic in its integrity.

With her characteristic frankness, she admits and intelligently discusses the serious shortcomings of our civilization, particularly in the field of interracial relations, but being an honest person, she goes further and tells what Negroes have been and are accomplishing under our system of government, both by themselves and in cooperation with their white fellow citizens.

It is enlightening and salutory for Europeans to know what Negroes have been able to do here despite their handicaps, and which they could not have done if there had not been more good-will, benevolence and cooperation on the part of white people than they are customarily credited with having.

* * *

IT IS this ability on the part of the American people to adapt and adjust in the face of onerous tradition which should be enlightening to Europeans who have not been able to accomplish nearly as much with their own classes and within their colonies.

Obviously there must be a reason why Negroes here are ahead of those elsewhere in the world, and it takes someone like Mrs. Sampson to make that clear without making apologies for America's sins of omission and commission. This is a great service to all people, and for this service Mrs. Sampson merits commendation.

By George S. Schuyler

Views and Reviews

Edith Sampson Strikes a Happy Medium as "Ambassador" for America

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

MRS. EDITH S. SAMPSON is going abroad again on a mission for the State Department, this time to Western Europe. In the various countries, as guest of the respective U. S. diplomats, she will meet and speak to cultural groups, undoubtedly with the same success she experienced in Austria and other countries on her last mission.

Mr. Schuyler

This is good news. It would be difficult off-hand to think of a more capable Ambassadress to represent this country and her people. Few men or women are better equipped to present a balanced picture of American civilization and this country's world objectives. She ably demonstrated that ability when alternate delegate to the United Nations and when a member of "America's Town Meeting" on its globe-circling trip.

IT SHOULD be a treat for Western Europeans, the supposed cream of modern civilization (although I question that), to meet and hear such a fine symbol of what can be accomplished by a Negro woman in America today. Far too many of our people who have gone abroad and represented themselves as spokesmen of America and the Negro Americans have had insufficient objectivity and breadth of knowledge and comprehension to do a great job. Unable to see the forest of American greatness for the trees of American shortcomings, they have presented a biased, distorted conception of American living which has been at once a reflection on America and on their people's remarkable adaptability, industry and ingenuity. The colored spokesmen of other nations like France and England (when any are chosen) lean over backward in mouthing official platitudes to audiences abroad, while many American Negro spokesmen go to the other extreme of dwelling almost exclusively on hardships, insults and frustrations experienced by Negroes at home.

* * *

MRS. SAMPSON strikes a happy medium. Extremely well-informed on America as one of its most capable and successful citizens, she is eminently qualified to explain our extremely complex civilization to foreigners. At the same time, as a well-informed American Negro who knows every aspect of the so-called race problem, she is able to fit these facts together and present a composite picture which is photographic in its integrity.

With her characteristic frankness, she admits and intelligently discusses the serious shortcomings of our civilization, particularly in the field of interracial relations, but being an honest person, she goes further and tells what Negroes have been and are accomplishing under our system of government, both by themselves and in cooperation with their white fellow citizens.

It is enlightening and salutory for Europeans to know what Negroes have been able to do here despite their handicaps, and which they could not have done if there had not been more good-will, benevolence and cooperation on the part of white people than they are customarily credited with having.

* * *

IT IS this ability on the part of the American people to adapt and adjust in the face of onerous tradition which should be enlightening to Europeans who have not been able to accomplish nearly as much with their own classes and within their colonies.

Obviously there must be a reason why Negroes here are ahead of those elsewhere in the world, and it takes someone like Mrs. Sampson to make that clear without making apologies for America's sins of omission and commission. This is a great service to all people, and for this service Mrs. Sampson merits commendation.

By George S. Schuyler

Views and Reviews

Adam Needs Prayers, He's Up on a Flying Trapeze

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

THAT DARING YOUNG MAN, Congressman Adam Clayton Powell of New York City, has got himself on a flying trapeze and there are fervent prayers from all directions that he will be able to descend safely to terra firma.

Mr. Schuyler

In the House of Representatives on June 7, there was a debate on a bill to establish a hospital for Negro veterans at the birthplace of Booker T. Washington in Franklin County, Va., which would have cost $5,000,000.

The bill was defeated, but in the course of the spirited debate, the daring young Congressman did a job of ankle-biting on S. J. Phillips, president of the Booker T. Washington Memorial Foundation, who with his organization was behind the measure.

In his vitriolic remarks the young Rev. Powell charged that (a) Phillips "has not the slightest bit of status whatsoever among his own people;" that the land to be used for the proposed hospital "is owned and controlled by Dr. Phillips and the Booker T. Washington Memorial Foundation;" that from the proceeds of sale of B. T. Washington Memorial half dollars "they have spent 90 per cent paying salaries, and only 10 per cent for supposedly doing good;" and that "these organizations that are supposed to be in favor of this bill are looked upon as organizations of disrepute by the people of our race, meaning Mr. Dawson and me."

* * *

Dr. Powell is a powerful mouthmetician, but he is rarely right. In this case he was just about 100 per cent wrong. However, thanks to Congressional immunity, the irate Dr. Phillips cannot sue him. If anybody except Adam Powell had made the attack, it would have been taken seriously, but considering the source most people just passed it by.

Since the unlearned Congressman is ever quick to malign the characters and question the motives and veracity of those who refrain from agreeing with him, it might be well to set down here some facts concerning his charges.

If the B.T.W. Memorial Foundation has no standing among Negroes, as the undistinguished Congressman says, how come Drs. Henry Allen Boyd, D. V. Jemison, W. H. Jernagin and Mary McLeod Bethune have wholeheartedly endorsed it?

Dr. Powell, being a Baptist, should know who these people are and whether their endorsement gives a movement status.

It would be strange if men like Senator Taft, Senator Byrd, twenty members of the House of Representatives, President William Green of the AFL and the presidents of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Douglas Aircraft Corporation would be directors of an organization guilty of defrauding people.

The veracious Rev. Powell also erred on the ownership of the land, since the Commissioner of Revenue of Franklin County, Va., swears that S. J. Phillips owns none.

It also seems that the ever-truthful Congressman failed to get the facts on the expenditure or income of the B. T. W. Birthplace Memorial. A certified accountant of Roanoke, Va. swears that the average spent for salaries and wages from November, 1947, to November, 1950, was 17.17 per cent instead of the 90 per cent mentioned by New York's paragon of truth and virtue.

It might do Representative Powell some good if he would visit the B. T. Washington Trade School in Roanoke where young Negroes are being taught technical skills from bricklaying to radio repair, and also look in on the model farm at Booker Washington Birthplace. Since the New Yorker spends so much time traveling, a visit to this fine institution might enlighten him—assuming that to be possible.

George Schuyler In Readers Digest, Flays Communists

Pleasantville, N. Y.—The Communists have spread a "fantastically biased" picture of American race relations, declares George S. Schuyler in a July Reader's Digest article condensed from The Freeman. Schuyler is editor of The Pittsburgh Courier, a Negro newspaper of national circulation.

Americans themselves have helped to publicize misinformation and to exaggerate the Negro's plight in this country, Schuyler says. Admitting that his race's aims are far from being fully achieved, he sees much progress toward the goal and believes that many white Americans are unaware of its extent. Influenced by certain books and plays, the public has credited a distorted picture of Negro oppression and of ill feeling between blacks and whites.

Actually, Schuyler points out, there has been progressive improvements in race relations and in the Negro's economic status. The most "exploited" Negroes of Mississippi are today better off than the citizens of Russia and her satellites. In 1865, about 95 percent of American Negroes were illiterate. Today there is little illiteracy among them. In 1900 the South had 92 high schools for Negroes. There are now 2500. American colleges have 70,000 Negro students.

Ownership of homes, farms and businesses is similarly increasing. More than one million American Negroes own their homes, 184,000 own farms averaging 70 acres. In business and finance, Negroes own 14 banks; 200 credit unions; 60,000 retail stores; 26 savings and loan associations; 25 insurance companies with assets of over $100,000,000, and more than 150 newspapers and magazines.

Among labor unions, many with predominantly white membership have Negro officers, even in the South. Army and Navy training schools are "fully integrated" racially, Schuyler says, and there are today some 3000 Negro commissioned officers.

The World Today

By George S. Schuyler

Roy Wilkins at Atlanta NAACP confab said of remaining Dixie states stalling on admitting Negroes to tax-supported graduate schools: "These four can run, but they can't hide." How true!

DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS keynoted Soviet-inspired American People's Peace Congress and Exposition for Peace in Chicago. Robeson was there, of course. So was an AME bishop who has been "captured." Strange that none of these people agitated for peace when Hitler was chasing Stalin. Then they yelled for a second front!

* * *

Civil Defense continues as Red target with thousands of fake letters ridiculing it circulating over the country. Motive is obvious: to keep nation unprepared until Moscow's air fleets come over.

BALTIMORE abandoned its traditional Negro segregation on municipal golf courses and some tennis courts, but still bars colored from seven public pools and a beach. Park Board's action was "unanimous," but members were too cowardly to go all the way. A few tough lawsuits might change their minds!

Britain's Socialist parliament has voted (300 to 279) to continue banishment of former Regent Tshekedi Khama of the Bamangwato tribe in Bechuanaland, holding that he plans to seize power if permitted to return. Tory governments used to exile African kings, too, but the Socialists claim to be apostles of justice and right!

Don't fall for it. Bombs know no color line.

* * *

NEGRO LONGSHOREMEN being wooed by Kremlinites in effort to "capture" strategic International Longshoremen's Association at its New York convention this month through Red-controlled delegates. Object: to be able to halt shipping when Stalin gives the word.

* * *

FBI investigating killing by New York cops of Negro veteran, John H. Derrick. Congressman A. C. Powell behind that timely move charging possible violation of civil

AMERICAN Newspaper Guild convening in Pittsburgh voted to launch a national daily labor newspaper. This is a quicker way to lose money than betting on horse races, but it DOES have a chance to succeed—if supported by labor unionists.

The WORLD TODAY

By George S. Schuyler

Interstate jim-crow R. R. coaches are "out," according to the U. S. Supreme Court's decision last week. Same undoubtedly applies to buses on interstate runs. That will bring about an important change in Southern life. Another NAACP victory.

* * *

MISSISSIPPI'S Congressmen being slung back into the patronage trough by the Administration after starving because of the Dixiecrat revolt of 1948, means the White House is ditching the civil rights hokum for victory in 1952, as frequently prophesied here. When will our folk learn the facts of political life?

S. J. Phillips of Booker Washington Birthplace, Va., proceeds to organize his Community Service Clubs all over the nation. Emphasizing good-will, community service, self-reliance, education, health, thrift, practical everyday Christianity and good public conduct. They will be a welcome relief from the whining, begging, bellicose outfits with which we have been too long afflicted. We desperately need a new spiritual awakening.

* * *

VIRGINIA'S POLL TAX got a clean bill of health from the Supreme Court last week as anyone could have forseen. The Federal Government cannot limit a state's power to tax nor prevent it from fixing qualifications for voters. Thus a Federal anti-poll tax bill has no chance of passage.

* * *

Birmingham's effort to zone Negroes into restricted areas was tossed out as a violation of constitutional guarantees regarding deprivation of property without due process. Are there no enlightened white leaders in that city to stop these efforts to insult and harrass law-abiding, thrifty citizens?

* * *

PUERTO RICANS went to the polls Monday to decide whether to frame their own constitution, and thus what their new relationship with Washington will be. They want to appoint their own auditor and judges. They want to be able to vote for the President and to have votes in Congress. They should have all these rights.

* * *

Moroccan Nationalists say the French are claiming that the U. S. is "in full accord with General Juin's colonial policy"; that U. S. troops are under orders to assist the French in suppressing any possible Moroccan uprisings. How about this, Dean Acheson? Next to the British, the French are favored recipients of U. S. taxpayers' money via the Marshall Plan.

* * *

CHINA'S RED Government having offered India 1,000,000 tons of grain has already cut the offer to 450,000 tons, and even that has not begun to be delivered. Meantime Soviet China has swallowed Thibet and now satnds gazing down from the Himalayas into India. Nehru is understandably perturbed.

The WORLD TODAY

By George S. Schuyler

Communist leaders say the party will not go underground. Evidently no hidin' place down there!

* * *

BRITISH CENTRAL Africa may be the Commonwealth's eighth dominion if proposals to federate Tanganyika and the two Rhodesias are carried out. This new country would be 303,344 square miles in area or four times the size of France, with 10,000,000 blacks and 100,000 whites.

* * *

The color line has split Alpha Xi Delta Sorority at Rhode Island University. This time the "fly" in the ointment is an Indian. A healthy sign, this. Twenty years ago it wouldn't have happened. In Chicago Alpha Delta Phi has just accepted its first Negro member, an even healthier sign.

* * *

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA succumbed to Mammon last week when it barred a Negro applicant rather than risk losing its state appropriation. Now we'll see how far the state will get defying the U. S. Supreme Court. Nobody else has got far.

* * *

Louisiana State University swallowed its bias and said, "Howdy, stranger!" to colored L. A. Payne of Natchitoches, La., who entered graduate summer school. That Supreme Court decision certainly worked wonders, didn't it?

* * *

DELAWARE has less excuse for segregating its schools than other states (and they have very little, if any, even by KKK standards). Now the Wilmington NAACP has launched a legal attack on bi-racial education there. If there is victory there, West Virginia, Missouri and Kentucky should soon surrender.

* * *

Times cannot be so tough, what with the NAACP boosting wages 10 per cent and top executives getting more than U. S. Senators. Well, they do a good job (as far as it goes) and should live accordingly. Let us be glad we can pay our skilled servants what they are worth to us.

* * *

BIG Communist-run "Peace" Congress in Chicago next week with several Negro fellow travelers being used to lure Negroes to it. How sad that even a Negro Bishop is permitting himself to be used by the enemies of America!

Schuyler Blasts Red Line In July Reader's Digest

PLEASANTVILLE N. Y.— The Communists have spread a "fantastically biased" picture of American race relations, declares George S. Schuyler in a July Reader's Digest article condensed from The Freeman. Schuyler is editor of The Pittsburgh Courier, a Negro newspaper of national circulation.

Americans themselves have helped to publicize misinformation and to exaggerate the Negro's plight in this country, Schuyler says. Admitting that his race's aims are far from being fully achieved, he sees much progress toward the goal and believes that many white Americass are unaware of its extent. Influenced by certain books and plays, the public has credited a distorted picture of Negro oppression and of ill feeling between blacks and whites.

Actually, Schuyler points out, there has been progressive improvement in race relations and in the Negro's economic status. The most "exploited" Negroes of Mississippi are today better off than the citizens of Russia and her satellites. In 1865, about 95 percent of American Negroes were illiterate. Today there is little illiteracy among them. In 1900 the South had 92 high schools for Negroes. There are now 2500. American colleges have 70,000 Negro students.

Ownership of homes, farms and businesses is similarly increasing. More than one million American Negroes owe their homes; 184,000 own farms averaging 70 acres. In business and finance, Negroes own 14 banks, 200 credit unions, 60,000 retail stores, 26 savings and loan associations, 25 insurance companies with assets of over $100,000,000, and more than 150 newspapers and magazines.

Among labor unions, many with predominantly white membership have Negro officers, even in the the South. Army and Navy training schools are "fully integrated" racially, Schuyler says, and there are today some 3000 Negro commissioned officers.

Views and Reviews

America's Good Far Out-weighs Incidents Like Sioux City, Cicero

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

ONE IS struck by the parallel between the mob violence of whites in Cicero and Stockholm against individual Negroes. In the Illinois community a Negro family attempted to move into the all-white area and was prevented by a mob of hoodlums who destroyed their furniture. In the Swedish community, one of the world's great capitals, Ethiopian Prince Merid Beyne, 19, in poor health and crippled, was nearly lynched by a mob of hoodlums because he was escorting a young Swedish girl across the notorious Stureplan Square.

Mr. Schuyler

In Cicero the gendarmerie was dilatory and reluctant about doing anything to dispense the mob, but the Governor of Illinois rushed in the National Guard. In Stockholm the police came to the rescue of the embattled prince and his blonde companion, King Gustaf Adolph invited Prince Merid Beyne to be his guest in the royal palace, and all the best people of Stockholm attended an entertainment in his honor to show that the mob action was not representative of Sweden.

Similarly the city of Norwalk, Conn., on United Nations Day had the Clark family as its guest, with all of the best people of Norwalk and other places in attendance at the ceremonies to show that the Cicero mob action was not representative of the United States.

* * *

UNDOUBTEDLY THE Swedish newspapers unanimously condemned the near-lynching of the Ethiopian prince, just as the American newspapers were unanimously denunciatory of the Cicero hoodlumism. Similarly the Venezuelan press was as one in denouncing a hotel in Caracas which barred Dorothy Maynor, the Brazilian press condemned in a chorus the hotel discrimination against Dr. Irene Malvin, Joe Louis and Katherine Dunham, while the Havana press criticized **El Nacional Hotel** for barring Josephine Baker last winter just before she went to Miami to be guest at the swank **Copacabana Hotel.**

Recently in Sioux City (ironical name!) the remains of a Korean war (pardon! police action!) hero were refused interment because he was an American Indian. No one outside Sioux City praised this action (and doubtless most local folk were disgusted by it).

The press services, domestic and foreign, saw that the news went around the world. Almost simultaneously in Isle, Minn., another Indian war casualty was buried with full honors and the whole town attended the services. There was very little about this in the press, just a small item on the inside pages.

* * *

WHAT IS to be concluded from all of this? First, these occurences were unusual, which is why they made headlines. Then, too, bad news always gets a bigger play than good news because it is more appealing to the morbid public mind. Scores of Negroes have stayed in good hotels in Brazil, Cuba and Venezuela with no mention in the press. Their exclusion in these few instances was news. Tens of thousands of Negroes have moved into hitherto all-white neighborhood without stirring the reaction of the Cicero natives, but this has not reached the headlines.

The Stockholm incident was the more shocking because Sweden does not have the "excuse" of a racial problem. Nevertheless a group of Egyptian actors were barred from a rooming house there because of their color. This was just mentioned in the press in passing but when a colored Egyptian journalist was falsely jugged in Texas recently, the news went around the world like a flash.

It is noticeable that unfortunate racial incidents happening in the U. S. A. are played up by the world press, but similar incidents taking place elsewhere are scarcely known outside the locality concerned. Why? Some of it is due to envy of U. S. power and prestige and a desire to make this country look much worse than it is. In a way it is flattering because of the implication that Americans are some sort of supermen who should not act like human beings do everywhere under certain conditions.

Views and Reviews

The Whole World Recalls Why King Resigned

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier.—The Editors.)

RECENTLY after a passing reference here to "Tubman's goons still beating the bush for Didhwo Twe," the following epistle came from the President-General of the UNIA in Monrovia, Liberia:

"After following your writings for many years, I can only conclude that you are a very unusual and amazing person yet, of a definite type regarded by white Americans as a "Negro leader." Your attacks upon Negro efforts are well known to a majority of Negroes throughout the world yet, without exception, we hope that you will grow up mentally by learning to appreciate an all-Negro effort and the determination on the part of some segments of the black race to secure international recognition through a system of intelligence based upon their own self-initiative. The above statement in the Courier of Aug. 4, 1951 suggests that you have yet to grow up mentally, to learn regard for the truth and appreciation for racial efforts, devoid of philanthropic guidance.

Mr. Schuyler

* * *

"As associate editor of so widely read a journal as the Courier, it is a source of regret that you did not avail yourself of the facts concerning Mr. Twe, a consistent traitor who upon several occasions was proven to be in the employ of foreign governments to stir up strife through the creation of political disturbances, who purposely disregarded all laws pertaining to elections in an effort to discolor the political picture of Liberia.

"To label President Tubman's followers as "goons" shows a complete disregard of the trials of the struggling black Republic for survival and a complete disregard for truth. It is regrettable indeed that so many American Negro writers, such as yourself, are so prejudiced against Africa and Africans, while at the same time seek to fight prejudice in America. On the front page of the same issue, headlines such as 'KKK Struts Again, Homes Bombed, Crosses Burned, Negroes' Blood Refused, Cafe Bias Hits International Snag' and other American atrocities suggest the brand of democracy with which you must contend and which should henceforth occupy your attention, for the "goons" are with you, and democracy as I see it is best demonstrated as a workable philosophy by the Tubman administration rather than by your own Truman administration.

"With best wishes, etc.

JAMES R. STEWART.

* * *

As to "racial efforts" and appreciation therefor, I think the whole world recalls that former President C. D. B. King (now Washington) was Liberian Ambassador in Washington, chief executive, forced to resign in 1930 as chief executive, along with his vice president, Mr. Yancey, for complicity in selling his fellow-countrymen to the Spanish planters on the island

of Fernando Po at $50 a head.

The absent Mr. Twe was one of those who exposed this racket to the League of Nations, thus incurring the enmity of the Liberian ruling class.

I should also like to refer Mr. Stewart to the admission before the League of Nations by Liberian Secretary of State Grimes in May, 1932, that 159 men, women and children of the Kru nation were burned to death in their habitations by the valiant Liberian soldiery.

The actual number of victims of this "all-Negro effort" was over 600.

The number of these hapless black folk (whom Mr. Stewart and I both love) who fled to the bush, was 12,000. Didhwo Twe in following their example in 1951 was choosing wisdom over valour. He, like they, knew what he was escaping. Since Mr. Stewart has a bit of semantic touchiness, I hesitate to refer again to the noble Liberian soldiers as Tubman's goons.

* * *

There is currently much speculation in Liberia as to the whereabouts of C. Frederick Taylor, managing editor of The African Nationalist of Monrovia, Liberia's capital. Mr. Taylor was a sharp critic of the Tubman regime and exposed many sore spots in its "system of intelligence" including some phony mining venture.

Over a year ago Mr. Taylor was deprived of citizenship, property and press in an even rougher manner than President Peron of Argentina recently grabbed the famous newspaper La Prensa after its editor fled to Uruguay and thence to New York.

Shortly afterward Mr. Taylor mysteriously disappeared. Whether he took to the safety of the big bush like Mr. Twe last spring and the 12,000 Kru men, women and children in 1932, or whether he is rotting in the Liberian counterpart of Buchenwald at Bellayella, no one, except the Tubman government, seems to know. Anyhow, Mr. Taylor's failure to "disregard the trials of the struggling black Republic" undoubtedly has something to do with his long and unaccounted absence. Perhaps he is in hiding with Mr. Twe, the unsuccessful presidential aspirant.

Perhaps both of these gentlemen have been gathered to their fathers. People die fast and mysteriously in Liberia, especially if they offend the "workable philosophy" of the Tubman regime.

By George S. Schuyler

Views and Reviews

Racial Atmosphere Strictly Southern Way Up North in Alaska

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Courier. -The Editors.)

SOME while back a Negro living in Anchorage, Alaska, favored us with a report on the favorable interracial conditions in that far Northern community. Now comes a letter from Miss Madeline Holmes Hendricks of Philadelphia, Pa., which paints a different picture. Her letter is too long to be carried in its entirety, but here it is in part:

Mr. Schuyler

"If ever the NAACP is needed any place, Anchorage, Alaska, is that place. I scarcely believe any Negro from the racially prejudiced Anchorage wrote you the letter . . . (which) contained some of the most atrocious lies I have ever read. I left there in November, 1950, due to the Southern atmosphere. Last year a number of us notified the NAACP, several members of Congress, also Governor Gruening, who has yet not had the courtesy to answer any of the NAACP Bureau at Washington's correspondence. I received a copy of a very elusive letter written by Secretary of the Interior Oscar Chapman to former Congresswoman Helen Gahagan Douglas. He showed no interest in our problems whatsoever. Everyone who read the letter agreed he tried to pass the buck to Governor Gruening.

"THE REAL estate dealers tell Negroes to their faces, 'We do not sell to colored.' There was even a court case last year between two real estate men because one sold a lot to a Negro. The Negro invested his savings in this lot and lumber to build a home. The court was asked for a restraining order to prevent him from completing his home. The judge decided in his favor. When his home was completed it was mysteriously burned to the ground the day before he was to move in. This happened Oct. 15, 1950.

"A real estate dealer refused to take several couples to view some lots I had for sale because of a racial restriction written in the deed. They were in my attorney's name to protect me. I eventually sold them myself. The racial covenant was more important to the real estate dealer than a commission. Another real estate dealer told a colored GI and his wife he sold to American 'white people only.' I asked the realtor about some property I wished to purchase and he told me he could not sell to colored there. He then offered me something in Chester Flats, a segregated area outside the city limits. I replied, 'I do not wish to live so far out,' and this was his answer: 'I can't help it. That is the place we have designated for you people.' I did not ask him whom he meant by 'we.'

* * *

"THE VERY day the letter appeared in print I received a letter from a friend in Anchorage. She had just tried to purchase a lot from another realtor. She received the answer most Negroes get: 'We don't sell to colored.' So there is no such thing as racial restriction in Alaska? It is true that colored and white personnel march together in parades and there is also a mixed band but there is still discrimination at Fort Richardson, especially toward civilians.

"Two colored women worked one and two days at Fort Richardson and were never even paid. They made the mistake of asking for living quarters, and were told they could not live with white employes. As for the wonderful positions our people have there that is all myth. A colored Army officer's wife who had worked for the Internal Revenue Bureau in the States was told a position was open in Anchorage. When she applied she was told they could not possibly hire a colored girl.

"Three years ago I had more than $8,000 worth of restaurant equipment stolen from me. Police officials refused to have the thief arrested. This man was white and I, of course, a Negro. There are restaurants, taverns and clubs that refuse service to colored. Alaska has very good anti-discrimination laws . . . but they are not enforced.

* * *

"NEARLY TWO years ago a colored man brought suit against a tavern because he was refused service. A jury decided in favor of the bartender . . . That same tavern since the trial has refused a number of colored service . . . An FEPC bill was introduced at the last session of the Alaska Legislature and, of course, it was defeated.

"I lived in Anchorage for ten years and I'm not the only Negro who left there because they had enough of that 'Far North Dixie Land.' If that letter was actually written by an Anchorage Negro, no wonder he did not have the courage to allow his name to be published to such a pack of lies.

"Even that part . . . how a colored church was started is a lie. The summer of 1950, the Lutheran Church pastor's wife, Mrs. O. E. Odegrard, whom I knew slightly, told me there were quite a number of colored attending their church, and though they were welcomed, they felt that the colored would be happier in a church of their own and that her son was working with a committee toward that end. Several months later I was handed a small circular giving the directions to a church for colored citizens only. Of course it was out of Anchorage city limits."

Next week the Alaska controversy will be continued with some comment from my far-from-mythical informant in Anchorage.

Negro (George A. Sewell)

Dots and Dashes

By GEORGE A. SEWELL

SEGREGATION AND VOTING

Segregation itself is a device hatched during the existence of slavery. Its aim was to set a stamp of social inferiority on the Negro slave. Concepts of race and racial differences served well to bolster the ideas of racial superiority, and inferiority.

The institution of slavery is non-existent here. But, its aftermath of segregation remains. And, "as long as I remain Governor of Georgia we will utilize every resource at our command to preserve, uphold, defend and enforce the segregation laws of this State."

There are several reasons why the South should abolish the system of segregation. One of the most important is the economical. Segregation is a costly operation.

Let me illustrate. The other evening I bought a Pullman accomodation from a little Florida town to Atlanta, Georgia. But instead of the upper-berth that my ticket called for, I was ushered into "Compartment C". In order to segregate me I was given private facilities, at the cost of more public ones.

This is nothing new. The "separate but equal" philosophy is the attempt to support two school systems, when the truth is we are too poor to do it.

However, I admit that it was at the Dothan, Alabama station, of the St. Andrews Bay Line, that my eyes beheld two waiting rooms—separate of course—but in all appearances equal. Exactly the same number of upholstered chairs, a table, a water fountain; all of the same materials, were in each side.

Now of course, the South is not seriously concerned about equality of accommodations. Now as in 1800 they are wanting to set a stamp of inferiority on the persons of Negro descent.

All of which has its implications in the political life of the area. One of the unstated reasons of the white community for not wanting "so many Negroes" in the Lakewood—Pryor Road area, is that the Negroes might have too great a political influenc at the polls.

Generally speaking we tend to be very easily fooled in these matters. They tell us one thing, when actually the real underyying reason is something else all together. At the Court House and City Hall, a vote in the bag is worth two in the bush.

Three new wards are to be added to the City of Atlanta come January 1. 1952. These wards are to be apportioned from 82 square miles of extension that will be made to the city. Presently nearly 100,00 people live in that area — approximately 74,000 whites and 26,00 Negroes. Of that number there are about 1600 registered Negro voters in the area.

According to the figures at my command, there is not a single precint nor ward where the Negro has a balance of power. There are 14 voters in the 7th; 528 in the 8th; and 1,062 in the 9th. The task for the leaders to assume is that of getting the people to register.

Negroes in the area for annexation constitute about one-third of the total population. In the present presentatives, and the making of better than a third—41 per cent. But the only way to exercise any power in the selection of your representatives, and th emaking of laws is to register and vote. They are segregation's greatest enemies. They are your strongest allies in your fight for freedom.

Roscoe C. Simmons Third Negro Reporter Admitted To Congress' Press Galleries

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Roscoe C. Simmons, columnist for the Washington Times Herald and Chicago Tribune, was accredited to the Senate and House of Representatives Press galleries last week.

Simmons became the third Negro member of the regular press galleries and the first to be admitted as the representative of a white daily paper.

Louis Lautier of the Negro Newspaper Publishers association was the first Negro to be admitted to the galleries in 1947 after certain technical rules of the Standing committee were changed by order of the Senate Rules committee.

The rule change was the result of an extensive fight carried on by individual reporters, certain newspapers, and organizations and finally by an open hearing in the Rules committee.

A few months following Lautier's admittance, Alice A. Dunnigan of the Associated Negro Press was accepted as a member of the galleries. For nearly four years no other Negro reporters were accepted.

Simmons is a veteran writer, lecturer, and for many years a professional Republican leader and worker. He has been connected with newspapers for a long period of time. He is a regular contributor to the Washington Eagle, the official organ of the Elks lodge. It is rumored he has been offered the editorship of that monthly publication.

Bal. 2-3-51

Simmons became the third Negro member of the regular press galleries ond the first to be admitted as the representative of a white daily paper.

Louis Lautier of the Negro Newspaper Publishers association was the first Negro to be admitted to the galleries in 1947 after certain technical rules of the Standing committee were changed by order of the Senate Rules committee.

The rule change was the result of an extensive fight carried on by indivadual reporters, certain newspapers, and organizations and finally by an open hearing in the Rules committee.

A few months following Lautier's admittance, Alice A. Dunnigan of the Associated Negro Press was accepted as a member of the galleries. For nearly four years no other Negro reporters was accepted.

Simmons is a veteran writer, lecturer, and for many years a professional Republican leader and worker. He has been connected with newspapers for a long period of time. He is a regular contributor to the Washington Eagle, the official organ of the Elks lodge. It is rumored he has been offered the editorship of that monthly publication.

CALLED IN SENATE PROBE of Tydings-Butler election campaign. Left to right: Col. Roscoe C. Simmons, Chicago Tribune and Washington Times-Herald columnist for the McCormick newspapers; Bishop Alexander P. Shaw of the Central Methodist church of Baltimore, Md.; Marse Callaway, prominent Baltimore political leader, and John L. Berry, newly nominated city magistrate for the city of Baltimore. All were prominent in the election of Republican Senator John Marshall Butler in last fall's election. American Press Service Photo

Simmons Is Third Negro Admitted to Press Galleries

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Roscoe C. Simmons, columnist for the Washington Times Herald and Chicago Tribune, was accredited to the Senate and House of Representatives Press galleries last

Report From Europe

By Ollie Stewart

PARIS—Look for trouble in Morocco any day now. It seems that tension began to build up last December when Pasha El Glaoui of Marrakech had a tiff with the Sultan, Sidi Mohammed, who recently visited France to ask for more freedom for Morocco. The Sultan is said to have forbidden the Pasha to enter his palace in Rabat. Shortly afterward, it was announced in a Paris newspaper that the Sultan would resign in favor of his oldest son, Prince Moulay Hassan, on the grounds of ill health. This was promptly denied.

Deposition Threatened

The latest report is that French General Juin, a few days before his departure for America, where he was named one of Eisenhower's aides, told the Sultan

"If you do not abdicate immediately, I will have you deposed on my return from America!"

When Paris begins the six-month festival celebrating its 2,000th birthday, on April 1, the opening will be marked by 20 processions (one from each district) all heading for the city hall. Surface traffic will be practically halted for the street marchers.

Long-Awaited Voice

John Riley, baritone, 3815 W. Hancock St., Detroit, packed the American Church of Paris for his recital on Jan. 21. After making his debut here on Oct. 16, he went over to England and gave two concerts in November. The British gave him very good notices. Returning to France, he appeared on the French National Radio on December 12—which brought him his biggest break to date.

For Future Reference

The Franco-American Fellowship now has a permanent office and headquarters at 100 Rue Reaumur. Telephone Gutenberg 8060, Extension 256. Better clip this if you're coming to Paris, and want to get in touch with somebody living here. They'll get you a healthy discount on what you buy, and help with any kind of problems.

George Handy, NYC, who worked here for Graves Registration for four years, now has a War Dept. civilian job at 25 Avenue Kleber. He's procurment and supply officer.

Sees That AFRO Is Included

Ah, these Americans! The American Embassy press section puts out a small pamphlet listing American newspapers and their correspondents in France.

I have been accredited by the French Government and registered at the Embassy for years—but this week when I went to the French Minister of Defense for a permit, he looked in the pamphlet and told me politely that the AFRO was not listed.

When I asked the Embassy press attache why not, he shrugged and said that occasionally they missed a paper, but didn't mean to slight anybody. "From now on," he said, "the AFRO will be listed."

Report From Europe

By Ollie Stewart

PARIS—Mostly about the ladies: Rene Starks Blackmon, Newark, N. J. owner of Rene's House of Style, will stage a fashion show in Germany on Easter Sunday to entertain occupation personnel. She is studying dress and hat designing here for two years.

Melicent Bouey, 1827 Maplewod Avenue, Richmond, has latched on to a job in less than six weeks after her arrival here to study the French way of making dress patterns. She went to see Christian Dior and Dior gave her a letter of introduction to the owner of a famous house—and now she's not only learning, but getting paid at the same time. She's the daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth C. Bouey, the AFRO's Ideal Mother for 1950.

Stays Busy in Paris

Mrs. Alice Bates, NYC, wife of Peg-Leg Bates, the sensational dancer, is one of the busiest women in Paris these days. She goes with her husband to the theatre, keeps him company between shows, watches over his diet and orders his meals—and takes their two dogs (boxers) for two walks each day.

An American girl, a trained nurse, is almost certain to make headlines in the near future. I'll give her name when the story is ready to break. For now it can be said that an official at the American Hospital of Paris told her this week that no matter how well-trained she is, she cannot work as a nurse at the hospital because of her color.

Brass Couldn't Take It

Army brass, fresh from the Pentagon, just can't take it, so they pulled some weird shenanigans to get rid of one woman officer (Lt. Ann G. Hall), who was assigned to Eisenhower's headquarters here at the Hotel Astoria.

Lieutenant Hall brought 20 Wacs here a month ago for 30 days' detached service. At the end of that time, when the Wac detachment was broken up, Lt. Hall received orders from Germany giving her 30 additional days with SHAPE. But a few people just over from the States got so upset they telephoned Heidelberg and demanded that she be recalled because "there was no job for her in Paris."

This means, of course, that since only two colored Wacs remained in Paris, they couldn't stand the idea of Lt. Hall giving orders to white Wacs.

People coming from Germany were considerably different. The Wacs not only worked with white soldiers without friction during the day, but were dated up for dinner and night clubs almost every night.

Sudden thought: There isn't a single colored enlisted man stationed in Paris.

Dawson Wins Again

Bobby Dawson, middleweight, of NYC, won his sixth fight since coming to Europe about a year ago. Managed by Dick Edwards, Dawson took a 10-round decision recently from Jean Wanes, at the Salle Wagram. Dawson's lone defeat in Europe was a loss to Jean Stock last October.

News item: "The displaced persons commission in Germany is looking for some 25,000 DP's to fill special jobs in American defense plants, officials have announced in Frankfurt."

Well now, maybe I've been out of the United States too long. If I have, will somebody please explain to me why 25,000 Germans (of all people) have to be imported to do vital defense work? Is there a labor shortage? Or can't Americans be trusted? Or is this another reason why Congress murdered the latest FEPC bill?

From over here it looks very peculiar. A very puzzled Frenchman asked me for an explanation a few days ago—but I had to confess that I was as ignorant as he was.

Report From Europe

By Ollie Stewart

BORDEAUX, France—Attention, Jimmy Hicks, Why make a single target of Marian Anderson? Almost every day of our lives, we've all been guilty of compromising with segregation—you and I and the rest of us! Why not condemn everybody?

Did you, old pal, refuse to fight in the last war because you were put into an all-colored unit? No, you became an officer and did your part in the Pacific. Did you, on your recent tour in Virginia (even while you were giving Marian hell, refuse food in segregated restaurants, refuse public transportation—or tell the students to scram out of Virginia State College because it's not a mixed school?

Ollie Stewart

Backstage gossip. Remember you saw it here first when you read before long that the WAC's who were shipped out of Paris have arrived in Bordeaux. Yep, they'll be down here in Southwest France about Eastertime.

Down here they'll be well hidden—or may be buried is a better word. They did all the dirty work in setting up Eisenhower's Paris HQ, but many brass, fresh from the "good ole USA," considered it damn bad taste to keep them around when SHAPE became international. It made other nations think America was getting democratic.

Query on Lt. Gilbert

The brother-in-law of Lt. Leon Gilbert (who was sentenced to death some months ago in Korea), asked me during my visit here at Camp Hope what I thought would be the outcome of the case. The young man is Pvt. Robert K. Fuller, Manchester, Ia. I told him that when Thurgood Marshall got through asking questions in Tokyo, Lt. Gilbert not only would live, but would probably return to active duty as a soldier.

Corporal Jayre Winn, 861 Main Avenue, Passaic, N.J., didn't do it on purpose (I don't think), but he certainly gave some visitor's a taste of Camp Hope's ever-present mud. Winn is the driver for the camp commander, and was driving the group of visitors, which included a special services woman, to the PX. Just when the rain was coming down in sheets, the car skidded into a ditch—and the whole party had to continue on foot—ankle-deep in mud.

Final note on Kitzengen: After Dr. Merze Tate's expose of Kitzengen, Mrs. Catherine Robinson, librarian of Baltimore, was called on the carpet by Col. Bigelow because she had copies of the AFRO in the library, and because she had not forbidden a soldier to read the AFRO in the library.

Bad to Read Afro

And that's not all. An officer, it is reported, who receives his personal AFRO through the mail, was called into Col. Bigelow's office and made to stand at attention for almost an hour—while getting a dressing down for having the paper in his possession.

Soldiers coming to Bordeaux were at first thought to be here on a rotation system of three months in France, and back to Germany. Now they say it isn't so. The transfer is permanent.

Married men are house hunting in and around Bordeaux. One officer had his wife down for two weeks, but had to send her back to Germany because the expense was eating him up. He says it is cheaper for him to get a leave and visit her in Germany, where they at least have an apartment and can eat at home.

Report From Europe

By Ollie Stewart

PARIS—Lest we forget: Alabama's new State constitution, ratified the middle of November, 1901, deprived the State's colored population of the right to vote. Fifty years later, some citizens are still denied the franchise.

Dr. Channing Tobias had a busy second week at the United Nations General Assembly. He held two press conferences and made two speeches, in his capacity as alternate U.S. Delegate. In Committee II, when the question of land reform was discussed, he spoke for the United States.

Mr. Stewart

"Land reform," he said, "is a vital pre-condition for economic development...We know from experience that farmers who have secure tenure or real ownership, work hard to improve the land by the best methods they can learn... The way to increase food production per farmer and per acre is to cultivate the family farm, giving all possible incentives to production and farmer initiative."

Dr. Tobias also was selected to answer Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Y. Vishinsky, when the latter criticized the United States for allowing a Florida sheriff to kill one man and wound another while they were his prisoners.

Makes Three Points

In his answer, Dr. Tobias made three points: (1) We would rather take our chance in a democracy, despite such brutality; (2) in Mr. Vishinsky's country, the news of such things as the Florida killing would never get into the papers and give people a chance to criticize Russia; and (3) the killing was in defiance of the law, not sanctioned by it.

However, despite Dr. Tobias's answer, there have been some extremely red faces among the U.S. Mission the past few days, because of the Florida murder. In the corridors of the UN, one or two persons have been heard to exclaim: "That dumb cracker picked a hell of a fine time to do his shooting!"

And in the General Assembly, Foreign Minister Vishinsky ripped into the USA with everything at his command—sarcasm, irony and laughter. He had ammunition for both barrels of his gun, because North Carolina was also trying a man for "assault at 75 feet"—the case in which a white girl said a man looked at her "peculiarly," and was charged with attempted rape.

U.S. Takes Beating

Every paper in Paris has been giving a day-by-day account of this trial. The position of the United States as a moral leader among nations of the world is taking a terrific beating. Secretary Acheson and company have answered (through Dr. Tobias) the jeers from Vishinsky—but they have not (and cannot) answer the newspapers and private citizens all over Europe who shudder at such savagery.

Lem Graves, of ECA's labor information division, returns to the USA for a two-mouth vacation early in December. He is taking his family, Theora, Bunny and Ixe (the dog). Incidentally, his daughter, Bunny, claims that French elementary schools give children twice as much work as American schools.

Dr. Ralph Bunche didn't bring his family when he came over recently, although they may come to join him later. One member of the Bunche household would just as soon stay in the USA during the school session. He is Ralph Jr., who has had a taste of European schools. Like Bunny, he says they are tougher than in the USA.

Dollar Going Up

Attention tourists: If you changed your dollars last summer at the American Express and received 346 francs, you'll probably bite your lips when I tell you that the dollar has now passed 450 in the free market—and is still climbing! Where's that black market man?

But there's a catch in it. Don't envy me. My daily paper costs exactly three times what it did a year ago. I pay three times as much to ride a bus, smoke a cigarette or eat a steak. Gas and electricity have likewise trebled in price.

And don't get excited about the possibility of the dollar being pegged at 400 francs by next summer. If and when it happens, the price of your hotel room and your souvenirs will go up accordingly.

TOWNSEND

There Is One Man Who Should Read Ottley's "No Green Pastures"

ROI OTTLEY'S SENSATIONAL new book "No Green Pastures" got off to a flying start today amid the swank appointments of Carson Pirie Scott & Company's Georgian Room.

It was a luncheon given in his honor and attended by Chicago's elite, with one possible exception which happens to be myself. Somehow or other I manage to crash these swank parties and have an opportunity to hear, see, and know what goes on among the uppercrust. Defender Sat. 11-3-51

Listening to Roi Ottley review his book was inspirational indeed, and certainly left no question in the minds of those who were privileged to be present as to his artistry.

Roi talked at length concerning his experiences abroad and it is my humble opinion that not only should every Negro in America read "No Green Pastures," but I think it would be very good for our white brethren, particularly a gentleman whom I heard on the radio Sunday afternoon who had been selected on the "Man of the Week" program for a discussion on America's foreign policy. Chicago, Ill.

Good-looking, well-dressed, amiable Senator John Sparkman from Alabama, whom one would believe at the first blush of his conversation to be an ardent believer in democracy. When asked by a member of the panel whether or not he felt that the domestic policies of America would have any imprint on the thinking of people abroad to the extent that it would affect our international relationships, Mr. Sparkman replied "he didn't think so."

Really, Mr. Sparkman should have heard Roi Ottley today. While Roi didn't actually say so, what he implied was that the bigoted, arrogant advocates of white supremacy in the United States were hellbent for destroying America and taking the American Negro along with him which as a result meant that the Negro was forced to defend America in order to protect himself.

During the question period I was very interested in some of the remarks directed at Mr. Ottley. Mr. Ottley had spoken at length on the bargaining power of the colonial Negro, to which one of our local brethren replied that the American Negro was in a much better bargaining position due to certain peculiar circumstances.

This is far from the truth and certainly our American Negro leaders should stop jumping on the floor in the presence of intelligent whites and make such irresponsible statements.

The irrefutable fact is that the one hundred million Negroes controlled by France and Great Britain who produce the necessary material for our modern industrial products are in the finest bargaining spot of any group of people.

Today they are mining magnesium, bauxite, and other needed materials without which our modern industrial society could not survive. In doing this they are working at starvation wages and are certainly ready for the propaganda of Soviet Russia or any other nation of demagogues who would influence them to lay down their tools, and I think that our leaders in this country should know more about what is going on in other parts of the world before they grab soap boxes at every luncheon.

But getting back to Roi Ottley, too much praise cannot be given him for his most enlightening delineation. In my book he is the candidate for America's man of the year, so let's all salute him.

TOWNSEND

Decision In Brakeman's Case Shows Value Of Labor Unions

FROM TIME to time I feel it my duty to point out to the Negro working men and women, developments in the field of employment because while many of us struggle to acquire for the Negro equal opportunities, there are those operating in the same field working against him.

The wholesale transfer of braking jobs on passenger trains of the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway from Negro brakemen to white brakemen is barred by the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.

The court characterizes an attempt by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen to replace the Negro brakemen by white brakemen represented by BRT as "one of attempted predatory seizure and appropriation" of the Negro brakemen's craft and job rights. The court reverses a district court's refusal to enjoin the discharges and directs the lower court to issue the injunction.

The decision by Judge Harvey M. Johnsen says the BRT contract obtained "by forced action" from the railroad cannot by its "artful language" conceal that the "40-year established and recognized . . . craft" of Negro brakemen at the head-end of passenger trains "would be pushed off the Railway and cease to have existence." Defender

By long-established custom the Negro brakemen are known as "train porters," but 95 percent of their work is braking duties and their field is entirely separate from sleeping-car porters and others bearing the same designation. Sat. 10-27-51

The Negro brakemen are represented by the Brotherhood of Trainmen, Brakemen, Porters, Switchmen, Firemen, and Railway Employees, an all-Negro union.

The Court of Appeals basically holds that the contract dispute doesn't present a question that must be resolved first by the National Railroad Adjustment Board before the federal courts may grant relief to the complaining party, Simon L. Howard, a train porter on the "Frisco" railroad since 1937. Explaining BRT's contention that the case hasn't yet been heard by the Adjustment Board, the court says:

"In other words, the Brotherhood asks that, for a period of two to 2 1/2 years at least, it be allowed to inflict upon the train porters whatever consequences it is able to do, through the exacted agreement, by loosely calling the entire situation, in its unrelated aspects, a jurisdictional dispute."

The court also finds no basis for BRT's assertion that a jurisdictional dispute has existed between it and the union representing the train porters. The only claim to these jobs is based on the contract, the court asserts, and it notes that this part of the contract was obtained only after the use of a strike threat against the carrier.

But assuming that BRT has a justifiable case for moving into the craft of the train porters, the court says this case won't be prejudiced by the injunction. The decision explicitly provides that the court order against BRT and the railway not prohibit BRT and its brakemen from taking the case to the Adjustment Board. The injunction may be modified if BRT is upheld, the court says.

The decision reverses a prior ruling by the Federal District Court for Eastern Missouri denying an injunction because Howard hadn't exhausted his remedies under the Railway Labor Act.

This above action should prove to the Negro that to present his right to work on decent jobs, he must be alert and associate himself with honest and liberal trade unions.

TOWNSEND

Danish Paper Sounds Off On Subject Of Racial Equality

THE FOLLOWING editorial translation, taken from the Social Demokraten of Copenhagen, was forwarded to me from Paris recently:

"The White and the Colored People in America"

"Every consideration given to decency, fair play and the democratic ideals' basic principles of the individual's rights demands, that an exceptional position regarding race cannot be tolerated.

"For economic reasons the colored people ought to have the same possibilities for work and membership in the trade unions as everybody else. For the continuation of the industry in the future the colored people's industrial skill and their purchasing power is a fact just as necessary and essential as the other citizens' and should be fully exploited.

"This has been reflected in an article in the last number of the monthly journal of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, 'Free Labour World.' The article is written by Willard S. Townsend, the well-known American trade unionist who is the president of the Transportation Service Union, and for several reasons it is a very interesting article.

" 'With a feeling of pride' Willard Townsend states that it is due to the cooperation of the American trade unions that many of the injustices due to racial prejudices have been eliminated already. He refers to the decision made at the congresses and actions from both AFL and CIO, i.e., two of the big trade unions. He says that the 'fortresses of race bigotry are rapidly disappearing.'

"The article in 'Free Labour World' is not only evidence of how much has already been accomplished regarding the fight against racial prejudices but also a proof of how serious they are trying to find a more perfect solution of this tragic problem in America.

"The other day the daily Social-Demokraten revealed an example of what these efforts are up against, also from places where not expected. It was the information about that only white persons connected with Denmark or of Danish descent could be admitted in the Danish Brotherhood according to a regulation just amended. This racial discrimination which Americans call 'special measures' towards other races is distressing to us in Denmark, because it comes from circles that we still count as countrymen and because it does not at all agree with what we think of as Danish ideas. It seems to us as a sad expression of how far racial prejudices can spread. Furthermore, it carries a sting, because in practise it is able to affect the circle of colored people who live in America and who came from the former Danish colonies. For instance, in New York there is a little community of colored people who feel that they still belong to Denmark in a way and who regard everything that is Danish with touching affection. To place these people in a special position because of their color is neither humane nor Danish.

"Therefore the example shows how difficult the racial problem is. So much more reason is there to appreciate the circles which constantly, like the trade unions, fight against the prejudices. Fortunately, however, it is not only the workers who follow this line. Both the late President Roosevelt and the present President Truman daringly took part in the fight for a solution of the Negro problem. And many other facts than this article mentioned here show, that the development—in spite of all the obstacles put in the way by ingrown prejudices—move forward in the right direction."

Willard TOWNSEND

Bases Story Back Of Sheriff's Attack On Lawyer In Georgia

A LAWYER WHO testified three weeks ago before a Senate Committee charged last week that he was severely beaten by a sheriff who accused him of "telling lies" in Washington.

The injured man is Thomas W. Johnson, Macon, Ga., who suffered possible fractures of a hand and several ribs, a sprained jaw and a cut ear. His alleged assailant is Sheriff Carlus Gay of Lauren County, Ga. Johnson had told the Senate Subcommittee on Labor-Management Relations about a Lauren County employer who held a Negro in virtually a state of peonage.

Sheriff Gay had also appeared before the Senate group to answer charges that he had broken up a CIO meeting in Dublin, Ga., last February, and had thrown two organizers into jail because "I thought they were holding a Communist meeting."

Johnson is not a CIO attorney but he does handle a lot of so-called peonage cases. In his testimony, he related the case of a Lauren County Negro, who, he said, was arrested on a trumped-up charge and whose four children were held by his former employer for an alleged debt he owed.

Last week, the blood spattered attorney accused Sheriff Gay of "beating me because of my testimony in Washington." Johnson told how he had gone to Gay's office in Dublin on some legal matters.

"I went to the sheriff's office and met a deputy there by the name Tom Coker," said Johnson. "I introduced myself and told him what I wanted. He was undertaking to find it for me when Sheriff Gay came in."

Johnson said he asked Gay about the warrants. The sheriff sat for a moment or two without saying anything. Then, according to the attorney, he cursed him and said:

"You go up to Washington and tell lies about me." After further profanity, Gay ordered Johnson out of the office.

"As I was getting up to leave," the attorney said, "he hit me on the side of the head and knocked my glasses across the room. Then he hit me several more times on the head."

Johnson related a blow-by-blow description of the one-sided battle. "I did not at any time strike him or attempt to strike him," he contended.

Johnson said he then stooped over to pick up his glasses when he "thought Sheriff Gay's anger was spent."

Johnson said Gay kicked him in the stomach, knocked him down again, and then beat him while he was lying on the floor.

The attorney said he planned to make an immediate report to the Senate subcommittee "and see if they want to take any action."

"People in Lauren County are just scared to death. That goes for both white and colored," he said.

In Washington, it was understood the Senate group sent two investigators to Dublin to learn the facts. The subcommittee was not expected to recommend an action until a thorough investigation of Johnson's charges is made.

Subcommittee members were said to be concerned that the attack by Gay may have been an attempt to "intimidate" its witnesses.

"This committee will not tolerate intimidation of its witnesses," a spokesman for Senator Humphrey (D. Minn.), the subcommittee chairman declared. "However, we do not wish to prejudice the facts in this case."

If Johnson's charge is substantiated, the subcommittee could recommend a citation for contempt of Congress against Gay or recommend action by the Justice Department.

Willard
TOWNSEND

Discovers Germans Are Interested In The Status Of The Negro In U. S.

I HAVE BEFORE ME two very important releases from the United States Department of Labor, each of which is very significant. The first:

"Washington, D. C. — A recent publication by the Office of the U. S. High Commissioner for Germany reports a 'real interest' in international affairs on the part of workers in Germany.

"The pamphlet, 'Labor Education in Germany,' was written by Miss Eleanor G. Coit, Director of the American Labor Education Service, Inc., who visited workers' education centers of all types during a recent trip to Germany under the auspices of the U. S. Office of Military Government.

"The worker-student asked Miss Coit many questions about the United States. These questions, she reports, related to——

"'Legislation affecting labor, especially laws protecting women and children and the Taft-Hartley Act; the position of the United States trade-unions on the question of socialization, on political action, on international issues, and on international organization; organizational activities of the trade-unions, both general activities and activities as they relate to women; the part played in the community by labor leaders; the position of the Negro in American life; how wages and the cost of living balance in the United States.'

"Other questions were on the part played by women in the trade-unions; whether unions in America 'exist only to get higher wages or are concerned with deeper social and political problems;' and the form, content, and problems in workers' education."

The second release has to do with manpower under the new defense set-up.

"Washington, D. C. — Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin at the conclusion of the first meeting of the Management-Labor Committee on Defense Manpower announced that regional and area labor-management committees will be established over the country to help carry out the national defense program.

"The labor-management committees, composed of leading officials in both fields, will operate in conjunction with interdepartmental Federal agency committees also set up in regions and areas, and 'the full power of the procurement agencies will be used for the purpose of bringing about sound employment practices,' Tobin said.

"We approach the problem of defense manpower with the conviction that if management and labor are fully informed concerning the problems facing this Nation in defending itself, concerning the actions necessary for each to take to provide manpower to meet the defense and essential civilian production, that they will take such action voluntarily and with a minimum of guidance,' Tobin stated.

"Initially, emphasis will be directed toward West Coast areas and the Chicago and Cleveland areas, Tobin pointed out. Regional committees will be established, the Secretary said, in 13 major cities, and area committees will be set up eventually in 151 industrial production centers. The regional committees will be composed of four labor and four management representatives, with the regional director of the Department's Bureau of Employment Security as chairman."

I have included this release because it is of great importance to the Negro worker. We have insisted that on these new committees that are being appointed that Negroes be placed in the high echelon of the program in order to protect the Negro worker's rights.

Willard
TOWNSEND

See Hitler's Ideas At Work In African Regime

I HAVE RECEIVED many letters recently asking me what the United Transport Service Employees has to do with Africa and why we became so interested in Africa that we permitted one of our top officials, Harold D. Snell, to go to Africa for two months to make a study of labor conditions there. I have but to refer these many inquisitive people to my column of Jan. 7, 1950,—in it is the answer.

"Yes, the first half of the 20th century has seen many startling changes—revolutionary changes from one mode of life to an entirely different mode within a generation; important changes embodying good for the welfare of man or evil for his own destruction depending on how he chooses to utilize them; great physical changes and, more slowly though equally important, social changes. (This the sociologist would explain as 'cultural lag.') It is not at all remarkable that these physical changes would influence man's thinking on the universe and his attitude toward his fellowman.

"On the whole, in the latter case it has been encouraging. Who would have thought at the turn of the century that by now we would have seen the end of British rule in India and the disintegration of the British Empire, the independence of the Philippines and lately the Indonesians—all dark-skinned peoples. That it is a big step and a rather rapid change, when one remembers the slow pace of social change, cannot be denied nor should it be minimized.

"This situation extends the hope that the not too distant future may likewise see an alleviation of the quasi-slave conditions of the darkest and seemingly most hated of the colored—the Negro and in the particular instance, the African Negro. Awareness has already reached these dark regions and there are rumblings and agitation among the natives for greater participation in the present government with an eye toward eventual independence therefrom.

"While political and economic expediency may have dictated the moves of the 'mother' countries (and I recognize the misnomer there) which led to the independence of these former colonies, social attitudes was a major factor and no doubt acted as a catalyst.

"Evidence of that fact is becoming more and more prominent in the reports of the struggles of the natives in Africa. Of course, these reports are not to be found in the daily press or the ofttimes blased and shallow presentations of the commentators. One must go to out-of-the-way places and small publications for this material.

"It was in such a publication that this evidence was revealed. The Workers Defense League (a most militant organization in the present battle against forced labor wherever it exists) reported on the hearing in South Africa. The Herero Tribe of Africa is fighting inclusion into the Union of South Africa (and well they should) and has appealed to the United Nations for assistance in remaining outside its jurisdiction.

"From the presentation made in their behalf by a Rev. Michael Scott, one hears again of the extreme measures taken by the Union's government under the direction of Dr. Malan to insure the perpetuation of white supremacy and make of the natives a vehicle for the racial theories of Hitler.

"Actually, it is modern slavery for them that matches well anything that Russia could offer behind the Iron Curtain. A native who goes into the mining district to earn his living at starvation wages must sign a contract 'enslaving' him for a certain period of time, which often proves to be his lifetime, short though the period may be.

"He cannot leave the Compound where those who work the mines must live, without permission of the Compound manager. Even then he may be arrested for failure to carry any one of twelve passes which are required by law.

Willard
TOWNSEND

Racial Bigotry And Intolerance Take A Holiday In Miami, Fla.

LAST SUMMER while convalescing in the country home of my friend and publisher, John H. Sengstacke, I got into a discussion on Miami, Florida, with A. W. Williams, President of the Unity Life Insurance Company and Chicago's Civil Service Commissioner; Arthur Knight, an insurance broker and noted civic leader; along with my host. Out of the discussion came a promise from A. W. that he would join me in my winter trip to Miami. It seemed that my friends thought I was talking through my hat and so A. W. together with my host and their families decided to go to Hot Springs, but I stuck to Miami.

I refused to give up my trip to Miami because there is developing in the Florida desert of racial bigotry and political reaction, an oasis which promises to be the beachhead for the advancement of democracy. For twelve years now I have spent some part of each winter in Miami, Florida. During these twelve years, it has been my good fortune to witness this very interesting phenomenon.

On my first visit to Miami, I experienced those indignities that try the soul of Black Folks. But even then one could feel the smoldering opposition on the part of the Negroes to endure for long the restrictions that had been imposed upon them. Miami made the headlines when Sam Solomon courageously led the Negroes to the polls against the threats of the Ku Klux Klan, who at that time was quarterbacking the political plays in that section of the state. And while Solomon was battling along the political lines, there was and is now, another individual who had acquired the friendship of all America's outstanding Negroes: wise, loveable, and most hospitable Kelsey Pharr.

It fell upon his broad shoulders the task of making Miami attractive to Negroes and what a job he did. His affability and hospitality far excel the famed Elsa Maxwell because his task was much more difficult in that there was not available to him an atmosphere conducive to social niceties. So we start out by a salute to Kelsey Pharr, a successful businessman, a good friend, very splendid host, and a person whom I feel everyone should know. This was before the days of Josephine Baker. The struggle to break down the barriers have been engaged in by many stalwart and determined leaders in Miami. I can think of Drs. Ward and Hawkins; Urban League Secretary, Walter Pinkston; there is Morse of the NAACP; not to overlook Rev. Edward Graham; and many others whom I had the pleasure of meeting and knowing. Then, too, there is Bill Sawyer, who operates the lovely Mary Elizabeth Hotel, and certainly contributes to one's comfort.

Then comes along Josephine Baker whose very presence fitted in admirably to the changing social views of the area—the opening of the doors at the Copa City on beautiful Miami Beach followed by the Cotton Club bars being dropped. These things along with the attitude of sales people in stores and the many merchants, who in pursuit of the elusive dollar, have begun to notice that the "black" dollar and the "white" dollar are neither black dollars nor white dollars but "green" dollars.

Then there is Miami's famous Negro court, presided over by a man of superior intelligence, a wealth of ability, and admirable dignity—Judge Thomas, an alumnus of the University of Michigan. There is much more to this court than meets the eye of those who read the newspapers while tucked away in the relative smugness of a Northern apartment building. What this court has done for the Negro citizens in Miami, one must experience by watching its operation rather than by what one reads in the newsprint. This new sense of dignity, while true of a segregated nature, has helped lift the morale of the little fellow on Second Avenue who through the years had been much abused in the so-called halls of justice where that justice was being meted out by unsympathetic and politically-minded white judges over the years.

And, of course, any discussion on Miami would be incomplete without a word concerning those people whom you first meet when you alight from the train in Miami's Florida East Coast Railroad Station—the Red Caps. They are truly splendid representatives of the city. Chief Osborne who along with Roosevelt Ming, the Union President; Harry Rhodes; Bubba Gibson; Peter House; R. M. Ross; the Brooks Brothers; and, of course, R. J. Nelson; and Mac McCants of the train porters; these with most of the railroad employees which space does not permit me to name are all a part of Miami's changing panorama.

Willard
TOWNSEND

Willard Townsend Runs Across A New Gem In The Jewelry Business

DURING THESE days when organizations and individuals, along with good, honest thinking Americans of every hue and description, are fighting with all their might for federal and state legislation designed to promote equality of opportunity in the field of economics; it seems to me that many folks are placing all their eggs in one basket.

While I heartily concur and have joined in the fight for the noble objectives, it is by considered judgement that not only should we fight for these opportunities, but on the other hand, we should join with those who are trying to make opportunities for the greatly denied masses.

This was brought forcefully to my attention a few weeks ago when I met Warren B. McKee, a young GI. Mr. McKee, known affectionately by his close associates as "Bobo," is a young manufacturing jeweler in the city of Chicago. He was recommended to me by one of my close personal friends, and I invited him in for a chat.

To my great amazement I learned that this twenty-eight year old veteran has spent three years in the Navy, was a graduate of DuSable High School here in Chicago, and had done work at Herzl Junior College, while at the same time serving an eight-year apprentice in jewelry manufacturing.

I guess, like many millions of other Americans, I did not recognize the fact that I had run into one of the rare individuals who had developed within the industrial area where discrimination is at its height.

In his orderly workshop on Cottage Grove, amid the dies, smeltering pots, and the instruments used by this highly skilled craftsman, I was amazed at the beautiful fraternity pins, class pins, rings, and other pieces of adornment one usually sees in the high class jewelry shops along Fifth Avenue in New York or along Michigan Avenue in Chicago.

I learned that this young man was the maker of the class pins for the nurses at Provident Hospital, made class pins for Dunbar Trade School, the Cortez Peters Business College, and was doing job work for local Southside jewelers.

Mr. McKee's outlook so inspired me that I came to the conclusion that all fraternities, sororities, and other organizations that use certain types of jeweled identification would go a long way in joining with this young man, not only with a view of Mr. McKee building a real business, but providing opportunities for many of our girls and boys to enter into a new and lucrative field, and for a goodly number of those who are denied gainful employment elsewhere.

I imagine that many of our people when they purchase jewelry give little or no thought as to how the jewel is fabricated, where, when, or by whom. To me that is important.

That is why I am taking this opportunity to salute young McKee, who with his wife and three-year-old daughter, is symbolic of the American way and certainly should attract the interest of those who are interested in employment opportunities.

Willard TOWNSEND

Let's All Do Our Share For The United Negro College Fund

NOTICE HAS COME to my desk of the recent opening, on April 3, of the 1951 national campaign of the United Negro College Fund for which my good friend, Bill Trent, Jr., serves as Executive Director. This year, Bill informs me, the Fund's goal is set at $1,500,000, the amount which will be needed to help the colleges meet ten per cent of their current educational budget needs.

The money raised during the campaign is used to provide more scholarship aid for qualified students, additional laboratory and teaching equipment, and otherwise supplement the operating budgets of these schools. These funds are vital to the maintenance of the excellent standards that have been set by the member colleges. When you realize that the colleges and universities in the Fund serve some 25,000 Negro youths annually, the importance of keeping them open and strong becomes quite evident.

Actually, these institutions are doing a job within the span of four years that many colleges would take longer to accomplish. Because a goodly number of their new students come ill-prepared from the secondary schools of the south—perhaps as many as 85 percent—and are not equipped for education on the college level, member institutions of the United Negro College Fund have had to take the initiative to compensate for this serious lack of training. To this end, most of them have added to their curricula remedial courses in reading, math, and other subjects designed to bridge the gap between high school training and college entrance requirements.

According to Executive Director Trent, however, this extra task that the colleges must do must be bulwarked by extra funds in order to be effective. In the first place, I am told, remedial courses require extra space for more and smaller classes where individuals can receive special attention. Secondly, additional teachers trained especially in this work should be hired. In the face of existing handicaps, however, it is the opinion of many educators that these private colleges are doing a remarkable job.

Only about fifteen per cent of school-age children go to college, according to figures, the source of which escapes me at this writing. The economic status of Negro families in the south, where most of the Fund-member colleges are located, being what it is, it would seem that a college education is a luxury that far fewer than fifteen per cent are able to enjoy. Yet, these same private, accredited Negro colleges operating on extremely modest budgets offer college training to any and all young Negroes who meet their minimum qualifications. This they are able to do by deliberately keeping their tuition and board fees very low, within the reach of the modest incomes of the families they serve.

As a consequence of this convenience to the major segment of this country's Negro population, many of these private colleges were faced several years ago with a series of financial crises. Support from gifts and grants from individuals and foundations were steadily falling away, incomes from endowment resources were annually declining and the costs of all services were increasing. It became evident to the presidents of these colleges that the only sane and constructive approach to their problems was for them to unite their efforts and take their story as one story to the people of the country.

If the beginnings of the United Negro College Fund can be pinpointed upon one event, I would say that it began when Dr. F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee sat down and wrote an article which was published in a weekly newspaper (The Pittsburgh Courier) in 1943. In his article Dr. Patterson gave form to the idea, in the tradition of American enterprise and resourcefulness, of uniting these poor, struggling colleges together in a cooperative effort of financing. This was something new and different and it caught hold. The idea was hailed by educators all over the country, and the President's Commission on Higher Education praised it as a novel and practical contribution to the financing of private colleges. Several foundations became interested in the possibilities of a cooperative educational fund-raising program and made available initial financial aid. Advice was sought from educational authorities and fund-raising counsel, and in the Spring of 1944, twenty-seven private Negro colleges joined together in the first annual campaign of the United Negro College Fund. The rest is now history.

Willard TOWNSEND

How About More Negro Diplomats; See Fulbright Act As First Step

A YEAR AGO Eric Johnston, then head of the motion picture industry in America, wrote a very interesting book "We're In It Together."

Mr. Johnston, in his book, pointed out very aptly that the success of our diplomatic relations with other countries depended greatly on the ability of our State Department to understand the thinking of the people in the countries abroad in relation to their economic security.

"In the past," says Mr. Johnston, "we have drawn our diplomats from those who control the economic lines of this country; but in order to acquire the confidence of people abroad, our diplomats must now be freely drawn from a source whose problems are related with those of working people."

Mr. Johnston points to the Labor movement and suggests that from the labor movement, there are qualified leaders to help in this very important work of drawing people together. As a result of this type of thinking, scholarships are now being offered for labor people by our State Department.

"Three scholarships in Workers Education and one in Adult Education are being offered under Public Law 584 (79th Congress, the Fulbright Act), to labor union members and others with experience in workers and adult education.

The awards, which were announced by the Department of State, afford opportunities to qualified persons to study for one year in the United Kingdom. Applications for the 1952-53 academic year may be made now.

"Candidates must be citizens of the United States at the time of application, and must have a record of professional experience and leadership in labor, in workers or adult education, or in union activities generally.

"Those with some degree of academic preparation will be given preference. Scholarships provide transportation, tuition, and maintenance for the academic year.

"The four successful candidates will take special studies at such well-known adult and workers education centers as Ruskin College (Oxford University), and Hillcroft College, London. The courses include both study and work experience, and will provide for active participation with British workers, adult education agencies, and labor union organizations.

"In addition to these special awards, a large number of scholarships will be granted for graduate study in all countries participating in the Fulbright Program — Australia, Austria, Belgium, and Luxembourg, Burma, Egypt, France, Greece, India, Iran, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, Turkey and the United Kingdom. For these general opportunities adult and labor education workers will compete with candidates in other fields.

"Interested persons who will be enrolled at an institution of higher learning in 1951-52 should apply to the Fulbright Program Adviser on their campus before October 15, 1951. Candidates not so enrolled should write directly to the Director of the U. S. Student Program, Institute of International Education, 2 West 45th Street, New York 19, New York, before September 30th, 1951, as no applications will be issued to candidates at-large after this date."

I certainly hope Negroes avail themselves of this new opportunity.

Willard TOWNSEND

Is This Speech By A Student The New Voice Of The South?

LAST WEEK I spoke about the bigotry of the South and there was mailed to me a copy of a speech made by a (white) student at the College of Charleston in South Carolina. This student's thinking so impressed me that I have quoted in part his speech as follows:

"The mechanics of choosing a topic for a Bingham oration are usually quite complex and present a difficult but interesting problem. Throughout the past school year I have known what I wanted to speak on—the greatest failure of American democracy!—the myth of equal opportunity for all!—the contemptible legal fiction, segregation!

"About two weeks ago I weakened. I felt that so much had been said on the racial question already I could contribute nothing which might be a good topic. 'No,' said the professor standing by, 'that subject is taboo.'

"Well, tnat was it. Taboo! What a fool I had been. The problem wasn't that too much had been said on racism. Too much has been said, yea, by the wrong people in the wrong places.

"I also was advised by a number of my elders that segregation was too controversial a subject, but the fact is that discussion of this vital social question is frequently sidestepped in Southern colleges and relayed to student bull sessions.

"What my elders didn't seem to realize is that the Christian democratic point of view on the problem has passed the point of being radical among white college youth. It is no longer misrepresented as favoring Negroes against white people —the term nigger-lover is antiquated!

"I can't say exactly when I saw the light, nor do I know its source—education? the influence of friends? morals?

"The important thing is that I did, and the emotional uplift that I felt when I no longer had to assume an artificial superiority over the Negro race was a startling and wonderful experience.

"To say that people as individuals are equal would be ridiculous, but to say, contrary to all scientific data, that there is an essential difference among races would be far worse. If one race has achieved more than another it is certainly not because of its color. Here in the South, men, simply because of their pigment, are relegated to inferior jobs, poorer homes in more dilapidated districts and decidedly poorer schooling—relegated, that is, to the status of second-class citizens.

"In past days political demagogues like Talmadge and Johnson have ridden into office on the cry of 'nigger' and have passed the segregation ordinances when there has never been a spontaneous demand for them. These so-called laws are based upon the lie that the Negro can be segregated and not discriminated against—the separate but equal treatment of equals. In a complex society such as ours, this is, of course, impossible. You can have no segregation without discrimination. Segregation is neither democratic or Christian.

"Constitutionally speaking, the Negro is on an equal basis with his fellow citizen; actually he rarely ever attains his rightful place.

"In Supreme Court cases involving the protection of these fundamental citizenship rights, the NAACP has won practically every time. State Boards of Education have lost every case of 'Jim Crow' brought against them. These Supreme Court decisions are the stepping stones of the more advanced Negroes. In the next few months they will file suit after suit, in every Southern state, and it is financially impossible to provide separate and equal facilities on the complicated specialized college level. The regional segregation plan proposed at the Southern Governors Conference is an attempt at deception. It was conceived in sin and hasn't fooled anybody. Why don't Southern educators wake up and stop listening to 'ballyhooing' political demagogues? The segregated educational system is doomed!"

Willard TOWNSEND

Racial Discrimination Is One Of Twin Evils Of Labor Movement

TOO FEW OF US who are daily facing the problems of racial discrimination in the American trade union movement have developed the necessary boldness, backed by rank and file support, to deliver a ringing challenge to the powerful citadels of "big business" unionism, which not only has made racial discrimination a profitable institution but has flagrantly violated every elementary principle of the free and voluntary association of workers.

The close alliance between the twin totalitarians in the American labor movement, racketeering and racial discrimination, is becoming increasingly evident with every new exposure of the excrescenses of each. As a result the would-be apologists for racial discrimination in American labor who are constantly harping upon the one-note theme of educating power politicians in labor to the need of seeking a change of heart in order to save their own hides, are going to find it increasingly difficult during the present crisis to gain support of or confidence with the broad masses of Negro victims of union discrimination.

An example of race discrimination at its worst is still found in the hypocrisy of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks. Here is where the Negro stands in the Brotherhood of Clerks' Union:

1. Negroes must present their grievances to the nearest white lodge.
2. Negroes cannot change or negotiate their working rules with reference to seniority, wages, and hours.
3. Negroes cannot, under the Clerks' constitution, get enough votes to make any decision in their own economic behalf.
4. Negroes who are members under the present arrangement of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks are at the mercy of the white member of the Brotherhood in all matters.
5. President George M. Harrison has made it clear that removal of the word "white" from the Constitution in no way changes or interferes with the economic interests of the white Brotherhood members.

The individual and collective right to work has become just as fundamental in our democracy as the right of free speech, worship, and assemblage. Although this right is not as explicitly implied in our federal constitution as the others, its spirit, however, has been grudgingly recognized as a result of the terrific impact of modern social and economic trends. If we admit that this is true, then it is wholly logical to maintain that any attempt, whether organized or unorganized to restrain this right, without due process of the custom of the free and voluntary association of workers, is not only a violation of union principles but is also a violation of the basic tenets of democracy.

Resulting from its very close relationships to the general economic welfare of the national community, a trade union plays a primary role in the maintenance of this right to work, because its first function is to foster, promote, and develope the welfare of all wage earners, to improve their working conditions and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment. A trade union cannot escape this responsibility and failure to recognize it, places a liability upon the entire labor movement.

We are passing through a deep crisis which necessarily must bring to the forefront, for close scrutiny, many of the pressing problems and weaknesses of our free labor movement in a democratic society. American democracy itself is ostensibly preparing for a great struggle against the forces of ignorance, prejudice, and dictatorship—a struggle which the labor movement must become an integral part. However, if the struggle is successful to the end, it will require great moral courage of the labor movement to recognize the social and economic degradation that comes from inequality, and courage and foresight to recognize that the insecurity of one affects the security of all. It will require the courage to examine our own weaknesses as well as the weaknesses of people in other lands.

Today, black American labor is seriously doubting the value and virtue of his traditional Job-like patience with discrimination and inequality in the trade union movement. A community indignation is slowly mounting which, if grievances are not met with honesty and understanding, will become a threat of large proportions to the future security of the entire trade union movement. This we cannot afford.

Willard TOWNSEND

1952 Is The Crossroads For America, We Must Decide Which Way We're Going

Nineteen Fifty One will remind us in years to come as a year the pendulum took a decided swing toward increased racial bigotry in Chicago and in other sections of the United States, as well as the weakening of our government by corruption and ineptness.

Perhaps 1951 will serve as the same bogey-man for the coming generations as the Harding administration served for the generation of which I was a young man. P. 11

As we face 1952, we should ask ourselves whether the prospects for extended social and economic progress will be more abundant during the new year or will we continue along the road to disaster that was so completely paved by the ruthless and bigoted architects of immorality in 1951.

If we choose the optimistic view we should also accept the challenge that goes along with it. It is the challenge of sweat and an abiding faith in the people's desire for the good, wholesome things that America is able to give. Dat. 12-29-51

The challenge that we must either accept or reject includes development of the intellectual and moral courage required to re-examine the traditional role of America in relationship to the changing social economic and political scene today. We cannot continue to play the role of a step-child in our modern economy and expect to inherit the full fruits of our labor.

New ideas need not necessarily frighten us. Men can obtain just as much intellectual comfort and stability out of a new idea as he can from the venerable concepts of his forefathers. Freshness of thought, which may perhaps uproot some of us from our mental easy chairs, need not be condemned for its freshness alone, or readily conceived as a paper monster designed to destroy our former pursuits of happiness. A new vision for the future may have as much value as the antiquated "practical" ideas we use each day to wreck our domestic economy and national tranquility.

Nineteen Fifty Two will serve as the cross-roads for America. Either we take the road wth tolerance for new ideas and techniques or the road which leads us back to the 19th century.

A major source of intellectual friction today in the labor movement is centered around the nature of our complex economy. There are those who place their faith in something known as "free enterprise" and act accordingly in their own small sphere of influence. Economic planning and community responsibility serves as the base for many new ideas emerging in the country. The two different concepts are at odds with each other.

The great need of America today with its strength is a positive social and economic idea. Perhaps 1952 will move us closer to gaining such a well-balanced hope for the future.

To the readers of this column, my publisher, the editors of the Defender, and its staff, I wish for you and your family a happy and abundant New Year!

Willard TOWNSEND

Townsend Discovers Some Black Carpetbaggers In Labor Movement

Defender

HISTORICALLY, man's struggle for freedom, justice, and equality of opportunity has oftentimes been thwarted by those within his own ranks who for purely selfish gains, were willing to sell themselves to the highest bidder. Judas received thirty pieces of silver when he betrayed our Saviour. Frederick Douglass was betrayed by his master's Negro cook when he sought to swipe an extra slice of bread to stave off the ravages of hunger. Nat Turner was betrayed by a fellow slave seeking the praise of his master. We could relate many more but what I would like to point out is some modern betrayals.

It is a well known fact in the railroad industry that Negro firemen, trainmen, and other well-paying jobs enjoyed by Negroes have gone by the board because certain unions have systematically negotiated them out of jobs. With this in mind, I appeared before the Senate Labor Committee in Washington, D. C., in May of 1950, with a well-qualified opposition to legislation then being proposed to give these railway labor organizations exclusive bargaining rights over railroad employees. I opposed it because the history of these labor organizations record a reign of bigotry and racial intolerance over the years.

Recently, a group of Negroes employed by some of these organizations have attacked me because I opposed legislation that would adversely affect, as well as imperil, the jobs of many thousands of Negroes in the South. This, of course, created bitter antagonisms against one who would dare to challenge the right of such organizations to do this with legislative sanction. They, therefore, have turned loose a pack of black payrollers who I prefer to call carpetbaggers in attacking my character. I am quoting herewith a portion of my statement before the Senate Committee:

"Senate Bill 3295 seeks to eliminate an inequality under which organized railroad employees and their organizations are forced to operate. **I appear here in support of S. 3295 as far as it goes.** We are firmly convinced that in order to completely eliminate the inequality under which organized railroad employees and their organizations are forced to operate, it is necessary to include in S. 3295 an additional section which would protect the employees in the railroad industry who are presently denied membership in the unions holding bargaining rights for their craft because of race, creed, color, or national origin . . .

"However, in examining S. 3295, we find that it does not go far enough. We recommend that a provision be added to the effect that—

'No labor organization which refuses membership to to an employee within the scope of their jurisdiction because of race, color, creed, or national origin is eligible to make agreements requiring, as a condition of continued employment, that within 60 days following the beginning of such employment or the effective date of such agreements, whichever is the latter, all employees shall become members of the labor organization.

"An examination of the policies and practices prevailing in the railroad industry reveals a studied attempt over the last 50 years to eliminate and bargain out of the industry Negro employees. The standard labor organizations are equally guilty with management for the establishment and maintenance of this trend. Though management has traditionally protected its prerogative of the right to hire, standard labor organizations have overtly joined management in eliminating Negroes from skilled occupations in the railroad industry. Many of these collusive attempts have been declared illegal and unconstitutional by the Federal courts."

Would any Negro have a leader do otherwise? Carpetbagging in labor, politics, and the church must be recognized as a menace to progress.

Willard TOWNSEND

A Man Who Knows Gives Some Helpful Tips On The Gentle Art Of Tipping

LAST WEEK I left Chicago on what I believe to be one of the most luxurious and comfortable trains in America, the City of San Francisco, en route to San Francisco. On lengthy journeys such as the one I was making, the club-car becomes a mecca for those who enjoy the comraderie that grows out of free and lucid conversation.

Defender Sat. 8-18-51

It is out of one such conversation that several people with whom I was talking, after learning my interest in the trade union movement, raised a question of gratuities. How much should one give, and to whom, and for what? These very intriguing questions have led me to this column, particularly, during these lush days when so many of our people are traveling for the first time and even those who have traveled for some period of time are still uncertain about tips.

Therefore, how much to tip and when, now that the old rule of 10 percent is outmoded, puzzles many a traveler and diner-outer. But a new scale of gratuities has evolved and removes the uncertainty and embarrassment over such matters. The following schedule is currently accepted as fair to both those who give and those who receive the service. Tuck it into your wallet and it will serve as a guide when you venture afield.

In Restaurants and Hotels.

Except in world famous restaurants, where, smarting under the high prices you must pay, your conscience extracts a a comparable outsize tip, leave 25c for a check between $1 and $2. For larger checks, about 15 percent of the total raised to the next round figure is right. On a $4 check that would be 75c or $1; on a $10 check, $1.50 to $1.75.

In hotels, tip the bellboy who shows you to your room 25c to 50c depending on the amount of luggage he carries for you. The chambermaid should receive 10 percent of the cost of your room for a short stay or $3 to $5 per week. For room service tip the waiters 25 percent of the check unless the bill is over $5; then 15 percent is adequate.

On Train.

When traveling by train, tip station porters 25c for a small bag; 50c for a large one, except in the terminals when there is a fixed price for hauling luggage. in which case the porter will inform you of your total cost. Pullman porters are usually given 25c for a day trip; 50c for each night in an upper, 75c in a lower, $1 in a roomette, $1.50 to $2 in a compartment, and $3 to $5 if you travel in a drawing room.

Ships, Planes and Taxis.

On ships, 10 percent of your passage is considered ample for division among your bath and cabin attendants, and your deck and dining stewards. Your travel agent will be glad to advise you on this as well as about tipping customs at your destination.

Airplanes: No tipping is permitted.

Doormen are not tipped unless a special service is performed, except at night clubs where 25c on leaving is customary. For powder room attendants, 15 to 25c; for taxi drivers (in large cities), no less than 10c for a 50c ride and beyond that, 20 percent.

And here's a tip that will help you get through the world pleasantly: Never offer a gratuity for willing service without a straight forward "thank you!"

Willard
TOWNSEND

A Pitiful Tragedy In Cicero Recalls The Recent Hate Riots

LAST SUNDAY in keeping with a practice that I have followed for many years as the result of a Christian family background, I had chosen from the Bible for my Sunday morning reading, the Fourteenth Chapter of Numbers. The Eighteenth Verse of this Chapter provoked a very significant query in my mind. It reads as follows: Defender

"Jehovah is slow to anger, and abundant in loving kindness, forgiving iniquity and transgression; **and that will be by no means clear the guilty visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children, upon the third and upon the fourth generation."**

Sat. - 9-22-51

The query that came out of reading the foregoing passage of Scripture poses itself when I read the morning's paper that related the slaying of six-year-old Yvonne Georgianna Biritz in Cicero a few days ago.

Chicago, Ill.

Unquestionably, the horror of this tragedy has caused, not only fathers and mothers throughout the nation to shudder but every fair-minded person certainly must have felt a deep sense of pity for the parents of this poor child.

Yet, this was Cicero—the same infamous Cicero that Harvey E. Clark, Jr. and his family whose attempt last month to move into their new $60 a month apartment precipitated a race riot that reverberated throughout the world.

Surely, the tragedy of the Clarks and the horrifying experiences visited upon their two lovely children by the hoodlums and bigots of Cicero must have created celestial anger to the extent that not the third and fourth generation suffered from Cicero's infamous acts, but it was visited upon the second generation.

For many of our people who have drifted away from the religious teachings of our forefathers, it might be well to pause a minute and take stock, for amazingly enough and certainly not by a coincidence, we find coming to pass daily those things we were taught at the knees of our forefathers as a result of their devout belief in the world's greatest teachings, the Holy Bible.

Those of us who are daily engaged in the struggle for the rights of the under- dog, quake with fear when we realize that those people who consider themselves the predominate race and who at the moment are in control of the economic, military, and political world are headed for destruction and carrying us along with them.

If a man elects to destroy himself, quite apparently that is his business; but while performing this act of destruction he carries the rest of us along with him, then it becomes our business and certainly our leadership, our churches, and all who are interested in survival should awaken to the dangers that lie ahead.

Willard
TOWNSEND

Racial Report On Johannesburg And Some Advice By Ralph Bunche

UPON MY DESK this morning I found the September issue of the "Labor Report" which carries one blood-curdling story and a very fine piece of advice by Ralph Bunche. I pass them on.

Defender

"The Iron Curtain Falls on Johannesburg"

"Every year 3,000 murders and 2,000 rapes are committed in Johannesburg, South Africa's Golden City. According to a recent article in TIME magazine, this hot dry city, with a population of 850,000 finds itself with a higher crime rate than Greater London with a population of 8,000,000.

Sat. 10-13-51

Chicago, Ill.

" 'People are murdered in the street, knifed, "chopped" with axes; the armed police go in constant danger of their lives.' A prayer, a gun, a dog and a barricaded door are standard equipment for white residents desirous of a quiet night's sleep.

"Racial tensions are at the boiling point and force is met with force and violence. Johannesburg's 500,000 Negroes are dealt with mercilessly by Malan and Dutch Nationalists. They are herded into dirty, run-down, overcrowded, segregated 'locations' miles away from the center of the city. Because they have no political vote and no municipal voice they can neither improve their wages nor persuade the city officials to give them more adequate housing. Every month close to 40,000 Negroes are arrested and sent to prison for 'going on strike, not having a pass, possessing liquor or leaving a job without permission of their white employer.' It is no wonder that TIME correspondent Alexander Campbell calls Johannesburg 'the tensest city in the world to live in.'

"Malan and his Nationalist supporters are now bringing down an 'Iron Curtain' in South Africa. According to a Reuters dispatch, every issue of TIME's Story on Johannesburg was confiscated from the newsstands and subscribers. There is fear in South Africa, and the explosion might come any day.'

"We Cannot Afford to do Less"

"(LR, N. Y.)—There is widespread knowledge in the world of the imperfections of American democracy, of the anti-democratic racial and religious attitudes which weaken our unity and sap our strength. We know that there are these imperfections. We talk about them; we face them frankly. Indeed it is a part of our strength that, in the democratic framework of our society, we are entitled to point to our shortcomings. Yet it is unfortunate that they are there. Our enemies, of course, exaggerate; we couldn't expect them to do otherwise. But to our friends, and our friends are many, these imperfections are puzzling.

"It seems to me that our answer must be—and it is the only answer worthy of a democratic society—to exert every possible effort to eliminate un-democratic practices and un-democratic attitudes, to do all that we can to close the gap between our professions of democracy and our practice of it.

"This is the only way that we can achieve our maximum national strength and unity and fully discharge our international responsibilities. In these critical times, this we must do. We cannot afford to do less."

Ralph J. Bunche

31a 1951

Negro(Enoc Waters)

RACE RELATIONS

by Enoc P. Waters 31a

The Miracle Of The Colored Doll

In the mixed North Philadelphia neighborhood in which I was raised, there was one family—a mother, father and little girl—that didn't fit.

As human beings, they were no different from the others. But as neighbors in a friendly neighborhood they were complete failures.

They lived as far as possible to themselves, never going beyond the minimum civility of nodding in recognition of the greeting of a passerby.

They were friendly with no one, and though occasionally, especially on Sundays, they were observed leaving the house together as though on their way to visit, it was rarely that persons were seen entering their home.

Neighbors said they were "stuck up." If they had any racial prejudices, it was not apparent for they ignored their white as well as their Negro neighbors.

Their whole attention seemed centered upon their little daughter upon whom they heaped all that money could buy.

Always well dressed, she had every toy a child her age could want. But she, too, seemed afflicted by whatever malady it was that made her parents withdraw from those around them.

She played by herself always as her mother sat on the brownstone steps and watched her. She was not unfriendly, but she simply ignored the overtures made by other children.

Then came Christmas.

Among the toys that rolled out of a full bag that Santa had left at the little girl's home was a large, pretty colored doll.

Thirty years ago, when this occurred, colored dolls were extremely rare. They were so expensive that only the rich or the indulgent could afford them. Many children had never seen one.

When the little girl appeared on the street Christmas day with her colored doll, the barrier that had developed between her and the other children dissolved.

They swarmed all over her and her doll, ignoring their own toys, ignoring even the chilly, atmosphere that usually surrounded the little girl.

She was overwhelmed and delighted to be so popular, because even children react to adoration. The colored doll so elevated the youngster in the eyes of the children that they begged her to come to their homes and bring her doll.

The icyness of her parents began to melt as the popularity of their little girl increased. They opened their home to the children and inevitably the parents got to know each other.

It was one of the most remarkable transformations I have ever seen, and it all came about because of a colored doll that Santa brought.

Walter WHITE

The Yardstick For Measuring Man's Behavior, The Greatest Gift Of All

This is the season of the year when ink-stained scribblers sheathe their stilettoes and screw the cover of their vials of acid tightly — but not too tightly for removal after the holidays have vanished.

Journalistic Scrooges doff their deep blue glasses to look with less blurred sight somewhat more benignly on errant mankind. Some go the whole hog to put on uneasily for a fortnight unaccustomed rose colored spectacles as they pour out treachlish essays about the Babe in the Manger as they hum with throaty discordance strains of "Silent Night."

Others, somewhat more restrained, shift to searching for whatever is good in mankind in place of the more easily written about failures and foibles which in times like these spring out from nearly every headline.

The miracle which keeps man from slithering back into primordial slime is that flickering spark of faith and decency which neither wars nor poverty nor fear nor hate have ever been able to extinguish.

Whether he be Christian or Mohammedan, Jew or Gentile, Catholic or Protestant, believer or agnostic no man can wholly or permanently immune himself to the ethical concept of brotherhood which was personalized for all time in the tortured, melodramatic and abbreviated life of Jesus of Nazareth.

None of us ever approximates the selflessness nor the uncompromising adherence to absolute principles of Him who nearly two thousand years ago crammed into thirty-two brief years a code of ethical living which has kept human beings ashamed, at least, to slip wholly back into the ways of the jungle.

A few—men like Gandhi and Michael Scott of South Africa and George Carver—have lived lives of such constant devotion to pure service to their fellowmen that even the modern barbarians filled with greed for power and ruthless hatred of others have been stayed in their evil purposes.

Today the whole world stands in peril at this Christmas season as it has never stood before. Two titanic powers glare across conference tables at Paris and in Korea in the world conflict between an imperfect democracy and an authoritarian society which grows ever more powerful because the stomachs of hundreds of millions are empty and their minds filled with fear.

Here at home politicians tip their arrows with the poison of prejudice and character assassination as they grid for the most crucial election in American history. Peace officers in Florida and Louisiana and Cicero strut the streets of freedom with the smoke from their guns fouling the air.

But even these and others whose appalling power at times seems to grow and grow are at least muted as we are caused to remember, whether we will it or not, that a carpenter's son lived not too many centuries ago as time is measured and created for us a yardstick of behavior based on "peace on earth, good will towards men."

He did not say towards white or brown or black or yellow men—just men. He did not give his life at the hands of lynchers to bring peace to men in Palestine or Europe or America alone but equally to men who live in Asia and Russia and Africa and the islands of the seas. From the hours of Mary's labor in a manger because there was not room at the inn to the very end of time His impact on weak and erring and bewildered mankind to make them brothers and not enemies has been and will be the yardstick and goal to transform jungle beasts into civilized human beings.

This is most earnestly and emphatically designed not to be a sermon. What it is designed to be is adjuration that as many of us may enjoy as peaceful a Christmas holiday as he can but—even more—to remember and live on December 26th and each of the 364 days which follow until another Christmas comes around as close to the standard of human brotherhood which Jesus of Nazareth set for us as human frailty permits.

Collectively and individually we can thereby save the world—and ourselves—from destroying itself and us along with it.

Walter WHITE

Compares The Dying Year With Gavilan's Upsetting 10th Round Victory Over Cartier

Trying to do a bookkeeping job of the gains and losses of 1951, I toyed with an analogy between a prize fight I saw on television last night, in which Kid Gavilan turned a defeat on points into a tenth round victory through a knockout comparable perhaps to the welcome Cicero indictments by a Federal grand jury after the succession of tragedies in Groveland, Miami and Opelousas. But after stating so obvious a circumstance there seemed little to add.

Then my eyes re-read the words on an old-fashioned embroidered motto which hangs over my desk. With painstaking skill fingers long since quieted by death had been fashioned a multi-colored bird sitting on a multi-colored flower-ladened limb of a tree as he sang lustily upwards towards a tree-surrounded red-roofed house. Between bird and house these sentiments were voiced:

"Our lives are albums written through
With good or ill, false or true;
And as the blessed angels turn
The pages of our years;
God grant they read the good with smiles,
And blot the ill with tears!"

By and large, as we turn the page of another year, the one now ending wasn't too bad. With all the delays which accompanied jockeying for position around the conference table, the chances of cessation of fighting in Korea became somewhat brighter.

The iron grip of colonialism was further loosened and the grim determination of hundreds of millions of colored peoples to achieve self-government and security intensified all over the world. Here at home the bigots bellowed but their anguished cries echoed hollowly and were taken seriously only by themselves.

Prices zoomed ever upwards but partly through awakened conscience but even more through necessity more jobs were available to more Americans regardless of race or creed than ever before. Samuel Shepherd in Florida and John L. Mitchell in Louisiana died before the blazing guns of "peace" officers and blotted the ill with tears by their crucifixion. Courts in Illinois and Florida, in Missouri and North Carolina attempted to stop lawyers from fighting for human rights by barring them from access to the courts. But three of the four attempts were beaten back. Like the poor inch worm of the familiar spiritual, democracy kept "inchin' along."

If ever there was a morsel of time which without exaggeration can be called a year of decision, that segment will be 1952. Within the coming twelve months we shall enter World War III or devise some formula under which the Soviet Union and the United States can live in uneasy peace.

Idealism will play only a minor role at best in whatever decision is made. It is this commentator's prediction that no war will come for the sole reason that neither of the two great powers dares risk war which they know full well both will lose, whoever may emerge as the paper victor.

Here at home we shall see the dirtiest political campaign of American history. Scandals in Washington and elsewhere taxes, sectional quarrels, fears created by smears, skeletons pulled out of the closets of the personal lives of candidates will be the bases of the campaign. Republicans and Truman Democrats alike fervently hope the civil rights issue can be smothered until after the election.

They will not see those hopes fulfilled. The Dixiecrats, whether of the Fielding Wright or the Byrnes-Byrd persuasion, want civil rights as an issue raised. But they too will be less happy than they anticipate because the state of the world and nation is such that all but the most troglydite of voters will refuse to let themselves be frightened into jeopardizing their own futures through following the prejudices of senile politicians. One thing is certain, whoever is nominated — the Negro vote will again play the determining role in the outcome.

Possibly the most potent pressure on American action in the race question will be opinion on the race question will come from Asia and Africa. There are competent and informed authorities in Europe and America who believe that so far as exploitation of Asia's resources are concerned that centuries-old era is ended forever.

There are signs of restiveness in Africa. These trends will measurably increase. The white world won't like being forced to make concessions but for its own security will reluctantly adjust itself to a new order.

Twelve troubled months lie ahead. Out of them, however, can come long strides toward a more just and less prejudiced order. Courage, wisdom and unity will be needed as never before in human history.

Walter WHITE

Segregationists Get Slap In Face As Truman Kills Jim Crow School Bill

THE SHEER ARROGANCE of Southern members of Congress is matched only by the supineness on the issue of segregation of far too many Northern Republicans and Democrats. The latest instance of this was the affixing of an amendment to a federal aid to education bill during the last few days of the late and unlamented first session of the 82nd Congress to require segregation in schools on army posts and other federal territory in seventeen Southern states. The impudence of such action would be incredible, had not America learned how impudent the segregationists are. There is no question of "States' rights" involved because every penny of the funds for these schools for the children of members of the Armed Services is paid by the Federal Government. Defender

But the segregationists cared nothing about that. They proceeded in roughshod fashion to impose—or attempt to impose—their will on the Federal Government, although no local moneys for education were envolved. Dat. 11-17-51

Fortunately, President Truman slapped them down in his pocket veto of H. R. 5411, a bill to amend Public Laws 815 and 874 with respect to schools in critical defense housing areas and on military posts. In vetoing the message he declared: "Unfortunately, however, the Congress has included one provision in this bill which I cannot approve. This provision would require a group of schools on Federal property which are operating successfully on an integrated basis to be segregated. It would do so by requiring Federal schools on military bases and other Federal property to conform to the laws of the States in which such installations are located. This is a departure from the provisions of Public Laws 815 and 874, which required only that the education provided under these circumstances should be comparable to that available to other children in the State. The purpose of the proposed change is clearly to require that schools operated solely by the Federal Government on Federally-owned land, if located in any of seventeen States, shall be operated on a segregated basis 'to the maximum extent practicable.'

"This proposal, if enacted into law, would constitute a backward step in the efforts of the Federal Government to extend equal rights and opportunities to all our people. During the past few years, we have made rapid progress toward equal treatment and opportunity in those activities of the Federal Government where we have a direct responsibility to follow national rather than local interpretations of non-discrimination. Two outstanding examples are the Federal civil service and our armed forces, where important advances have been made toward equalizing treatment and opportunity."

It is a pity that the President did not stop there. Instead, he added: "Not every school operated on a Federal reservation has been integrated. It is never our purpose to insist on integration without considering pertinent local factors; but it is the duty of the Federal Government to move forward in such locations and in such fields of activity as seem best and appropriate under individual conditions and circumstances."

The educational need is so great in connection with the expanding armed services and defense activities that the bill will be brought up again when Congress reconvenes in January. Here is one effective and immediate job voters can do. Try to see their congressmen and senators while they are at home and obtain pledges, preferably in writing, that they will be on the lookout and will not let the Southerners slip over another piece of trickery like this again.

Walter WHITE

15 Deaths High Cost Of Prejudice In Alabama Streamliner Collision

If you by any chance believe that racial segregation is not too bad or that it is so irremediably embedded in American life there is no point in fighting it, may I direct your attention to a gruesome example of its consequences. If this story does not galvanize you into implacable and incessant opposition to segregation in all its forms, I fear you are hopeless.

The excerpts are taken from an Associated Press story of the recent train wreck near Woodstock, Ala., in which sixteen persons were killed. Here is the first excerpt. Read it and weep:

"Fifteen Negro dead were removed from the ill-fated car, the Mississippi, a combination baggage-passenger segregated coach with twenty-two seats. It was telescoped by the car behind it. Defender

"Rescue workers cut into the car with torches to bring out the victims. One of the first was a plump, unmarked baby girl of two or three. She was still warm, but dead." Dat. 12-15-51

The collision of the two streamliners, the story accurately states, "turned the first car of the Southerner into a giant coffin." Fifteen out of sixteen—that is the price of prejudice Negroes had to pay through being herded like helpless cattle in the Jim Crow coach up front next to the engine. Photographs of the carnage and the demolished coach are such that it is difficult to tell whether the Jim Crow car was of the same materials as the white coaches. That doesn't make much difference when one train hurtling along at sixty miles an hour crashes head-on into one standing still. It is probable that the cars were "equal but separate." The fifteen dead Negroes are just as dead. Had there been no segregation the racial toll percentage-wise would have been more equitably distributed. Because there was segregation, Negroes once again paid with their lives before the Moloch of racial "superiority."

This wasn't the first time—nor the last. Go back to read again the Associated Press paragraphs. Memorize the words so you will never forget them whenever you have an opportunity to strike a blow at segregation. Remember the "plump, unmarked baby girl of two or three" whose brown skin made her ineligible to ride in a less vulnerable coach in the center of the train. Say a prayer for the souls of the fifteen dead and the recovery of those others who were injured. But don't stay long on your knees. There's work to be done.

As a first step the NAACP has written to President E. E. Norris of the Southern Railway System, pointing out that the U. S. Supreme Court, in Henderson v. United States, ruled in 1950 that segregation of passengers in interstate commerce is a violation of the laws of the United States. Although the decision involved dining cars only, the language of the decision was broad enough to cover all forms of interstate transportation. The Southern Railway System and all other transportation systems operating in the South are being urged immediately to discontinue the policy of assigning Negroes to Jim Crow cars in the front of trains solely because of race and color.

Your guess as to what the reply of men like Mr. Norris will be is as good as mine. This is a preliminary step. The next procedure will depend on what the railroads themselves voluntarily choose to do. The NAACP will need your support in going on from there.

WHITE

Nicholas Brothers Tell How Stereotypes In Hollywood Hurt Negro Prestige Abroad

A PITTSBURGH weekly has devoted a considerable amount of space in recent issues to an attack by a Florida college professor on the NAACP's objection to caricatures of the Negro in television shows like "Amos 'n Andy" and "Beulah." (Another gifted teacher from Oklahoma, Prof. M. B. Tolson, writes me that his confrere a decade ago was as vigorously opposed to stereotyping as he is defending it today.)

This space will be devoted this week to the testimony of the famous Nicholas Brothers of the effect of such typing of Negroes in movies, television and other entertainment media. Writing in the January issue of **Our World** on "Our Three Gravy Years in Europe," they tell this poignant story of how the minds of otherwise decent and intelligent Swedish people had been conditioned by American moving pictures to visualize Negroes.

"In all our travels Goteburg, a little Swedish city, stands out in our minds," they write. "We had just arrived there one morning when we noticed everybody turning around to look at us and then bursting into fits of laughter. We looked at ourselves and found nothing to laugh at. In no time the street was in a hilarious uproar and, sure enough, the kids picked it up. A friend with us explained that they were screaming, 'Look at the Black Men!' and going into convulsions while pointing at us.

"To say the least, we were shocked, especially since we didn't know why. Next day in an explosive interview in the local paper we told the public we were hurt and embarrassed at their stupidity; we had expected more refinement and intelligence from Sweden . . . They had neven seen Negroes except in Hollywood movies and these had given them the impression that all Negroes were comical."

The news story, fortunately, was effective in abating the unwitting but extremely uncomfortable ridicule the Nicholas Brothers suffered. An apologetic crowd brought gifts in atonement while the Stockholm dailies greeted them on their arrival there with banner headlines reading:

NICHOLAS BROTHERS WELCOME HERE.
WILL NOT BE LAUGHED AT.

Fortunately the movies no longer confine Negro actors and actresses to roles of comic or menial type because self-respecting Negroes and intelligent whites like Wendell Willkie campaigned against such limitations. But that gain can and will be partially lost if television takes up where the movies left off to the latter's credit ten years ago. The damage done to the minds of hundreds of millions of people here in the United States and all over the world during the fifty years of the motion picture industry's existence by planting concepts of the Negro which are false or only partially true will not be undone for a long time to come. Prof. Edmonds of Florida may not mind being laughed at. The Nicholas Brothers do. And so do a lot of other people who want to be regarded and treated as their talents and attainments entitle them to be judged.

Four religious leaders went to Lake County, Florida, not very far from where Prof. Edmonds teaches, to talk with local residents and see if anything resembling a fair trial could be given the late Samuel Sheppard, shot to death by a Florida sheriff. The report the clergymen brought back of white opinion of Negroes is appalling. Even Northerners had taken on the concept that all Negroes are stupid, illiterate, immoral, lazy creatures worthy only of scorn and contempt at best and of second class status and violence at worst. It requires no stretch of imagination to know that in part that grossly unfavorable picture of the Negro is due to the sterotype which mass media from "The Birth of a Nation" to "Amos 'n Andy" have created.

It injures all Negroes whether they teach in colleges or hop bells. Langston Hughes once told me of being asked by the young daughter of the president of a college at which he was lecturing to teach her to shoot craps. When he told her he didn't know the game, the child, wide eyed with amazement, exclaimed, "But in the movies all Negroes shoot craps!"

It would seem that Prof. Edmonds and all other Negroes who look forward should join in telling Blatz Beer, Schenley, and Proctor and Gamble that there are at least a few colored people who don't mangle the English language, indulge perpetually in cheating each other, and who occasionally manifest displeasure in other ways than banging the other fellow over the head with a skillet.

Walter WHITE

Walter White Breaks A Rule To Set A Man Straight About Cicero

I RARELY PAY attention to abusive letters of which a position such as secretary of the NAACP causes to be sent in abundance. One of the reasons I don't reply to them is that 90 per cent of them, being written by cowards, are anonymous. But here is one where the author signs his name.

The writer's well printed letterhead bears the insignia of the National Food Brokers Association and lists his company as being in the business of brokers and distributors presumably of food products. There is also a reproduction on the letterhead of Domino Cane Sugar made by the American Sugar Refining Company. Defender

The writer, following the custom of racially "superior" Southerners in addressing Negroes starts his letter by using my first name: Sat 8-18-51

"Dear Walter: We just want to call your lousy attention to the RIOTING IN CICERO, ILL., (a yankee city) simply because a colored man wanted to move in a building with white people. Chicago, Ill.

"The SOUTH, the place you niggers hate has never in many years done these things to the colored race.

"In the South the real honest negro has made more progress than he has anywhere, and for you and the so called civil rights mess, you should forget it.

"No negro wants to mix up with other races — they don't have to, as they can stand their own ground with their own folks, and the progress they have made bears us out. No negro wants to socialize with white people.

"If you so called heads of the Negro race would shut your traps about the South, all would be well.

"Think it over Walter."

To which I have replied:

"Inasmuch as I don't remember having had the pleasure of meeting you personally and since it is not my custom to address strangers by their first names, I will refrain from using your given name in reply to your letter of July 13.

"I would not bother to answer it except that I want to tell you how sorry I am that any human being, whatever his race would permit himself to be poisoned by racial hatred and misinformation as your letter demonstrates is true in your case.

"I assume you are a native-born American. I will also be more courteous and charitable than yourself and assume that you are honestly opposed to criminal control of government, mob violence and the denial to any citizen of the rights guaranteed to him under the Constitution. This Association is opposed to mob violence against any individual anywhere in the United States. It is also opposed to the criminal elements of politicians in a place like Cicero who have deliberately used racial hatred as a means of defeating any cleanup of corrupt government. The evil men like Al Capone and the politicians he bought and paid for are like a cancer which injures everybody.

"I note your unqualified statement about what the Negro wants. Having been a Negro all my life, I think I know a little better than you what the Negro wants. As to your unequivocal and unfounded statement that 'no Negro wants to socialize with white people,' all intelligent people, whatever their race, choose their associates on the basis of moral character, intelligence and mutual interests. There are a great many white people I would not associate with socially under any circumstances because I am rather careful about those with whom I associate on a social basis."

I am fully aware that I was not making a convert of a presumably responsible businessman who takes the time to write such letters. But I thought you would be interested in seeing the kind of "thinking" which has to be cured before America ever becomes a true democracy.

Walter WHITE

Silvermine Artists Recreate An America Of Freedom For All

THERE IS NO event of recent years which I wish you could have shared than a brief, simple ceremony August 9 at the Silvermine Guild school near Norwalk, Conn. The occasion was United Nations day of the celebration of Norwalk's 300th birthday at which Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Clark and their two children of (almost but not quite) Cicero, Ill., were guests of honor. A motorcade had transported them and other guests from New York City for a luncheon, dinner, parade and a huge open air meeting at which U. S. Senator Brien McMahon, Byron Price of the UN and others shared the platform with the Clarks. Defender

The warmth of welcome from Mayor Freese, silvery-haired and gentle with the shyness of the good Yankee, as he spoke for Norwalk was deeply impressive. It was rumored that a few in the town had feared that the invitation to the Clarks might result in an influx of less desirable Negroes. Mayor Freese had invited the timorous ones to voice their fears at a meeting in his office which lasted four hours. At its end he and Norman Cousins, Stanley Joseloff, Hoyt Catlin, and others of the committee who had urged inviting the victims of Cicero won their point. Thus Mayor Freese's welcome had moving significance far beyond his simple words and handshake.

But even that action did not stir those present, few of whom knew what had happened behind the scenes, as much as the brief ceremony at the Silvermine Guild school. It is one of the most famed in the country. Sat 8-25

But the Silvermine Guild does much more than that—it teaches those basic human truths of man's relationship to his fellow man without which all art is sterile. It was this quality which led to the proffer of a music scholarship to Michele Clark. John Vassos, president of the Guild, in a fascinating blend of his native Greek and Yankee crispness of speech, prefaced presentation of the scholarship to excited Michele with these simple but profoundly stirring words:

"In this simple ceremony of presenting to Miss Michele Clark, a gifted and talented young lady, the Silvermine Guild of Art Scholarship, we also dedicate ourselves to the principle that our educational institutions must remain free of prejudice and discrimination. This is not the first time the Silvermine Guild has offered its facilities and scholarships to young artists but we consider this presentation to Miss Clark will serve as a declaration that creative artists must be given every opportunity for development and free expression regardless of race, creed or any other circumstance."

To mask the sizeable lump in my own throat I leaned forward to speak to Mrs. Clark who sat in front of Mrs. White and myself. It was no surprise to see not only her eyes welling with tears but the same thing happening to Mr. Clark and all the rest of us in the room. Perhaps it was imagination on my part but I'm sure it wasn't when I thought I saw for the first time an absence of the bewilderment and terror which had haunted Mrs. Clark ever since that frightening July day in Cicero.

It took genuine determination for the Clarks to tell newspapermen that day of his rejection, for the time being at least, of the opportunity to live in a town where they were welcome and return to the uncertainty and hostility of Cicero. All of us there that day wondered how many Americans would exhibit such adherence to principle, particularly when the adherence involved the happiness and possibly the lives of their two children as well as their own. It was that same question which Barry Gray asked at midnight that evening as he presented the Clarks with an envelope containing $703 in checks and bills which listeners had voluntarily sent to buy Michele another piano to replace the one the mob had burned.

Cynics might say that the Silvermine and Barry Gray solicitude for victims of mob violence are ephemeral. In a sense that might be true if one insists on concentration on purely materialistic values. But on both of those occasions something of infinitely greater good was done for both giver and recipient —the re-establishment of human relations across the borders of race or occupation or place of residence. The kind of America which Cicero made a thing of the past — an America of refuge and opportunity and freedom for all mankind—was recreated during those hours to the enrichment of us all.

Walter
WHITE

Lauds Southerner For Courage In Broadcast On Housing Bias

THERE ARE FEW barometers of public opinion on civil rights as revealing as the telegrams, letters, telephone calls and face-to-face comments which follow a Town Hall broadcast.

There are friends like Carl and Esther Cowan of Knoxville, Barbee Durham of Columbus, Daisy Lampkin of Pittsburgh, Miley Williamson of Dayton, Eugene Martin of Atlanta, Claude Hudson of Los Angeles and others who comment warmly and promptly if one does a reasonably good job.

Then there are always the diatribes — usually anonymous and scurrilous — which, interestingly enough, seem to be diminishing slightly.

In between these there is a growing number of persons who write to express concern about the race question and to seek information with which to expand their own thinking and that of their friends. The increase of these from the South is marked.

The recent Town Hall broadcast on "Can Legislation Cure Segregation in Housing?" was sponsored by the Schenectady, New York Branch of the NAACP at a cost of approximately $1,500, most of which was raised by selling tickets at $1.20 each.

Thereby the facts, or as much as forty-five minutes of swiftly passing time allowed, were told to an audience estimated to number in excess of ten million listeners.

Congressman Tom Steed of Oklahoma, assisted by James de Santis, president of the Schenectady Real Estate Board, argued against any federal or local legislation.

I was brilliantly assisted by Mrs. Hortense Gabel of the New York State Committee on Discrimination in Housing who is as full of information as an egg of albumen.

During the prebroadcast warm-up George V. Denny, president of Town Hall asked the audience how many believed laws can cure segregation. I am told only about a fifth — just about equal to the membership of the local NAACP — raised their hands.

The other four fifths, raising their hands in opposition to legislation, caused Mr. Denny to remark that "Walter White seems to have his work cut out for him tonight."

But once we went on the air opinion seemed swiftly to change due to Mrs. Gabel's machine gun piling up of irrefutable facts, Congressman Steed's unhappy and unfortunate statements such as the one that "we can buy friendship with the almighty dollar", and the picture was presented of the failure to cure segregation and its attendant evils without legislation.

One listener writes me that Congressman Steed sounded like "an unprepared, uninformed individual." This wasn't true. Mr. Steed had spent many weeks in careful preparation. The Library of Congress had prepared at his request a detailed and objective history of the long struggle against residential segregation.

Whatever deficiencies there may have been in Mr. Steed's argument, permit me as his opponent to plead his cause. It took courage for a Southern Congressman to discuss such a subject on a nation-wide hookup.

In a fashion he took his political life in his hands by accepting Town Hall's invitation. I haven't read the transcript of the broadcast as yet, but I am certain that reading it will reveal a refreshingly new attitude for a Southern Congressman.

As those who heard the broadcast are aware, Mrs. Gabel and I vigorously disagreed with that contention. Legislation, litigation and education are separately and collectively effective means of breaking the ghetto pattern, we argued, as an abundance of experience has demonstrated.

We did our utmost to demolish the old wives' tale that entrance of Negroes into a hitherto all-white neighborhood lowers property values but even could enhance them.

As far as the returns which have come in from listeners who were good enough to write to Town Hall and the participants on the program, the pattern of American prejudice is not as fixed as is sometimes pessimistically believed. There is evidence that the use of modern techniques of mass communication such as radio and television can accomplish miracles in causing the walls of misinformation to come tumbling down.

Walter
WHITE

Confederate Flags! A Fad Or Revival Of Fanaticism

WHAT GIVES WITH this sudden rash of Confederate flags which are bursting out all over not only in Dixie but the North as well?

The other morning at the intersection of New York's Fifth avenue and 43rd street I saw a sleek, brand new, pale green Cadillac convertible wearing a Pennsylvania license from whose right fender a flamboyant Stars and Bars flag on a two-foot high staff waved impudently at damyankees.

That same evening as I thumbed through the New Yorker, that charmingly and intelligently edited journal of sophistication, I ran across an advertisement urging purchase of Confederate flags to "show where you stand."

At the recent annual convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars an acrimonious dispute arose when Northern delegates protested the display by some Southern delegations of the Confederate emblem over the American flag.

As is too often and too disgustingly true, the Dixie spokesmen were more vocal, belligerent and offensive and thereby forced most of the Northerners to back down to avoid fisticuffs.

Reports become increasingly frequent of the appearance of Confederate flags on war ships, military planes and other vehicles and in war zones in Korea and occupation zones in Germany and Japan. One story contains ironic humor.

In Korea certain bombastic and boastful Texans insisted on decorating their jeeps and recon cars with Lone Star flags and even more Southerners stuck Stars and Bars on their vehicles.

Korean and Chinese sharpshooters, abysmally and blissfully ignorant of the fact that the South is still fighting the Civil War of ninety years ago, assumed that the flags meant that the occupant of the decorated and beflagged car was at least a one-star general.

Promptly the sharpshooters sought to plug the Americans between the eyes. Military records do not reveal how many bullets found their mark.

This newest aberration, so symbolic and revealing of intellectual and emotional immaturity as well as of frustration over a lost cause, may or may not have lasting or serious significance.

During the past decade or so at intersectional football games when they were played in the North, students from south of the Smith and Wesson line fancied it quite funny to bring up to Yankeeland their Confederate flags to wave in defiance as their teams with annoying frequency were soundly beaten.

It was a stunt characteristic of age-long student exuberance such as overturning garbage cans, painting the score of football games on the campus buildings of defeated rivals, snake dances and getting unaccustomedly drunk as they pawed complacent females which they would never have dared do when sober.

Tolerant elders smiled complacently as they remembered their own youthful excesses in similar circumstances. Even those who had never attended college or even high school enjoyed a vicarious sharing of experience like that of the hungry child who peers through the window at a dinner party gobbling a rich and sumptuous dinner.

I don't want to be guilty of conjuring up hallucinations of an organized promotional campaign by Dixiecrats in this sudden enthusiasm for display of Confederate flags. Probably some shrewd promoter — possibly a Yankee — has seen a chance to make a few fast bucks by playing on the inadequacies of Southerners of a certain strip who, in an age of fear and uncertainty, must have some bolstering of their sectional pride.

Possibly they are in need of some sort of tangible and visible emblem of their own capacity to "handle" the rising "menace" of an emerging newer South of more intelligent Southerners, white and Negro, who are sloughing off the old fears and fantastic dreams of an era that never really existed.

Or perhaps those who share Senator Karl Mundt's impossible dream of a new political party composed of Dixiecrats and mossback Republicans think the use of the Stars and Bars a shrewd publicity stunt to soften up the North. We shall see what we shall see.

Walter WHITE

The Life Of Mary White Ovington Was One Of ~~Unsung Greatness~~

"THE CREST AND CROWNING OF ALL GOOD, LIFE'S FINAL STAR, IS BROTHERHOOD."

the fifty-six friends, Negro and white, of Mary White Ovington sang at the memorial services to her in New York's famed Community Church. Their voices were almost lost in the empty space of the large auditorium.

"Come, clear the way, then clear the way,
Blind creeds and kings have had their day."

the thin notes echoed as the last rites were held to commemorate the passing of one who had done as much, if not more, than any human being of the twentieth century to stir and sting the conscience of America on the issue of race prejudice. Had Mary White Ovington been an actress, a prize fighter or a politician an even larger church would not have held those who would have crowded it to shed tears, real or crocodile, over her death. But few even of those most indebted to her bothered to pay her the last tribute mortal man can be paid.

In one of the most moving tributes this commentator has ever heard graying Arthur Spingarn, NAACP president, who through all the years has fought side by side with Miss Ovington for freedom of the Negro from physical bondage and white Americans from moral slavery, said with quiet eloquence that no monument could be erected so lasting or important as the one she had erected in the revolution of American opinion on the race question. No human being in terperament or appearance fitted less the role of militant crusader than did Miss Ovington. Born of gentle family, she could have followed the path of least resistance and lived her eighty-six years in the soft comfort of intellectual affluence in which she was born. Seldom was her voice ever raised above the cultured tones of one who was born a lady in the truest sense of that much abused word. Her delicate beauty was such that men sought her in marriage. But she turned her back on marriage and motherhood, on sheltered living among her beloved friends and books and flowers to tackle with incredible courage, skill and determination the most unpopular cause of her day.

Even in righteous anger her voice never became strident. But I have seen many times her delicate blue eyes flash with the anger of an Old Testament prophet when she encountered bigotry.

It was far from being an easy or pleasant life she voluntarily chose to live. Nowadays so-called "interracial" dinners are so accepted that even in some cities in the South they are held without comment. But when Miss Ovington gave such a dinner in New York in the early part of the twentieth century to discuss what could be done to stop the frightful rise of oppression of the Negro every New York newspaper with one exception, the New York **Evening Post** which was owned and edited by Oswald Garrison Villard, poured filthy abuses upon her. Many years later she showed me some of the anonymous letters she had received on that occasion. The most printable epithet used in these letters as I remember them was "a woman of the streets."

As Arthur Springarn pointed out in his memorial address, the NAACP in its early days could not afford a paid secretary. For a number of years Miss Ovington worked faithfully and hard not only regular office hours but evenings and Sundays and holidays as well to establish the fledging NAACP on a sound basis. During the latter years of her life after hard work and age had begun to take their toll she used her failing eyesight almost entirely on reading about the work of the organization she more than anyone else had made possible.

A great and gallant citizen of the world has gone to her Maker. But she leaves an infinitely better world behind her than the one into which she entered.

May God rest her noble and beautiful soul.

Walter WHITE

'Tale Of Two Cities' Is Told In Voting Power Of Negroes

THE DIFFERENCE between the attitude of Atlanta's Chief of Police, Herbert T. Jenkins, and that of Birmingham's Commissioner of Public Safety, Eugene "Bull" Connor, is as wide as the proverbial one between daylight and darkness. But it marks an even more tangible and significant difference—that between the political consciousness of Negroes here and those in Birmingham. Without in any way taking away from Chief of Police Jenkins and Mayor Hartsfield the credit they are due for their efforts to insure the same treatment for Negro citizens as that given to white ones, they have been made politically conscious of the Negro voter's importance as the officials of Birmingham have not. As a result fewer Negro Atlantians are shot down by police than in the Alabama city. The situation is not ideal by any means here. But it is so much better than in Birmingham where a courageous Negro editor and NAACP branch secretary, Emory O. Jackson, today stands in imminent danger of harm from police and-or thugs, the comparison is painful.

According to the 1950 census there are approximately 150,000 Negroes in Atlanta. Of that number 26,000 are registered voters. Moreover, they vote. Mayor Hartsfield was elected by a margin of less than 100 votes. He knows, and is appreciative of the fact, that without Negro support he would not be in office today.

In Birmingham there are 103,000 Negroes of voting age. But only 5,000 of them, or roughly 4%, are concerned enough about their own welfare or that of others to register and vote. They were indignant at the passage of the Boswell Amendment which was designed to circumvent the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Texas "white democratic" primary case in 1944. There were indignant outcries against the Boswell Amendment and appeals to the NAACP to fight it. The fight was made and won. But apparently the Negroes of Birmingham and, indeed, of most of Alabama went promptly to sleep as soon as the Boswell Amendment was knocked down. There have been bombings in Atlanta, one during the NAACP convention. But there have been many more bombings in Birmingham and many more cases of police brutality. Where Chief of Police Jenkins of Atlanta is a decent man who tries to uphold and enforce the law, Birmingham's police head is the same Bull Connor who led the Dixiecrat delegation out of the 1948 National Democratic convention in Philadelphia screaming imprecautions on the civil rights program. Before becoming commissioner of police Connor was connected with the Tennessee Coal & Iron Corporation, a subsidiary of the U.S. Steel Corporation. He makes no attempt to conceal his vicious anti-Negroism. Eight Negroes have been killed by police in Birmingham since January 1, 1951, while five were slain during 1950. Fourteen were killed in 1948. Even that circumstance seems not to have aroused Birmingham's Negroes to the necessity of using the ballot to the end that a more decent man like Jenkins should be elected instead of one like Connor.

I am informed that Marcus Hancock, the new chief of police, who comes under the supervision of Commissioner of Public Safety Connor, has built up a pretty good record thus far in attempting to reduce police brutality. There are other newspaper, church and labor groups who are awakening to the seriousness of the situation. It is increasingly apparent that these forces of decency, both white and Negro, need to become more active and soon if this disgraceful practice is to be stopped.

The impartial observer wonders when the Negroes of Birmingham will wake up and realize that even the extraordinary courage of Emory Jackson is not sufficient to protect all of them from assault or to create respect for Negroes on the part of men like Bull Connor.

Walter
WHITE

Need Program To De-Poison Newcomers To U.S. Who Have Become Anti-Negro

A SUBJECT which needs investigating so far as American mores are concerned is the manner in which the attitudes of visitors and newcomers to the United States is perverted on the race issue. An uncomfortably numerous series of recent incidents reveal how many of these newcomers acquire prejudices totally foreign to those parts of the world from which they came.

Many new Americans who have come here to escape persecution in their native lands or, more frequently, have migrated to the United States to enjoy economic, educational and other privileges which they had lost in the countries of their birth are being taught to deny those opportunities and rights to Americans who preceded them here by many generations.

Recently the New York Times, for example, published a story of a German youth who was brought to the United States to learn how democracy functions here. For some inexplicable reason he was sent to Birmingham, Ala. A few months later he returned to New York speaking with a pronounced southern dialect. Even more amazing was his vehement insistence that Negroes are inferiors, that segregation is right and necessary and that Negroes should be "kept in their place."

During the past eighteen months one of the most tense racial situations which threatens to explode momentarily has resulted from the bombing of the homes of Negroes in Dallas Texas. Recently a case was cracked by the Texas Rangers and the FBI. One of the three men charged with being the brains of the bombers is a labor union official.

The maker of the bomb, according to police, is a Mexican immigrant who learned how to handle explosives as a miner in Pennsylvania. It was an ironic circumstance that on the day of the Mexican's arrest another Spanish-American asked the assistance of this commentator in forming an organization to raise the living standards of Mexicans in the United States.

A third example of how the minds of recent arrivals in the United States have been poisoned was the deplorable race riot in Cicero, Ill. The 70,000 inhabitants of that unhappy town are of first and second generation Americans. They include refugees from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Italy, the Netherlands, Greece and other European countries. The majority of them are not evil people.

But they have learned in the United States that however precarious their own position may be it is not unpopular in certain circles to hate and mistreat Negroes. It is obvious that this is a tragic circumstance since by so doing they jeopardize their own recently acquired freedom and economic opportunity.

It is increasingly apparent that immediate and extensive work needs to be done to de-poison those who have succumbed to race prejudice and to prevent the poisoning of those who may come in the future to our shores.

Anti-Negro outbreaks in places like Cicero and Dallas can be directly traced to ideas instilled by Americans. A capsule history of the United States printed in many languages was for many years supplied by the hundreds of thousands to immigrants entering the United States.

In it there was only one reference to the Negro. This passage stated, as I remember it, that "Negroes were first brought to the United States as slaves and have been the cause of controversy ever since." Protest to Washington resulted in the elimination of the sentence. But nothing affirmative or informative was substituted in its place.

Walter
WHITE

Westbrook Pegler Makes A Career Out Of Spearing Those He Hates

Defender Sat. 9-22-51

ONE OF THE phenomena of contemporary America's psychopathic fear is the public attitude towards Westbrook Pegler. Those who retain some semblance of normal and objective thought as well as of human decency either scorn to read him at all or to understand the source and character of his malacies. Once a man who skirted the edges of radical thinking, Pegler today makes a career and a living out of spearing whomever he does not like. So intemperate have his attacks increasingly become that many papers have cancelled his column. But unfortunately some do continue to publish it and those who believe his distortions are so fanatical that he is one of the great menaces to freedom of thought, speech and action.

Currently Pegler is using every technique of smear and inuendo to discredit the magnificent work and report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights which has done more to crystallize recent thinking on this issue than any document since the Emancipation Proclamation. He brazenly suggests revival of the Ku Klux Klan by charging that "The report revives the bloody-shirt propaganda which forced the Southern white men to organize the original Ku Klux Klan. It is an outcry by a few Eastern pressure groups to inflame again the ferocious anti-white sentiment which was promoted in the South by Thadeus Stevens and other malignant Northern hate-mongers after the Civil War." But that is only the beginning of Pegler's psychopathic distortion of the truth. He uses a lot of valuable information, most of it vitriolic and below the belt in character, to smear everybody connected with the President's committee with the exception of Charles E. Wilson. Even Mr. Wilson is pictured as being a stupid dupe of more clever and sinister forces. Among those singled out for attack is Dr. Channing Tobias. Using Dr. Tobias' courteous reply to an inquiry from Pegler as to how he was appointed, Pegler twists Dr. Tobias' forthright and honest words into something slimy and discreditable. Or at least he attempts to do so. He talks about Dr. Tobias as having been cited forty-one times by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as connected with "notorious communist fronts." As is characteristic of him Pegler dishonestly forgets or ignores the fact that it was Dr. Tobias who lead the fight in 1948 to rid the Council on African Affairs of communist influence. He ignores as well the role played by Dr. Tobias with A. Philip Randolph in trying to prevent the communists from taking over the National Negro Conference. Similarly does he ignore the long and distinguished record over a long life-time which Dr. Tobias at great personal sacrifice has made in fighting for unalloyed democracy for all Americans irrespective of race.

But there is much more than the reputation and future of even so valuable and loyal American as Dr. Tobias. It is quite certain that the attempt to lynch him through smear is part and parcel of a calculated campaign to silence every Negro American who dares speak out for first-class citizenship for the Negro. If Pegler and his kind get away with this sort of lynching no man is safe.

What can you and I do about it? If any of your local newspapers carry the Pegler column you can write a strong but temperate letter to the editor protesting the kind of character assassination which Pegler is attempting. If enough of us write such letters the editors will sit up and take notice. Do not demand that the column be dropped, for that is denial of free speech even to a Westbrook Pegler. But even Pegler can be taught, as has been the case before, that there still remains human decency and the willingness to fight back when lies are told about reputable and valuable human beings. Editors are interested in circulation and advertising. If any action by any of their employees jeopardizes their financial welfare they will sit up and and take notice. So get out your typewriters, fountain pens or pencils and let your editor who publishes Pegler's column know how you feel. If this attack on Dr. Tobias is stopped through enough of us acting with courage and promptness, he will be at least a little more careful about the next victim he selects for character assassination.

Walter WHITE

Walter White Recalls That Pegler Wrote In Defense Of Lynchers

REGULAR READERS of Westbrook Pegler's column — which I am not because neither my olfactory senses nor my normally non-queasy stomach can stand such a diet of offal — are accustomed to Pegler's concentration for material on whatever facts, real or conjured up by a twisted mind, which will destroy whomever he selects as target of his diatribes.

They are therefore insulated or conditioned — at least the saner and fairer-minded of them — to the diabolically sinister manner in which he can drag in all sorts of innuendoes to smudge and smear reputations up to the limit of possible retaliation in the form of legal action for criminal libel.

Pegler is slightly more subtle than Rankin or the late and quite unlamented Bilbo. Perhaps the closest parallel to his methods of "smear and run" are those of Senator Joseph McCarthy for whom the voters of Wisconsin to their everlasting shame turned down Senator Robert M. LaFollette.

Those who are familiar with the nauseating and perennial attacks by Pegler on the late President Roosevelt and the even more scurrilous columns he has written about Mrs. Roosevelt were therefore not surprised by his incredible and vicious columns on Dr. Channing H. Tobias and the President's Committee on Civil Rights.

Nor by his threat to "look into the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People of which Walter White has been a paid executive for many years."

William Randolph Hearst, Jr., who has just succeeded his late father as head of the Hearst publishing empire and who I helped brief in North Africa in 1943 on what to do when bombs and shells start falling, writes me that Pegler is not only not anti-Negro but likes Negroes.

He also repeats Pegler's assertion that Dr. Tobias is mentioned 41 times in reports of the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Let's take the first of these two defenses first. Since I am not qualified to comment on the vagaries of Pegler's jaundiced mind through not being a regular reader of his stuff, I am unable to cite any examples of Pegler's fondness for colored folks or concern that they be given the same rights and immunities he enjoys.

In his denunciation of the report of the President's Committee he asserts it would "revoke inalienable rights of the people and of the States."

The report, as every enlightened American knows, vigorously urged federal, state, community and individual action against lynching, mob violence such as the recent Cicero rioting, the ghetto, denial of equal job and educational opportunities, disfranchisement.

Perpetration and perpetuation of those evils, in Pegler's book, would appear to be "inalienable rights" which the Committee "in a furtive way" sought to destroy!

But so are most of Pegler's other charges such as his recent ones against General Eisenhower, Governor Dewey, Secretary Acheson and virtually every other living American of note except Senator Taft.

On the matter of Dr. Tobias' being mentioned 41 times by the House Un-American Activities Committee, I haven't counted them and have no intention of doing so.

On the basis of 32 years of close acquaintanceship with Dr. Tobias, I would cheerfully and promptly stake reputation or life itself on his utter loyalty. If any charge could be lodged against the 69-year-old former Y.M.C.A. executive with any basis in fact, it would be that essentially Dr. Tobias is a cautious and conservative individual who is imbued with one burning passion — implacable opposition to mistreatment of Negroes or anyone else and to any violation of the equal protection guarantees of the Constitution.

Pegler studiously avoids mention of the fact that Dr. Tobias was one of the leaders of the fight to prevent Communists or fellow travelers from taking over. To admit that would destroy Pegler's case and force him to seek prey elsewhere.

Communists are neither smart nor effective enough to be given the credit which Pegler seeks to bestow on them for the advances towards democracy which Dr. Tobias and other Americans have made.

Walter WHITE

Stork Club Affair Has Blossomed Into Issue Of Vast Implications

THE STORK CLUB affair involving Josephine Baker started as a routine act of exclusion and discourtesy but has blossomed into an issue of such vast implications that the newspapers of France and Cuba—and doubtless by this time of Asia as well—are featuring it as one of the most important stories out of the United States. There are those who wish that the locale of the struggle had been a less unique place than the citadel of snobbery which the Stork Club is. But in a way the assault on the racist practices which have developed from the treatment accorded Miss Baker there is a measure of how far democracy has developed in New York City. It is one of the few places of public accommodation left which is arrogant and stupid enough to exclude Negroes and make no bones about such exclusion.

Those who are determined that Sherman Billingsley, Oklahoma born proprietor of the Stork club, shall be made to comply with the law would have made the fight against a less publicized establishment and for a lesser known person than Miss Baker. But the circumstances of the very great publicity each has achieved in his own field causes the struggle to have very far-reaching repercussions. The picket line which the NAACP placed in front of the Stork Club caused shivers to run up and down the spines of the proprietors of several other New York eating places. At least temporarily Negro patrons were shown exquisite courtesy. Other places of public accommodation became much more cautious about giving offense to dark-skinned patrons.

The most inexplicable figure in the controversy is Walter Winchell, who has done more than Billingsley to make the Stork Club the fabulous place it is reputed to be. An average of two to three mentions a week in his widely read syndicated column has helped to create an atmosphere where those who are on the way up seek by every possible means to be seen—and even more important to be reported as having been seen—in the Stork Club. The result has made millions of dollars for the restaurant. With his affluence there has grown in Billingsley's mind a fabulous illusion of his power to act as social arbiter of New York's Cafe Society.

Winchell became infuriated at his connection with the Josephine Baker rebuff claiming that although he was in the Stork Club at the time, he did not know what was happening. It is true that Miss Baker and Roger Rico, singing star of "South Pacific," who with Mrs. Rico had invited Miss Baker and Mrs. Charles Buchanan for supper, passed Winchell's table but did not tell him how they had not been served. As his reputed 25 million listeners heard him say in his broadcast on October 21, Winchell was infuriated that anyone should question his adherence to the principles of liberalism which he has so persistently and vehemently espoused.

But, as was pointed out to him, Winchell's espousal of the fight against bigotry places upon him greater obligations than upon a writer like Westbrook Pegler, who has never made any pretense of liberalism. As this column is being written his friends are urging him to make his position clear by stating simply and unequivocally, "I will not patronize any place of public accommodation which violates the law by discriminating on account of race, creed or color." It remains to be seen whether he will thus implement his principles. The inclusion of seven items in a single column shortly after the broadcast—most of them unfavorable or insinuating so far as the Stork Club episode is concerned—has distinctly lessened his stature among his readers.

But the real culprit and the focal point of this whole issue is whether or not Billingsley and the Stork Club will be permitted to violate the civil rights statute of New York State. The vigorous condemnation of the anti-Negro, anti-labor and anti-Jewish policies and practices of the establishment augurs ill for the Billingsleys who believe they can get away with law violation. The very eminence of the target in this civil liberties fight will make not only the Stork Club but other places of public accommodation less well-known much more cautious, at least, about insulting patrons because of color. This is not the most important struggle facing the Negro today but it is part and parcel of the nation-wide and world-wide fight against the color bar.

Walter

WHITE

Indian Touches Nation's Sore Spot At Herald-Tribune's Forum

THE ANNUAL New York **Herald Tribune** Forum is the most unique and valuable exploration of ideas and facts which takes place in the United States each year. Before its sessions appear the most distinguished men and women of the world and many others who, though unfamed, have something important to say. Statesmen, scientists, students, farmers, publicists, politicians (if they have something to contribute), military men, actors and radio broadcasters, columnists and educators—the cream of the crop of opinions are gathered each year to talk about the state of the world. Neither race nor nationality nor shade of political opinion from the extreme right to just this side of the communist line bar a speaker from participation. The result is a cross section of knowledge which makes the published proceedings one of the most valuable documents which any person who wants to keep informed can purchase.

Up to this year at least one American Negro was included. For reasons unknown to this commentator Negro participation in 1951 was limited to a calypso band from the Caribbean and the Leonard de Paur choir. But a brown man from India stole this year's show, although his talk did not command the headlines as did the speeches of famous figures like Charles E. Wilson, Paul Hoffman, Ambassador Alan G. Kirk and Senator James H. Duff. Defender Sat. 11-10-51

Amar Singh is a farmer from the Etawah District, United Provinces of India, who was invited to spend six weeks studying the farming methods and community activities of Carroll County, Georgia. His host was the Carroll Service Council headed by Carson Pritchard. Unlike other agencis which include the State Department, the Council not only made no effort to keep Mr. Singh away from the seamier side of life which racial segregation produces but instead saw to it that he met and talked with Negroes, tactfully withdrawing all white folks to permit him and his Negro companions to talk freely.

Out of that conversation, which lasted until 3 o'clock in the morning, came one of the most poignant and significant stories of recent times which Mr. Singh told with moving effect on the audience in New York's luxurious Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

"Our discussion that night and morning—raised some very interesting questions," Mr. Singh related. "For example, I asked if they could go into a white man's church, and they said 'no.' Then I asked if a white man could come into their church, and they said 'yes.' I asked 'Why do you let him?' and they said. 'We wouldn't be being true Christians if we didn't.' "

Unfortunately, this commentator was speaking at another place that evening and could not therefore hear Mr. Singh. But a thoughtful white friend was there. "Never before had we been brought so quietly but so inexorably to task on the hypocrisy and contradiction of our Christian and democratic beliefs," he related soberly. "You could have heard the proverbial pin drop as the impact of the slender, sad eyed brown man's word hit us. Then a soul-cleansing salvo of applause swept through the grand ballroom in tribute to Mr. Singh's putting his finger squarely on our greatest weak spot and in confession of our national sin. I don't think any of us will ever forget that night."

Mr. Singh, of course, talked of other things as well as the race problem. He was frank and honest in admitting the flaw in his own country of segregation of untouchables. "But I think we are helping our untouchables learn how to fight for their rights better than you are helping your Negroes," he added truthfully as I saw in India two years ago. "There are laws in India forbidding the segregation of untouchables . . . Certainly in India there are more untouchables in Parliament and in high government than there are Negroes in such high positions in America." (My wife annoyed several members of the World Town Meeting of the Air for making the same statement when some of our party in 1949 voiced annoyance at Indians constantly bringing up the treatment of Negroes in the United States.)

Mr. Singh was quite unimpressed by our gargantuan and expensive farm machinery because it is unsuited to India's needs and it plows so deep as to speed up erosion. But he spoke wistfully of what small hand tools like the Cyclone seed spreader which costs only $3 could do to modernize Indian agriculture and increase production of desperately needed food.

In return for Mr. Singh's magnificent contribution in stirring and stinging America's conscience on the race issue, how would you like to join me in contributing one or more $3 to buy seed spreaders to be given through Mr. Singh or the government of India to farmers in that country?

Walter

WHITE

The Story Of Sgt. Rice Is A Good Lesson For Armistice Day

REDBOOK MAGAZINE has granted me permission to call your attention to one of the best analyses and excoriations of race prejudice it has been my privilege to read in a long time.

It is all the more important because **Redbook** is a popular magazine—one which reaches many millions of ordinary John Does and Mary Roes like you and me. If you agree with me that this editorial is as good as I think it is, it would be very useful for you to write a note of thanks to the editor at 230 Park Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. Defender Sat. 11-24-51

This will demonstrate to the editor that there are people who applaud courageous and clear thinking and possibly more of them than those who object to such straight talk. Here is the editorial.

"This is an editorial about Armistice Day, a day when Americans in every vast city and smiling little town pause to pay tribute to those who died that we may live in freedom.

"It begins with the story of Sergeant First Class John R. Rice. John Rice is dead. He left a widow and two children. A World War II veteran, Rice died while fighting with the 8th Regiment of the First Calvary Division in Korea. He died hard and honorably. His body now lies in Arlington Cemetery.

"Sergeant John Rice was an American Indian of the Winnebago tribe. When his widow attempted to bury him last August in the Sioux City Memorial Park, Sioux City, Iowa, the interment was stopped because the sergeant was not a 'white man.' The cemetery, it seemed, excluded burial of those not of Caucasian race.

"Immediately, the press of the nation—north, south, east and west—cried out in anger. In almost every American home, good people remembered that the God who watches over all of us cares little for our color or creed.

"And in Sioux City, officials of the town and cemetery, stimulated either by honest shame or a belated awareness of bad community relations, apologized to the stricken widow and offered her a free cemetery plot. (Perhaps the sergeant's color had changed under the blanching light of public dismay.)

"Mrs. Rice politely turned down the offer and accepted, instead, the suggestion of President Truman that her husband be buried in Arlington Cemetery, final resting place of America's greatest men.

"End of story. Everyone apologized. President took action. Everything is okay, chum, and the sergeant and his widow have been honored. Let's forget it.

"Except, readers of this editorial—it can't be forgotten. For the essential point in the entire rotten situation is simply that **discrimination existed in the first place!** That can never be forgotten—not in Sioux City, not in any Middletown or Oak Corners in any state of the Union; certainly not by our Soviet enemies who capitalize on discrimination in America.

As long as discrimination, whatever its nature, is present in any American city, we are not a whole people. We are not a whole people when any small segment of our population—whether organized in cemetery associations, country clubs or churches—discriminates against a fellow American, soldier or civilian, dead or alive, black, red or yellow, Gentile or Jew, Catholic or Prostestant. And, in these times of national peril, we must be a whole people—or perish!

"The situation that cruelly hurt Sergeant Rice's widow exists in many other towns, and we say to them, 'Mark well the shame of Sioux City. And mark well the wholesome anger of America.'

"Let all of us, on the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month of 1951, remember to pray not only for the souls of the honorable war dead, but also for the souls of the bigoted and the shallow, the shameful and the shamed."

Walter WHITE

NAACP Boycott Against Great Negro Artist Deals Body Blow To Richmond Segregation

WHEN ONE'S life and efforts are devoted to an uncompromising fight for principle, there come times when he must choose, often with deep pain, between friendship and ideals. To each of us there comes the temptation to forget precept or to rationalize the temporary abandonment of principle lest he hurt one he admires and loves. Resistance of such temptation involves frequently much agony of spirit and flesh since yielding can and often does wreck years of battle.

Of such was the recent episodes in Richmond, involving Marian Anderson and Duke Ellington, two of the greatest artists of modern times irrespective of race or nationality. Duke had just given one of the most glamorous recitals of his glamorous career for the benefit of the NAACP at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York. Marian Anderson had served as co-chairman of the concert with Mrs. Ruth Bryan Rhode, former United States Minister to Denmark, daughter of the famed William Jennings Bryan, and formerly a member of the U. S. Delegation to the U. N. Although the newspaper estimates of the net return to the NAACP treasury were grossly exaggerated due to the high cost of newspaper advertising and other necessary promotion costs for so expensive a setting, nevertheless the Association was materially aided in its hour of financial distress.

In conformity with its 42-year record of unremitting opposition to racial segregation in every form and the unanimous vote of the legislative body of the NAACP—the annual convention—the Richmond Branch of the NAACP had been waging a determined fight for more than a year to break the ridiculous segregation practice of the city-owned and tax-supported Mosque. In the same hall in 1939 Miss Anderson had received the Spingarn Medal from Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt before a non-segregated audience which included the then governor of Virginia. But when the great contralto returned as an artist she was faced with a violation of her own firm belief that art should know no color line. A grudging concession was made of vertical in place of horizontal segregation which was not as generous as that in the nearby state prison death row where the Martinsville Seven awaited execution. There the doomed men shared with a white man the democracy of impending death while free men and women in the Mosque were forced by vestigial remains of slavery to divide themselves into white music lovers and non-white ones.

The NAACP knew that surrender of the basic principle for which it has been fighting, whatever the attraction or the race of the artist, would mean the loss of its struggle. Boycott of white artists had gone unnoticed, in part because relatively few colored patrons had attended other concerts at the Mosque. There were Virginia whites who quietly hoped that Negroes would lift the ban when Miss Anderson and Mr. Ellington appeared out of "race pride" and thereby make the crusaders vulnerable and helpless. The result, those whites with reason believed, would postpone for years and perhaps forever the abolition of the race bar in the Mosque and other public meeting places in Virginia including the chapel at Hampton Institute.

The old phrase about Hobson's choice made his decision a simple one in contrast with that facing the NAACP. There was obviously nothing the Richmond Branch could do with honor but stick to principle, although its regret at making Miss Anderson and Mr. Ellington the front line troops of the battle was profound. But the artists readily recognized that the issue far transcended themselves to involve the grim and vital struggle of all Negroes and of all decent human beings for freedom. There will be many more tough decisions like theirs in the years ahead as the Harry Byrds and other defenders of the old order which is based on second class citizenship for Negroes use every device, legal or illegal, to maintain the status quo. How soon total victory comes for one side or the other depends on the way in which we stand by principle or yield principle to expediency.

Walter WHITE

The Reactions Of "Hummon" Talmadge And The Mobile Press Delight White

NOTHING HAS SO delighted me in this vale of tears and tribulations as the yelps of anger and anguish which Hummon Talmadge emitted when the NAACP served notice upon him that it would take him and Georgia to court if any attempt was made to enforce the recently enacted law to cut off all state funds if any unit of any part of the state educational system obeyed court decisions against segregation.

I enjoyed almost as much the agonized wailing of the Mobile, Ala. **Press** which, strangely enough, doesn't seem to agree with my recent request of President Truman that he rectify the bad mistake he made in appointing Millard Caldwell of Florida as Administrator of Civil Defense by firing him.

Both Hummon and the **Press** scream petulantly that I am an "agitator" (thanks, boys!), that if agitators would only leave the South alone, everyone, and particularly Negroes, would be as happy as larks, that wholly out of its own benevolence and sense of justice the South is improving education for Negroes, that "co-mingling of the races in our schools" or any other alteration of the pattern of total racial segregation will bring "bloodshed," and that nobody should ever question or oppose the right of the South to do whatever it wants to do and that includes the U. S. Supreme Court.

In other words the same old stuff which has been mouthed by all the Dixie demagogues from Vardaman and Cole Blease down—and I do mean down—to Hummon and his late red-gallused papa, Gene.

The **Press** heaps encomiums on Caldwell as one who "has done more to help the colored race than all the Walter Whites, Harry Trumans, Hubert Humphries and Henry Wallaces combined." How?

"Caldwell took the lead in bringing about establishment of the Southern regional college program . . . that rescued Meharry Medical College for Colored at Nashville from financial straits," the **Press** writes and denounces the NAACP charge "that Caldwell is 'unfit' for the civil defense office **solely** because he believes in the Southern **principle** of segregation." The italics are mine.

It isn't only Caldwell the **Press** is wrought about. The Mobile sheet is indignant over the NAACP not "helping the colored race when it seeks to discredit the Army in Korea for alleged 'discrimination' against colored soldiers."

Sending Thurgood Marshall all the way to the very front line and beyond it in Korea to stop the railroading of Negro soldiers is, the **Press** alleges, "a disservice to the brave and able colored troops who have done themselves proud in Korea." This is so absurd that it is difficult to believe the editorial writer isn't kidding or perhaps took one shot too many of bourbon or moonshine before sitting down to his typewriter.

I don't know what Hummon imagined he was letting himself in for when he telegraphed his petty threats and distortions of the truth.

When he was told that Georgia, for good or ill, was still a part of the United States and thus required to obey the Supreme Court, that he was openly inciting mob violence and violation of the laws instead of obedience to those laws and asked if the people of Georgia are less decent, intelligent and law abiding than the people of eleven other Southern states where white and Negro students are peaceably attending classes together, Hummon shouted "agitator" again and then meekly told a press conference that "I think I'll break off relations—telegraphic relations—with Walter."

(Normally I address governors and other elected officials with the usual respect due their office. But since Hummon seems to wish to drop formality by calling me "Walter," common courtesy requires me to be as friendly and generous by calling him by his first name also.)

P.S. Hummon **says** he received a letter from New York containing arsenic written in feminine handwriting and uttering threats, which story was played up in the Georgia press alongside that of the exchange of pleasantries between Hummon and me.

Let me assure Hummon that despite the juxtaposition of the front page stories, my wife did **not** write the letter. In the first place the letter appears to have been legible. Mrs. White, I wish to assure Hummon, types or dictates her letters because no one, not even she upon occasion, is able to read her quote handwriting unquote.

Walter WHITE

Byrnes Ability As Stenographer Used To Advance His Career

THOSE WHO HAVE had contact with James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, and especially those who have had the opportunity to see his Machiavellian maneuvering, have recognized him for what he is and said so in the past.

But none have been more effective in pulling the mask of hypocrisy from Byrnes' face than Ralph Bunche in his memorable address to the League for Industrial Democracy in New York on March 30. In the first place, Dr. Bunche was speaking from the same diplomatic level that Byrnes occupied when he was Secretary of State. In truth, it was from a more exalted position since Dr. Bunche's position is an international one through his chairmanship of the U. N. Trusteeship Division. His position from a world point of view is even more exalted, and, therefore, his exposition of Byrnes' duplicity and un-Americanism was all the more effective.

Many of us in a similar position would have remained silent. But not Ralph Bunche. As a result, even the voluble Jimmie Byrnes is made silent.

It is a measure of American political morality, or lack of same, that Byrnes was able for so many years to parley his ability as a stenographer into a career of world influence. I believe in this space I once told of how the surreptitiously taken notes at several international conferences were allegedly used by him to obtain the position of Secretary of State since he was the only person to have the record.

On one occasion the late President Roosevelt asked me with some irritation why I distrusted Byrnes. "Once you get to know Jimmie," he told me, "you will find he is not too bad a fellow." There was considerable coolness in the room when I told the President that Mr. Byrnes, at that time a U. S. Senator, was double-crossing the President with respect to the reorganization of the Supreme Court and that he would cut anybody's throat if he thought that it would advantage Byrnes.

But Roosevelt found Byrnes useful to him in the political manipulations necessary to get legislation through the Senate. Byrnes cold-bloodedly and calculatedly traded on this circumstance as well as on his friendship with the wealthy and influential Bernard M. Baruch. One of the most fascinating and possibly one of the most shocking stories in American political history might be written on the influence the two South Carolinians, Messrs. Byrnes and Baruch, have had on American legislation, history and political morality.

Now that Ralph Bunche has courageously pictured Byrnes for the charlatan that he is, the country is going to be less fooled by the political shenanigans and the blustering bravado of the aging South Carolina ex-statesman.

+ + +

Three Sore Spots

IN A recent interview, Walter White listed three causes of general dissatisfaction among Negroes in the country. Solution of these would not, of course, be a cure-all for the race problem in America, but their current importance makes them matters for immediate attention by the administration:

1. The appointment of Milliard F. Caldwell, former Governor of Florida, as Federal Civil Defense Administrator and the appointment of Robert Ramspeck, former Representative from Georgia, as chairman of the Civil Service Commission.

2. The reluctance on the part of the President to issue an executive order—lying on his desk for several months—creating an agency similar to the the Fair Employment Practices Commission of World War II.

3. The lack of action by the President on a five-point program, presented to him in February by a group of prominent Negroes, which was designed to insure the complete integration of Negroes into the national emergency program.

Walter

WHITE

Both Democrats And Republicans Have Reneged On Civil Rights

THE Democrats are meeting in Denver, adroitly but self-consciously looking the other way whenever anyone is rude enough to mention civil rights.

But here in Washington authorized representatives of 36 national organizations whose total membership is conservatively numbered at more than 23,000,000 are talking rugged language about the failure of both political parties even to take token action in performance of their promises.

William Boyle, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, would have learned a great deal more of the political realities and possibilities of how the 1952 vote of minorities may be cast than he did in Denver. So, too, would Guy Gabrielson, the GOP chairman, on his return from the party meeting in Oklahoma.

Post. 6-9-51

So far as immediate political advantage is concerned, the Republicans romped off easily. When Senator Kenneth Wherry discovered that his impassioned and voluble defense of his compromise cloture rule wasn't getting anywhere he shifted to willingness to obtain public hearings on amendment of the Senate rule, to support revision of the rule so cloture could be imposed by vote of two thirds of the Senators present and voting or even by a constitutional majority of the Senate which would be 49 votes.

He also pledged 38 Republican votes for cloture and possibly one or two more of the 46 Senate G. O. P. votes.

Senator Wherry's aplomb was shaken only once when, in reply to his demand that a single instance be cited of Republican failure to support civil rights, one of the conferees called his attention to the occasion when Mr. Wherry admitted on the Senate floor that he did not favor an FEPC.

He also vigorously denied that Senator Mundt's recent Charleston, S. C., speech advocating a coalition ticket in 1952 voiced anything more than Mundt's own personal opinion and ambition. The record of the past ten years so far as a coalition is concerned left Senator Wherry's auditors somewhat less than convinced.

Senator Wherry's theft of the show was one of the most dramatic events of recent Washington history. Senate protocol went out the window so far as interruption of a rival leader's conference was concerned. Senator Ernest McFarland, the Majority leader, was somewhat uncomfortably but frankly admitting his party's failures.

With equal honesty he admitted that the Democrats could not hope for continued support of minorities and especially of Negroes "if we don't deliver on our promises." Asked how many Democratic votes he could and would deliver for cloture he was admitting he didn't know at the time when there came loud, imperious knocking on the door of the ornate Senate District room where we were conferring.

Senator Wherry, to Senator McFarland's discomfiture, strode into the room and announced in stentorian tones that the Senate Rules Committee had just voted unanimously for his motion for public hearings on the cloture rule.

The result may well be acute embarrassment for the Democrats. Or it could put both parties on the spot. As the rules now stand, cloture may not be imposed on any motion to revise the rules. That is one of the slick tricks Senator Russell of Georgia put over in 1949, during the debacle which ended in the Wherry-Hayden compromise.

It is therefore certain that the filibuster which will result from action to amend the Wherry-Hayden Rule can be ended only by the physical exhaustion of the filibusterers through round-the-clock sessions. Neither Wherry nor McFarland would commit themselves on such drastic action.

It has been revealing and heartening to see the determination of the conferees strengthened as plans for a continuing campaign for the civil rights program have been developed. There is grim realization that the fight is a tough one. There is no bombast or false optimism. But there is a spirit here which bodes ill for any politician or political party which again plays politics with this issue.

Walter
WHITE

'No Segregation At Hampton', Writes Dr. Alonzo G. Moron

DR. ALONZO G. MORON, President of Hampton Institute, quite properly took me to task for a recent column I wrote about the Virginia law prohibiting white and Negro citizens from attending non-segregated meetings or concerts in public places in Virginia.

In the column in question, which dealt with the recent Marian Anderson and Duke Ellington episodes at the Mosque in Richmond, I wrote of the hope of certain Virginia whites that the race bar would never be abolished "in the Mosque and other public meeting places in Virginia, including the chapel at Hampton Institute."

Dr. Moron points out that the segregation rule is not practiced at Hampton, although, of course, the law presumably applies to it as well. To correct any injury which may have been done to Hampton, I am turning over this column to Dr. Moron who writes:

"I read you article yesterday in the latest issue of the Chicago Defender and was enjoying it immensely until I came across your reference to segregation at Hampton Institute.

"I am sure that this must have been an oversight on your part, because I find from my colleagues that you have visited Hampton and spoken at Hampton often enough to know that segregation is not practiced here. It was not practiced before I came, and I thought you knew me well enough to know that I would not be a party to such practices.

"Since I found out also that this is not the first time that we have been accused by the NAACP of practicing segregation here at Hampton, I think I should give you the history of what happened when the Commonwealth of Virginia sought to extend the Jim Crow laws to the Hampton campus.

"I was a student here then, but I have taken the time to check the facts with other people who have served continuously on the Hampton staff both before and since this attempt was made.

"In 1926, one of our local legislators became very annoyed when he found no segregation at a concert given by the Musical Arts Society at Hampton Institute in Ogden Hall. He shortly thereafter introduced in the State Legislature what is known as the Massenburg Bill calling for segregation in all public places and for all events to which an admission fee is charged.

"When this bill was passed, the Chairman of our Board of Trustees announced publicly that Hampton Institute was a private college and that admission to all events on the campus would be limited to staff, students, and guests of the college. Off-campus persons desiring to attend church services, chapel services and concerts were required to get guest cards which were easily available. Absolutely no changes were made in the seating arrangements.

"The inter-racial staff which Hampton has had for nearly 80 years continued to sit together as they do now in the sections provided for staff and guests. As far as I have been able to find these arrangements have never been challenged by the Commonwealth, and Hampton Institute has the reputation of being the oasis in this desert of Jim Crow.

"Since 1946 we have conducted an exchange program by which white students come to us for a semester from several Northern colleges. This semester six are here from Grinnell and Oberlin. An equal number of our students are in attendance at those institutions. The students who come to us live in our dormitories, attend classes, and share in all the other experiences with our regular students.

"This semester we admitted our first white student in modern times to regular student status. He is a young boy from Texas who transferred here from the University of Virginia.

". . . I certainly would appreciate it if you would disabuse your readers' minds of the impression contained in your article that we practice segregation at Hampton Institute."

Walter
WHITE

What's The Difference Between Lt. Gilbert And Gen. MacArthur?

LIEUTENANT GILBERT was sentenced to die for refusing to obey a command of a superior officer; General of the Armies Douglas MacArthur was given a hero's welcome for repeatedly refusing to obey his superiors.

Gilbert is behind the bars of a military prison in California where he will stay for the next twenty years unless NAACP efforts in his behalf succeed; MacArthur, as this column is being written, lolls in the superabundant luxury of the Presidential Suite at New York's Waldorf-Astoria.

Gilbert's wife faces the unhappy and impoverished two decades ahead when she must support her two infant children and herself; MacArthur's wife prepares her newest mansion in fashionable Darien, Conn., unworried by financial woes because her husband will receive his pension of $18,671 plus a salary from the Remington-Rand Company of $100,000 a year plus income from property he owns in the Philippines plus fabulous royalties and fees from whatever books and articles he may write or lectures he may deliver.

All of which seems to add up, if one chooses to be cynical, to the fact that success in telling the boss to go to hell depends on how arrogantly one plays his cards and what color of skin he happened to be born with.

It also adds up, at least in my book, to the unfortunate fact that colored people are no more intelligent than white folks in falling for the phony and highly dangerous propaganda machine which shrewdly built up one of the most fantastic demonstrations which even publicity-conscious America has ever seen.

Let it be freely granted that as a military strategist MacArthur ranks among the best. Let it also be granted that, despite his birth in Arkansas, General MacArthur has risen above whatever racial prejudices he may have learned in his youth as is evidenced by his quite genuine affection for Filipinos, Chinese (provided they follow Chiang Kai Shek) and South Koreans.

That is, if one forget that another mandate of his Commander-in-Chief to abolish segregation in the Army was also ignored by MacArthur even though he did admit Thurgood Marshall to Korea and place all possible facilities at the NAACP's disposal to get the truth about courts-martial of Negro soldiers.

But when these two virtues are recognized, what remains after the hysteria subsides?

The unhappy truth is that a none-too-bright Congress and public swallowed like morons MacArthur's faulty and imperious statements and predictions without question, forgetting completely how many American, Korean, Chinese and other dead lie rotting in Korea because MacArthur was so totally wrong so often so recently.

Remember his jaunty and tragic prediction last November that the fighting would be over and "the boys home by Chirstmas"? Remember his assurance that the Chinese would never dare attack if the UN troops crossed the 38th Parallel? Remember his disdain when Indian Ambassador Panikaar at Peiping warned the U. S. and the UN eighteen days before the famous conference at Wake Island between Truman and MacArthur that the Chinese would fight back if the UN forces crossed the 38th Parallel and moved towards the Yalu River and Manchuria?

Remember the grave tension and the subsequent apology and offer of reparations when U. S. bombers dropped bombs on Manchuria last fall, presumably at the command of MacArthur?

It is as stupid as it is dangerous to accept MacArthur's contention that the UN can bomb China and bring the loathed and distrusted Chiang Kai Shek into the Asian fighting without risking a third world war.

In my contacts with General MacArthur during the late war in the Pacific and in Japan in 1950 I found him a gracious person. But these pleasant contacts cannot and must not obscure the fact that no man is wise or good enough to be the arbiter of all military, diplomatic, international and moral questions for the whole world.

Nor the truth that Americans are begging for a dictatorship when they outdo the emperor-worshipping Japanese in exalting to a place not much lower than God's a man who has made a career of insubordination.

Walter
WHITE

The Issue Of Loyalty Looms As Grave Problem To All Americans

WITH JUSTIFICATION, minorities and especially the Negro, have had abundant and continuing reason for the forthright position of the U. S. Supreme court on the issue of human rights. The unanimous decision won by the NAACP in the Groveland, Fla. case and the excoriation by the court of certain Florida newspapers for whipping up lynching spirit marks the 29th victory in 32 cases which have been carried to the Supreme court by the NAACP.

But all minorities and all Americans need to be gravely concerned about two recent decisions dealing with the issue of loyalty. On the same day that the court ruled that certain organizations had been treated unfairly by the Department of Justice through being listed on the attorney general's list of allegedly subversive groups without being given a hearing, the court by a 4-4 vote sustained the action of the Loyalty Review board in declaring Dorothy Bailey disloyal to the United States on the basis of anonymous testimony.

This commentator knows nothing whatever about Miss Bailey. He does not know, nor does he pretend to know, whether she is loyal or disloyal to her government. If she ever by deed or thought has been disloyal, then she has no business in a government job.

What is gravely disturbing is the new and dangerous precedent which has been established in her case. Certain unnamed and unidentified persons are declared by the FBI to have testified that she is not loyal.

Neither Miss Bailey nor her counsel were permitted to know the names of her accusers. They were never supplied with transcripts of the testimony nor informed in any fashion as to what disloyal act or acts she was charged with having committed. The basic principle of so-called Anglo-Saxon law that all persons accused of crime should be confronted with their accusers with the right to challenge their allegations and to present testimony on the other side were thrown into the discard.

According to the Washington Post, "a great number of reputable persons . . . testified under oath as to their confidence in her loyalty; indeed, all the known witnesses testified in her behalf." But several informants unknown to Miss Bailey or the Loyalty Review board said that they knew that Miss Bailey had been a member of the Communist Party. The Board declined to believe her denials and, on the basis of the FBI certifying that the accusers were "reliable," found Miss Bailey guilty and ordered her dismissed from government employment.

Let me repeat that if Miss Bailey is guilty of disloyalty, she ought to be fired. But incalculable damage to democracy can be done by this complete reversal of the age-long democratic process in ascertainment of the guilt or innocence of any accused American. No wonder the Washington Post and numerous other reputable newspapers ask, "Is it wise, is it consonant with American traditions, to inflict punishment upon citizens of the United States by a procedure of this sort? Is the security of the nation genuinely protected by so grave a risk of injustice to individuals? We think not."

The Negro in particular has traditionally been the victim of denials of constitutional guarantees. He is, therefore, probably more acutely aware of the need for the vigorous protection of constitutional rights than any other segment of our population because these guarantees have been among the chief weapons with which the Negro has been successfully fighting to improve his status in American society.

Think of what can happen not only in southern but in northern courts as well if anonymous charges can be made against disadvantaged Americans with little or no redress possible if the courts below follow the procedure and principle laid down in the Bailey case. That is why this decision and its implications and consequences should be of concern to those who believe that democracy can be best preserved by more democracy instead of less.

Walter
WHITE

Bunche Has Something To Say About Certain Yankees And Southerners

"QUITE frankly, there are certain types of white Yankees, and certain types of white Southerners, for whom I have a distinct distaste," Ralph Bunche told the graduates of A. and T. College at Greensboro, N. C., recently as some of the white third of his audience squirmed as the colored two-thirds beamed.

"I dislike the white Northerner who will come up to me in New York, or Chicago, or Detroit—as often happens—and decry the 'pitible conditions' to which 'your people'— i.e. 'my people' are subjected in the South. "I always tell such Northerners that 'my people' are also 'their people' for black or white, we are all Americans and have been promised the same rights and opportunities by that constitution which we all revere.

"I tell them also that pity, like charity, should begin at home, and that they might well decry the fact that Negro Americans in New York or Chicago, or Detroit, are generally found living in residential ghettoes not voluntarily but by enforced residential segregation; that Negroes are not infrequently rejected in public places—hotels, restaurants, theatres, and clubs—in these alleged northern havens; that there are public schools in these northern communities which are as solidly black as any to be found in the bowels of Mississippi.

"No American of the North, therefore, can ever have the right to be smug on the racial question or to deride the South so long as such conditions persist."

Warily and uncomfortably relaxed by this comment on the Yankee note, the audience waited uneasily for what the Nobel Prize scholar was going to say about the Southern beam. With that quiet clarity of thought and word which has made Dr. Bunche respected all over the world he continued:

"I similarly dislike the white Southerner who comes up to me and says 'I love your people' and who goes on to tell me that he, or she, was brought up at the breast of a 'black mammy,' and therefore knows all about the 'Nigra' and his problems. This happens to me surprisingly often, these days.

"I always tell such Southerners that the Negro is not seeking anybody's love, nor does he need it; that what they call, with their peculiar idea of affection, a 'black mammy' is quite likely the mother of self-respecting Negro citizens, and that Negroes are as justly proud of their mothers as any other people; that all Negroes have been proudly brought up by what such Southerners would call 'black mammys', but still there are very few Negroes who know all about the Negro and his problems, although all of them know they are discriminated against and bitterly resent it; that all the Negro wants, whether in the South or in the North is for the white man to get out of his way; to remove the unjust and undemocratic obstacles in the Negro's path, to give the Negro his rightful chance to rise or fall in the society solely on the basis of his individual merit; in short to remove the damning curse of race—that undemocratic, unfair, intolerable millstone—from around his neck.

"I know also, that there are very many white Southerners today who recognize the right of the Negro of self-respect and dignity, and who would not, therefore, insult him and embarrass him in public by narrating anecdotes and using epithets which demean him."

The worst was yet to come. Their local newspapers filled with news of the frontal attack on school segregation across the state line in South Carolina, the audience was conscious that they were attending the commencement exercises of a segregated college whose pattern of separation might not long continue.

There was, therefore, enormous pertinence in Dr. Bunche's statement that, "The Southern Negro citizen, like every other citizen, is working, farming, studying, owning property, paying taxes, shedding his blood for his country and for the free world, living and dying just like any other citizen, except that in the South, particularly, he must do all these things behind a deliberately arbitrary, unjust and undemocratic curtain of segregation, a curtain no matter how it may be explained, which can only mean under-privilege. There has never been a more monstrous fiction than the doctrine of "separate but equal!"

Here was the inescapable truth spoken with courage by one of the most respected men of our time. It was a sober audience which knew it had heard the only truth which could make them, white and Negro alike, free.

Walter WHITE

The Post Piece On Negro GIs Will Make You Angry, Sad, Thoughtful

IF YOU DID NOT happen to read "How Do Our Negro Troops Measure Up?" by Harold H. Martin in the Saturday Evening Post of June 16, I urge you to get hold of a copy and read it carefully. Some parts of it may anger you. Other parts may sadden you. Some few sections of it will provoke thought. I believe you will finish the article convinced that Mr. Martin, a Post war correspondent now in Korea, is consciously guilty of no racial bias and that he had done everything possible to tell the truth as he sees it.

Boiled down to its utmost and possibly oversimplified condensation Mr. Martin's thesis is as follows:

1. The record of Negro soldiers in Korea, and especially the famous 24th Infantry regiment, has not been good with one or two notable exceptions such as the brilliant and widely-publicized capture of Kochon during the fall of 1950.

2. There has been an immediate and considerable improvement of morale and performance in the all-Negro units when segregation was abolished. But Mr. Martin makes very clear this is in no way due to any racial fighting superiority of whites over Negroes. Instead, he attributes it most explicitly and vigorously to the fact that the Negro soldier in a segregated unit is resentful because it is a continuation of discrimination. Mr. Martin quotes one hard-fighting Negro captain, who told him, "The trouble is, you take a man who in his own country has always been treated as a second-class citizen and you call upon him to fight as a first class soldier. You talk to him about democracy and liberty and how these things are worth fighting for. But the words don't mean the same to him as they do to a white soldier who has always been free."

3. Mr. Martin does not agree with the implications of Thurgood Marshall's report that courts-martials of sixty Negro soldiers and only eight whites for alleged misconduct in the face of the enemy indicates discrimination. He quotes officers as declaring that the disproportion is due to the relative aggressiveness of the white and Negro soldier. He adds that most charges of misconduct against his men were brought by an officer who is, himself, a Negro.

This possibly may not carry as much weight with some Negroes as it does with Mr. Martin.

Because Mr. Martin's article is devoted to an examination of how Negro troops have measured up in Korea, one possibly should not quarrel with the limitation of the study to Negro troops alone. That is this commentator's first point of disagreement. All that Mr. Martin says about Negroes breaking under fire, particularly after darkness had fallen, may be true But so did white troops break under fire, particularly during the early stages of the Korean war. Green troops almost invariably crack up the first time they go into battle.

I have seen this happen again and again in the North African, European and Pacific theatres of operations during World War II. Most units become battle seasoned only through battle. The press was filled during late summer, fall and early winter of 1950 with accounts of white troops in Korea not only breaking under fire but leaving their wounded to the mercy of the enemy.

This is in no way brought up to excuse any acts of cowardice by the 24th Infantry or any other Negro unit. Yet, it has relevance and significance. If white soldiers who have never been treated as inferiors were terrified by a terrain and an enemy to which they were unaccustomed, what right has Mr. Martin or any other person to expect Negroes, segregated and humiliated, to do any better?

But read Mr. Martin's article anyway. This commentator hopes it will also be read by Generals Douglas MacArthur, Dwight D. Eisenhower and Omar Bradley. And all others who have dragged their feet in obeying President Truman's directive to do away with racial segregation in the armed services which was issued in 1946.

Walter WHITE

The Chips Are Down; We Must Strike Anti-Negro Lawmakers Where It Hurts

HOW VICIOUS, unscrupulous and determined the Negro's enemies are has never been more clearly exhibited than in the fight over the universal military training bill. Some Senators, including Lehman of New York, Benton of Connecticut and Humphrey of Minnesota were eager to introduce a number of amendments providing for congressional outlawry of segregation, extending federal protection to wearers of the uniform such as is given to U. S. marshals, federal judges and other government officials and other assurances of democratic treatment. However, other senators were reluctant to risk defeat on the non-segregation issue and would go along with the anti-violence amendment. This was finally agreed to because of the progress which is being made in the abolition of segregation in the Air Force, Navy and in the somewhat slower rate of progress in the Army.

What happened? Dixiecrats and Republicans led by Senator Taft ganged up on the anti-violence amendment and defeated it by a vote of 59 to 31. In the House Armed Service Committee the same coalition lynching was repeated. As a matter of fact, it went even further — the infamous Winstead Amendment was stuck in the bill after the amendment to protect soldiers, sailors, airmen, marines and members of the Coast Guard from attacks by mobs, peace officers or citizens had been killed.

By the time this column is printed the vote on the Winstead Amendment may have been taken in the House of Representatives as well as one on a motion which will be made to include the anti-violence provision in the bill. May I very vigorously urge you to study the congressional and particularly to clip the vote on the draft bill, and especially on these two amendments. If it is possible for you to do so, tell the facts to your church, your lodge, your labor union, your Parents-Teachers Association and to every other organization and individual with whom you can make contact. Whatever the political party of any congressman or senator who votes for the Winstead Amendment or who votes for the anti-violence amendment mark him down to be voted against when next he comes up for reelection.

The chips are down. We must let every member of the Congress know that we will not permit him to get away with advocacy of segregation or of brutality against those who wear the uniform of the United States as a measure of their loyalty and willingness to die if need be for America and all Americans, including those who misrepresent democracy in the halls of Congress.

Walter WHITE

Amos 'N' Andy Inspire Walter White To Fight For Their Extinction

SEEING THE second televised "Amos 'n Andy" shows (and being made slightly nauseated by it) emphasized anew that more harm can be done to a minority by those who act out of ignorance than those who are sworn enemies.

Where one white American has the opportunity to meet and listen to correctly spoken English by a Negro lawyer like William Hastie, ten thousand or maybe more have contact with a colored lawyer only through television. As a consequence, many of them would be led to believe that even a law school graduate if he be a Negro, would speak only in most outlandish dialect, look like a character out of a minstrel show, be a slick cheater and a crawling coward to boot.

How Blatz Beer and the Schenley Company ever reached the conclusion that their products could possibly continue to be purchased by Negro patrons or informed white ones after sponsoring such a caricature and libel of Negroes is one of the mysteries of 1951.

Both corporations spend huge sums for presumably expert public relations opinion. Their money was wasted when they rejected the advice of colored public relations consultants and accepted that of others who advised that expenditures of sizeable sums for advertising in the Negro press would keep those papers quiet.

The result may prove to be quite costly. As long as the "Amos 'n Andy" show is on the air this commentator has adopted this slogan: SWALLOW BLATZ BEER AND SWALLOW YOUR PRIDE. SIP SCHENLEY AND SCUTTLE YOUR SELF RESPECT.

Schenley's employment policies so far as Negroes are concerned are among the best in the country, although its Negro salesmen are largely restricted to colored neighborhoods and patrons.

Lewis Rosenstiel, president of Schenley's, by no stretch of the imagination could be called unfriendly to the Negro. As a member of another minority which has suffered cruel persecution he is no doubt sensitive to mistreatment or misrepresentation of any group. He has made generous contributions to organizations like the Harlem YMCA and the National Urban League. His company was one of the first to employ Negro salesmen and vest in them considerable responsibility. The company has recognized the value of inclusion of the colored press in its advertising budget.

Even when allowance is made for the bad advice given by those who had a vested interest in acceptance of that advice, one wonders what psychological roadblock caused a man like Rosenstiel to sponsor a show like "Amos 'n Andy." On a recent twelve-day Department of Defense Orientation Tour this commentator saw and heard a great deal of the man. If

he seemed at times opinionated, we were all agreed that his substantial business success entitled him to self-esteem. His warmth of heart as manifested by the story he told us of donating a tremendous quantity of Blatz beer to soldiers when he heard they had none, caused this commentator to suggest to the **New Yorker** Magazine that it do a profile about him. We were all impressed by his knowledge of medicine and his contributions to medical research which had resulted from the tragedy of the death of his first wife.

Criticism of the "Amos 'n Andy" and "Beulah" shows must not be attributed to hypersensitivity. There is much genuine Negro humor which is not objectionable that would richly enliven this sad and sordid world of ours. Much of it is funny without making Negroes ridiculous. Much of it can help instead of hinder the Negro's fight against segregation and for equal opportunity. What a pity it is that Mr. Rosenstiel and the Blatz Beer and Schenley companies did not reject as Pabst and Schaefer did the caricature of the Negro and sponsor in its stead a more honest, less harmful presentation of the Negro American as an integral ingredient of the American scene, with some of the virtues and even some of the weaknesses of human-kind just like other racial groups which make this nation of ours.

Even one or two Negroes in the show who are honorable and admirable would have helped to save the production from being slapstick, phony and objectionable. And even a Kingfish has to come in contact with the non-Negro world occasionally.

Walter
WHITE

Probe Of Cicero Outbreaks Reveals Rioters Not 'Red' — But 'Yellow'

CICERO WAS THE worst — and, in a few respects, the best — of several score of riots and lynchings this commentator has investigated. Never before, even in the deep South, have the police used their authority to stand guard before a house to prevent Negroes from moving in or done as much to organize, encourage and protect riots. I have been on the scene several times shortly after human beings had been burned alive at the hands of lynching mobs in the South. But on none of those occasions have I encountered such implacable hatred as I found in Cicero.

Some of those with whom I talked spoke with such thick Bohemian, German, Polish or Greek accents that it was not always easy to know what they were saying, particularly when their words were inflamed by hate and fear. It was appalling to see and listen to those who but recently were themselves the targets of hate and deprivations, who, beneficiaries of American opportunity, were as virulent as any Mississippian in their willingness to use mob violence to deny a place to live to a member of a race which had preceded them to America by many generations.

But these rioters are the stupid dupes of far more powerful and sinister forces. They are the savage marionettes who dance to whatever tune is played by those who use them.

Consider, for example, what happened in 1948 when decent Ciceronians, determined to rid their town of its malodorous gangster and political control, launched a campaign to vest control of the city in a city manager form of government. The gangsters and politicians paid little attention to the campaign at first. But when towards election time they discovered that an uncomfortably large number of Ciceronians were likely to vote for the new form of government, they resorted to race prejudice. On the night before elections a pink leaflet was dropped into every Ciceronian mailbox. It purportedly was written by Negroes urging the reader to vote for the city manager plan so that Negroes could move into Cicero.

This appeal was devastatingly effective. The proposed change was overwhelmingly defeated. Afterwards politicians and the gangster heirs of Al Capone sat back in smug satisfaction.

No less responsible for the total breakdown of law and order over a period of many years are the officials of the big manufacturing concerns such as Western Electric and Hotpoint, who are the chief employers in Cicero. As is the case of economic domination of Birmingham, Ala., by the Tennessee Coal and Iron Co., a subsidary of U. S. Steel, so could Western Electric, Hotpoint and other big and small business concerns who operate plants in Cicero exert tremendous influence on the pattern of life in that town. This they have failed or refused to do. Their chief concern seems to be that of making as many dollars as possible. As taxpayers they are going to be forced to pay for the damage which has been done and that which may be done in the future. What is more serious is that their negligence and indifference has made the name of Cicero not only an even greater stench in the nostrils of decent Americans but it has given the Communists a tremendous weapon to turn the opinion of colored Asia, Africa and Latin America even more decidedly against the United States.

But like other tragedies, much of what is good in humankind has been made articulate among both colored and white Americans. The magnificent record and reputation of Mr. and Mrs. Clark has profoundly influenced all who know of the case. As I pointed out to an audience which packed the Metropolitan Community church, organizations like the NAACP upon occasion must defend the right to a fair trial of individuals whose characters are not above reproach. It is, therefore, a joy in the Cicero case to work in defense of those whose reputations are as excellent as those of the Clarks.

The riot brought forth also instantaneous and unequivocal condemnation by the Chicago press (with one notable exception) and by a number of official, semi-official and private organizations. The newspaper exception was one which tried to create through lurid headlines and stories filled with innuendoes the impression that the riot was started by "Reds." Please forgive me for repeating here what I said to the Chicago audience — that the motivation in Cicero was not "red" but "yellow" — the yellow being those who formed a mob of 6,000 to gang up on a veteran, his wife and two children.

Everyone knows that a long and difficult fight is ahead due to the anti-Negro hatred which has been nurtured in Cicero for many decades. Mr. and Mrs. Clark merit the warm approval and support of us all in their determination to return to Cicero and live there in peace. Only united effort against the rioters can make this possible. Let us see that they have it.

Walter
WHITE

Sidelights Of NAACP Convention —Atlanta White Man's Attitudes

FOR REASONS of modesty, Ralph Bunche could not tell the full story in Atlanta at the closing session of the 42nd annual conference of the NAACP which Frank Horne of the Housing and Home Finance agency had heard on Auburn ave. Because it is the best of several stories of what happened during that memorable convention, I want you to hear the full version.

Paced by motorcycle policemen with blaring sirens, the calvacade of sleek automobiles sped down Auburn ave., on its way from the airport to the Atlanta Municipal auditorium. An elderly colored woman stood on the sidewalk beside an iceman, who was industriously chipping away at a block of ice. As the first car of the motorcade, a brand new black Packard belonging to Mrs. Geneva Haugabrooks, Atlanta mortician, speed by, the woman asked the iceman, "Who's that?"

Without looking up from his ice cutting, he replied, "Bunche."

"Who's Bunche?" she demanded.

"Don't you know who Bunche is? He's the biggest nigger in the world!"

"When he die?" she asked, looking for the funeral car.

Another story is of Herman Talmadge greeting Vice President Alben Barkley at the airport when he came to Atlanta to address a Methodist conference. Talmadge's first words were, "Barkley, I guess you are down here for this nigger NAACP convention. The niggers have taken the town!"

Then there was the occasion of one of the official receptions and dances into which strolled two policemen. They stood with bulging eyes and gaping mouths as they watched integrated dancing.

"These folks don't seem to give a damn about Talmadge," one of them exclaimed as they turned heavily, under orders, without interference with what must have made Gene Tal-

madge whirl in his grave.

Not everything went as smoothly, however. A distinguished white businessman and his wife from Michigan who were delegates to the NAACP convention went out Saturday night with some of their fellow delegates for dinner at an Auburn avenue night spot. Three policemen entered the place and demanded to be shown their NAACP credentials. Even these did not prevent the policemen from insisting that the couple leave the restaurant because, they declared, "it's a nigger place." The officers stated with bitterness that they were under orders to behave decently for the duration of the convention but that on Monday after the convention closed they would go back to the old ways.

The episode was reported to Chief of Police Herbert T. Jenkins, who maintained exemplary conduct otherwise of all the Atlanta policemen. It is the firm conviction of this observer that Chief Jenkins is one of the best heads of a police department in the United States and one who would never permit mistreatment of Negroes or anyone else which he could possibly prevent.

You have already read in the press the accounts of the meeting. But these sidelights are indicative of a new order of things which intelligent, consistent and uncompromising organization by those who believe in human rights is bringing about.

Walter
WHITE

Attacks Disclose Walter White Has A Strength He Never Suspected

Defender 1-13-51

GOLLY, I'm afraid of my own strength after reading a couple of blasts written recently by Roy Harris, leader of Talmadge's Cracker Party, and by Ben Davis in the Jim Crow "Harlem Edition" of the **Daily Worker!**

Brother Harris blew his top in a recent issue of his tabloid size **Augusta Courier** over a prediction I made recently in Alabama that Negro students will be in graduate and professional schools in every southern state within two years. This is about as modest a forecast as one could make in the light of recent court decisions and the peaceful admission of colored students to state universities as far South as Louisiana and Texas. Although its pertinence is not made altogether clear, Harris screams that "White is a mulatto and almost white himself," and is a trouble maker . . . filled with hatred for the white people of the South, and there is nothing that he does not say against the white people of the South."

So far as Southerners like Harris are concerned, I guess he's right. I suppose there is something good I might say about him but as of this writing I don't know what it is. Especially when Harris winds up his tirade by screaming that "it is known that there will be trouble, and serious trouble, for the Negroes (when 'suit is brought in Georgia to force Negroes in the universities')" and that "it is also known that the Constitution of Georgia prohibits the use of state money by the state to finance mixed schools." But Harris is somewhat less than convincing even to himself because throughout his diatribe he implicitly admits the inevitability of abolition of the color line in education.

But I am small potatoes in Harris' book of fears compared with Ben Davis' estimate of my power. So far as the white Georgian is concerned all I am is a menace to southern white supremacy. According to Ben Davis, my strength is international if not inter-planetary. Roy Wilkins and I, according to Ben, have "dragooned" the NAACP into "recording itself in favor of Wall Street's aggressive, unjust and gangster war against the heroic Korean people and against the brave colonial people in Asia fighting for their freedom from brutal Western imperialism." We are guilty of "betrayal of the Negro people who are fighting against the same white racist ruling class that seeks to subdue the colored people of Korea, China, Viet-Nam, together with the black people of Africa and the West Indies."

Gee whiz, ain't that awful? Because it is such startling, stop-press news I wonder why the **Wall Street Journal** didn't front-page Ben's exclusive revelation that Roy and I have become "the key instrument of the reactionary war policy of Wall Street and President Truman? They oughta get on their toes down there and learn how to feature news what is news.

Ben saves his choicest morsel for the "finally" of his expose. "The national office," he discloses, "has still prevented the organization from being democratically controlled by the members, even though they had to give ground here and there. It has tried to drive all militant, progressive leaders and forces out of the organization. Particularly has Wilkins, with his pro-Trotzkyite clique, sought to prevent the militant, anti-fascist, anti-war Negro workers—who constitute the majority of the Negro people—from having any democratic participation in the affairs of the organization . . ."

Translated from the gobbydlgook of **Daily Worker** verbiage this means that the 309-57 vote of the Boston annual meeting of the NAACP empowering and ordering the National Board to crack down on attempted Communist infiltration is being effectively carried out to the pain and distress of Ben and his minuscule band of fellow Communists. Thanks for the tribute, Ben!

And speaking of "democratic control," I wonder on what part of Ben's anatomy he would land in West Thirteenth Street outside of Communist Party national headquarters were he indiscreet enough to advocate seriously a little democratic control of Communist Party affairs such as telling Stalin to shut up when he issued an even sillier directive than usual to his American party slaves?

Walter
WHITE

Difficulty In Financing Civil Right's Fight A Reflection Upon Ourselves

Defender

Those who think nothing of buying a new car or throwing a not inexpensive party but neglect to do their share in paying the cost of the continuing struggle for freedom should be interested and, I hope, jolted by the announcement of the American Jewish Committee and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith of a joint campaign to raise **six million dollars** to fight prejudice and discrimination.

Half of the sum has been assigned to New York City and balance to the rest of the country. Such is the alertness of Jews to civil rights, the goal will undoubtedly be reached with comparative ease even though the New York Federation of Jewish Philanthropies is currently raising $20,000,000.

Def. 1-27-51

In contrast with these astronomical sums asked and readily given by individuals, the concern of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as to whether or not $300,000 (or one-twentieth of the sum sought by the Jewish Committee and the B'nai B'rith) can be raised during 1951 is a grave reflection on the vision and intelligence of non-Jews and especially of Negroes.

This is startlingly true in light of the statement of the Joint Defense Appeal, which will conduct the fund-raising drive for the A. J. C. and the A. D. L.

"Since the founding of the Joint Defense appeal ten years ago," the statement reads, "there have been many advances against prejudice, including the F.E.P.C. laws enforced in nine states, Supreme Court decisions on restrictive covenants and segregated schools, the action of the Defense Department to bar racial segregation in the armed forces and in the monumental report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights."

It is fascinating to read that this series of gains against bigotry, each of them initiated and in most cases fought and financed to victory by the N.A.A.C.P., are now to be builded upon and used by the A.J.C. and the A.D.L. Here's hoping they will raise the money they seek. The fears and prejudices of America have been so strengthened by the 1950 elections and the Korean defeats that every available recruit to keep civil liberty alive is desperately needed.

But what is continually puzzling is that so few of those who have most immediately benefited from the victories on which the A.J.C.-A.D.L. six million dollar campaign is based are aware of their importance or willing to bear their full share of the load of pushing on to additional victories.

The concept of an F.E.P.C. was originated by a small group of Negroes headed by A. Philip Randolph and given importance by the mass memberships of such organizations as the N.A.A.C.P. It was the N.A.A.C.P. which began the fight against restrictive covenants in 1922, and fought alone to outlaw them until the last year of the struggle when a number of minority, civil rights and lawyers' organizations filed **amicus curiae** briefs.

It again was the N.A.A.C.P. which began the long, expensive and at times seemingly hopeless struggle against segregated education with the Hocutt vs. University of North Carolina case in 1933, and paid the price in dollars, brains and sweat of all the cases through the Sweatt case against the University of Texas.

It was the N.A.A.C.P. which began at the time of its birth in 1909 the fight against discrimination and segregation based on race in the armed services. Numerous other organizations later joined the campaign as the tide of public opinion against mob violence, racial proscription and bigotry steadily rose through the nation.

Finally, it was out of a meeting called by the N.A.A.C.P. in the Wendell Willkie Memorial Building in New York City during the bloody summer of 1946 that the President's Committee on Civil Rights came into being.

Here is a record second to none which Jews, to their credit, recognize as fundamental to preservation of basic human rights for all Americans. One wonders when the organization responsible for these great gains will receive the moral and financial support to enable it to win even greater victories through its forty-one years of experience and refusal to compromise.

How about you? Have you done your share?

Walter
WHITE

Says Byrnes Of South Carolina Is A White-Face Uncle Tom

THE CORROSIVE EFFECT of lust for power on the human mind, particularly if that mind be a narrow and selfish one to begin with, has never been more clearly illustrated than in the case of the aging, frustrated and embittered James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, or in that of his less experienced and younger counterpart across the state line in Georgia, Herman Talmadge.

As you already know, both governors have blatantly announced that no matter what the Supreme Court of the United States or of their own states may rule, removal of the color line at whatever level in education will never be permitted.

Talking about subversion—would you have any difficulty whatever in imagining what Byrnes or Talmadge would shout if, not the Communist Party, but the CIO or the AFL similarly defied the courts?

A recent public opinion poll in Georgia illustrates the consequences of a succession of governors like Talmadge. A majority of Georgians, according to the poll, believe that Cyrus Ching, chairman of the Wage Stabilization Board, is a Communist Chinese general; Eric Johnston, Economic Stabilization Director, Georgia labor leader, and Michael V. DiSalle, former mayor of Toledo and now Price Stabilization Director, discoverer of the fountain of youth!

But little was expected of Talmadge, who has made a profitable business of making his constituents, as his father did before him, objects of ridicule.

But Byrnes was believed to be politically astute enough, at least at the ward heeler level, to keep his mouth shut since he aspires to power enough in 1952 at least to knock off President Truman for renomination and possibly, it is rumored, to a place on either the Democratic or Republican ticket for himself.

But Byrnes' inaugural address as governor in which he named the Ku Klux Klan, which undermines the Bill of Rights, and the NAACP, which upholds it, as though they were counterparts, and his more recent speech declaring that educational segregation will never be changed in South Carolina no matter what the courts rule, indicate how far senility or the bile of bitterness, because he no longer occupies the spotlight, have eaten into his political sapience of which there was no doubt.

Even so conservative a Republican as Senator Taft will shy away from any politician who thus gratuitously antagonizes voters who hold the balance of power in so many pivotal states as does the Negro.

As evidence of Mr. Taft's awareness is his recent urging of Republican leaders to postpone talk of coalition with the South until the GOP wins back the Negro vote, without which it can never win a national election.

Leaving aside ethics or morals for the moment, it is sad to witness the deterioration of political savvy even when it was as slick and phony as was Byrnes'. There was no denying his possession of a calculated charm which he used with considerable cunning to win favor from those he considered to be his betters and from whom he wanted favors.

It was a kind of white-face Uncle Tomism denuded of the human quality and modesty of Harriet Beecher Stowe's famous character. Byrnes would fawn in a drawn out Southern drawl over Roosevelt, Truman and his fellow Senators to get what he wanted and then ruthlessly stab in the back whoever was no longer useful to himself.

Walter
WHITE

Thurgood Marshall's Trip To Japan Bears Fruit Already

IF IT DOES nothing more — and it is certain to do a great deal more — Thurgood Marshall's trip to Tokyo and Korea seems to have resulted in a slowing up of the wholesale courts-martialing of Negro officers and GIs. There is, of course, no assurance that this healthy caution will continue. But the vindictiveness of some of the lower echelon, even in the face of humiliating military defeats in Korea, in attempting to discredit the valor of Negroes is temporarily checked. This is true because they have found that it is not healthy to try to get away with such legalistic lynching.

This is not to say that every Negro soldier who has been court-martialed in Korea is innocent. In some cases just the opposite is true. Some Negro soldiers—just like a great many white soldiers in Korea—cracked up under fire and were guilty of arrant cowardice. Where there is no excuse for such action, there will be no defense. But in every case where there was injustice based on race or color as in the case of Lt. Leon Gilert, there were extenuating circumstances, Thurgood Marshall and the NAACP to the extent of their resources will defend and attempt to secure correction of injustice.

Some extraordinary and unsavory facts are increasingly being revealed. After the first — and about the only major — American victory which was won by the 24th Infantry at Taejon, there was a tremedous amount of favorable publicity about the gallantry and the fighting ability of Negro troops. Apparently, this was more than some of the white Americans in Korea could stand. It was partly because of this resentment against Negroes stopping the enemy when numerous white units broke under fire and fled that a number of courts-martial of Negroes occurred for the obvious purpose of negating the laudatory publicity Negro troops had received.

Let it be said here in all frankness that this procedure, which amounted to a conspiracy, was not approved or known about at the higher echelon. It was because of this that General of the Army Douglas MacArthur promptly reversed the decision to deny entrance to Thurgood Marshall to the Far East Command. But even after General MacArthur had ordered Mr. Marshall's admittance, some American tried to put stumbling blocks in Mr. Marshall's path after his arrival in Tokyo. Word has been received from a reliable source that he is under "loose surveillance." Having experienced "surveillance" of one kind or another as a war correspondent in various theaters of operation during World War II, this means in simple language, as far as is possible, that whoever he talks to will be a matter of record and, as far as is humanly possible, whatever he says.

But on such a mission as this there is nothing to worry about. It will be all to the good to let as many people as possible know that the miserable facts of racial proscription, even in the face of military defeat, are becoming known.

To ensure Mr. Marshall's being totally free of any obligation to any person whatever, every penny of his travel and other expenses is being paid by the NAACP. This will total between $3,000 and $5,000. Then, there will be the cost of appeals of those cases deemed worthy in which men have already been convicted as well as the cost of defense of those yet to be tried. But even if it costs 25 to 50 thousand dollars, as well it may, the sum will be well spent because it already promises to be one of the most effective checkings of lynchings by court-martial ever accomplished. It will mean the preservation of the good name not only of Negro officers and enlisted men directly involved but of the reputation of the Negro as a whole.

I would like to add one word of commendation of General MacArthur and of the War Department from Secretary of Defense George C. Marshall and Civilian Aide to the Secretary James C. Evans on down for their unequivocal action to correct these grievous wrongs when the facts were presented to the War Department by the NAACP.

Newspaper Publishers To Seek Permanent Anti-Bias Job Laws

NNPA PREXY NAMED TO CONFER WITH TRUMAN

BY EMORY O. JACKSON
Scott News Syndicate Staff Correspondent

Action urging the President to set up an emergency Fair Employment Practice Commission (FEPC) and also to continue to work for permanent anti-bias job legislation highlighted the final session of the two-day Mid-Winter Workshop of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association Saturday at the Butler Street YMCA.

The publishers in other decisions set a board meeting for March 15-17 in Washington at which time conferences will be sought with Charles Wilson, director of the Office of Defense Mobolization; James C. Evans, civilian aide to the Secretary of Defense; Clayton Fritchie, director of public relations for Civil Defense; Millard Caldwell, director of Civilian Defense and other high-level Washington officials. The delegates named Dowdal Davis, NNPA president, as the association's representative on the committee of leaders to confer with President Harry S. Truman.

New York City was selected for the 1951 site of the annual convention to be held June 13-16. Annual Negro Newspaper Week was designated for March 11-17 with the theme being, "Negro Press Crusades for Freedom."

Reports by three regional directors, Louis E. Martin, Mid-West; Emory O. Jackson, Southeast and Lewis O. Swingler, Southwest, indicated a growth of membership. William J. Robinson of The Knoxville (Tenn.) Monitor was added to the NNPA membership.

Bishop R. R. Wright of the AME Church and chancellor of Morris Brown College and Nelson Jackson, Southern regional director of the National Urban League made timely addresses at the association's official banquet held Saturday at the Butler Street YMCA.

Visiting publishers went on a sightseeing tour Sunday as the climax feature of the assorted entertainment provided them while they were in the city.

William L. Cunningham, retail advertising manager of the Atlanta Journal and the Atlanta Constitution, in leading a panel discussion on advertising, Saturday morning said that there is "no way in the world you can reach the family as cheaply per person as by newspaper advertising." He added that the main concern of the newspaper must be to get its proper share of the retailer's advertising dollar which is divided among radio, billboards, direct mail and television. He suggested that the newspaper was a "cheap and effective medium for reaching the consumer market."

PRESS BEST AD MEDIUM

"No one has ever been able to devise a medium better than the newspaper for advertising," Mr. Cunningham said. The advertising expert and the NNPA delegates had an interesting opening of the discussion by Mr. Cunningham.

"See that your carrier boys and distributors make money," was one of the several ideas given by Arthur Daniels, circulation manager of the Atlanta Journal and the Atlanta Constitution, in leading a panel discussion on "Building and Keeping Circulation." He suggested that "half of the men carriers of our papers make their living from selling papers." He added that the Journal and Constitution had begun to "place college boys on routes" and that the field of paper distribution was so enticing that the papers had "a waiting list" of prospective carriers.

"Services," Mr. Daniels said, "is the most important thing you have to sell in building circulation." He detailed the activities and entertainment which the Journal and Constitution provide for their carriers. "We strive to provide activities for our carriers which will make them better citizens," he said.

AIKEN SPEAKS

Speaking at the luncheon session at which the Atlanta Business League was host in the Butler Street YMCA dining room, W. H. (Chief) Aiken, local building contractor told the publishers that "The Negro group needs to put on an offense and out score the competitors." He used the colorful jargon of football coaches as he asserted, "We have got to find ways and means to do a superior job in all lines of human endeavor." He said that public opinion should go into action to see that the land grant colleges "give equal training or be closed up." He told the newspapermen that one finishing an inferior school could not be expected to compete successfully with one coming out of a superior school. He suggested that the publishers get behind a program or trade and guidance training for the group's youth.

James L. Wolfe, ABL president, in addition to introducing Mr. Aiken, chairman of the executive committee, presented J. R. Henderson, secretary; James Hill, executive secretary; Editor C. A. Scott, sectional vice president and Mrs. Ruby Blackburn, sectional vice president.

He also introduced Mrs. Freddye Scarborough Henderson, president of the National Association of Fashion and Accessory Designers, Inc., who explained the purpose and potential of the organization.

P. L. Prattis, executive editor of The Pittsburgh Courier, responded to the speech made by Mr. Aiken. Welcoming the group and introducing Mr. Wolfe was Editor Scott. Remarks also came from NNPA President Davis.

"Building A Classified Advertising Section," was discussed by John Sengstacke, publisher of the Chicago Defender.

Courier Editorials

No More Kitchen Cabinet

ONE OF the political devices of the Roosevelt regime before and during World War II was the appointment of Negro "special assistants" and minor officials to advise on how best to handle the Negroes and keep white executives out of hot water.

This group of officials became known derisively as the "Kitchen Cabinet," a not inaccurate designation.

The practice did not end when the Truman Administration took over but we think it should be ended and never revived.

In the first place the Negro voters are no longer taken in by these methods of appeasement, knowing that such appointees have never had any real power, indeed are instruments for the perpetuation of jim crowism and are there to give the impression that the Negroes' interests are being taken care of.

The Administration has now launched the nation on another huge war effort, even before there is any war, and hundreds of thousands of new Government employes are being hired.

There are tens of thousands of Negroes qualified for jobs in almost every echelon, and they should be hired and integrated throughout the governmental system in every grade.

We mean that we want no discrimination against qualified Negroes holding all kinds of administrative posts as well as the lesser jobs as clerks, typists, stenographers, messengers and the like.

We want no more petty officers supposedly representing the Negro but officials who represent the nation.

Uncounted billions are being and will be spent for defense through a score of agencies.

We want to see qualified Negroes scattered through all of those agencies in all sorts of positions from the most humble to the most important.

We want to see them there not as Negroes but as Americans, and we do not want to see them there on any basis of proportional representation, which we regard as fundamentally pernicious, but on merit and merit alone.

We should like to impress upon Messrs. Wilson, Johnston, DiSalle and the other administrators hiring thousands of workers that the qualifications of Negro workers have been markedly stepped up since World War II and that in the selection of these employes there must be no discrimination based on color.

We do not want to see any more "black" offices or "white" offices as there were in the Government service during World War II, but offices in which qualified workers are assigned as American workers regardless of color or creed.

President Truman and presumably his subordinates are committed to the principle and practice of fair employment, and now is the time to demonstrate that the committment was not just campaign oratory.

Last week the President expressed the hope that the Eighty-second Congress would enact his civil rights program, but regardless of whether it does or not, the President has power to see that the various bureaus and departments under his control practice what he has been preaching.

It is utterly ridiculous that the Administration should be incapable of doing what it demands that Congress pass a law to force private business to do.

To absolutely enforce integration in the numerous Government agencies would set a laudable example to private enterprise, and a good start might be made right in the White House offices.

We are not looking for special jobs made for Negroes because they are Negroes but simply that the Government make special efforts to open all opportunities to Negroes and to see that they are given the same chance as all other Americans, no more and no less.

RALPH McGILL

'Trace' Won't Do for Today

While there are yet those who have so successfully closed their minds they think of the South in terms of magnolias and mansions, their South really is one that never existed save in isolated centers . . such as, for example, Natchez, Miss.

Here was the meeting of European and the raw new culture of cotton. New Englanders had come there to help build the aristocracy of wealth and society, as they had at Vicksburg. Vessels from the great and distant ports of the world tugged at their lines there at "Natchez Under the Hill," where the muddy Mississippi washed unceasingly at its banks.

From Natchez, running for almost 600 miles through the wilderness to the "Western" frontier town of Nashville, Tenn., went the Natchez Trace Road. It was beset by mauraders of which the Harps were the most violent and murderous. Some of its taverns were headquarters for murder and robbery. Many a man was never again heard of after he left for a journey along the Natchez Trace. But goods moved along it as traders received them at Natchez.

Seaport

"Natchez Under the Hill" was the town at the foot of the big bluff on which sat the real city. The miasma of its wickedness and the sounds of its revelry drifted up to the heights of the good people who simply ignored both. It was as famous in its time for evil and sin as Port Said or San Francisco.

When the Civil War was ended Natchez was finished. It was no longer a seaport feeding the raw, new West. It lived for a time off cotton but when the depression of the thirties came Natchez was anemic and feeble, picking at the covers.

Its gallant ladies organized "pilgrimages" to its old ante-bellum homes. They saved the town from collapse. There was a certain pathos in it, to be sure, but they persevered. Troops of visitors went annually to see the old homes, opened to reveal their faded glories. But the visitors packed the hotels and became paying guests, and Natchez had its first "industry" which provided employment and income.

Change

Today, Natchez, having served so well, if pathetically as a microcosm of the Old South, probably is the most notable illustration of the new.

Nowhere is the industrial-agricultural revolution more dramatic than in Mississippi. And the states of the Old Cotton South are beginning to see that as Mississippi shakes off the dead hand of Bilbo and his ilk, and faces its problems, prosperity and opportunity increase. Mississippi has raw materials other states lack—oil and natural gas. In 1949 the Magnolia state was the ninth ranking commonwealth in production of those two products. Almost 40,000,000 barrels of oil were pumped from its wells and more than 100,000,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas flowed from its wells into the nation's pipe lines.

Natchez has become, almost overnight, an industrial town with a good agricultural trade. It is the center of what is destined to be—and almost is—the heaviest industrialized section of Mississippi. The town has water—another great asset Modern industry requires vast amounts of water. Chief among the giants to come are the International Paper Co. in rayon; Johns-Manville and Armstrong Tire & Rubber. Their combined investment is more than $30,000,000. These have attracted smaller but important industries to serve them.

Industry

It is this coming of industry which has made less severe the dislocation of farm workers. Mississippi was the state over which the economists and sociologists suffered most 10 years ago The cotton picker and other machinization was sure to drive thousands from the cotton fields. It happened—and it continues.

But, disaster has been avoided, and Mississippi offers perhaps the most dramatic picture of what the new revolution in the South's culture means and portends.

All this means change in the South—one never gets the dog without the fleas. But if our leaders in politics and education can face the future without pettiness, it can in time bring happiness and good living to us all.

RALPH McGILL

Notes on The Commies

As far as I can determine the South is freer now of Communist agitators than it has been in some time. From about 1945 up past the campaign of the Henry Wallace party, which was taken over by Communists and their fellow travelers, there were at least 10 regional "floaters" at work throughout the South, from Florida on up into the Carolinas. There were several "sleepers," with no public party connections, in each State.

These "floaters" were for the most part engaged in working under the cover of some phony religious organization. One of the most flagrant of all was The People's Institute of Applied Religion, which operated out of Birmingham, Ala. Some of its staff were known Communists. Others had records as fellow travelers, and as former Communists. Members of its staff sought to infiltrate into activities of the Unitarian church, taking cynical advantage of that splendid organization's liberal, Christian policies. A few were, for a time, successful. Donald West, a former fanatic Communist who never admitted leaving the party, carried [illegible] on his far-flung near Atlantic [illegible] (persons who are attached to any local [illegible] take orders from headquarters in New York and Chicago) also sought to stir up racial troubles at the time of the Wallace campaign.

Institute

The People's Institute was headed by a Claude Williams, with a notorious record of fellow-traveling. His organization finally was declared to be a Communist front.

In one of its pamphlets, issued in 1947 when the People's Institute was receiving considerable help from New York, they brazenly listed their "workers," who were without exception men and women of fellow-traveling records and of long association with Communist-front organizations.

Williams himself was expelled from the Socialist Party because they claimed he was a Communist. West was for years a notorious Communist organizer.

Homer Chase, of course, was sent in from New England as Southern organizer, but he was second in command to one of the "sleepers" who had worked into a job with a private agency, and who went back to New York later on and resumed party activities there. Chase was recalled to New York some months ago.

Meat Shortages

For the time being the Communist technique is to try to divide the American people as much as possible.

They are rather skillful as can be illustrated by the present meat shortage and prices. They recall that nothing so upset the American housewives as the rationing of meat. They see more discontent coming up.

So, in the larger cities of the nation, Communist-front organizations, hiding behind some covering name, have announced a "Boycott Meat Week" from May 14 to May 20. They will distribute leaflets, picket and otherwise dramatize their organization as "on the side of the people" in opposing meat prices. A lot of people feel meat prices are too high and need regulating. Many honest people will fall into the trap and will add prestige to the Communist fronts.

They are very adept at attaching themselves, like leeches, to any cause which has public opinion behind it. One of the best examples was their manipulation of "Bring the Boys Home" at the end of the war when they assisted the Communist cause by pulling American troops out of Europe and leaving there a political and economic vacuum which the Communist parties hastily filled—to our present distress.

Future efforts are to be in the field of water and electric rates and in behalf of the farmers who may be angered by future legislation disturbing parity.

Wherever discontent is, there they will try to be.

They want to bring on an ever-widening gulf between the middle class and the trade union and worker groups. That seems to be the new field of endeavor and the vineyard in which the Commies will toil.

Look and expose them but be sure. Don't smear innocent persons. That is playing the Communist game of dividing and of making Americans afraid of one another. There are vicious minds today who cry "Communists" at any person who speaks out in behalf of discriminations in justice and economics against minorities; who call the President a Communist; who use the word in a manner that pleases the real Communists. Nothing helps them so much as irresponsible charges of Communism in public controversies.

RALPH

McGILL

Jacob Malik Is No Dove, But—

Suddenly, amid the sound of distant guns and of caterwauling political partisans in the Congressional hearings, there was heard the word "peace." Jacob Malik, Soviet Ambassador, spoke the word. In neither appearance, demeanor nor reputation does he even slightly resemble a dove of peace.

The Soviet peace dove is a ventriloquist's dummy. The ventriloquist is the Kremlin's propaganda director. So we know the Soviet dove to be really a hawk in dove's feathers. It can speak of peace only. It can order death, terror, torture, treachery.

It was typical that Jacob Malik should have spoken without any leak of his plans. The Soviet officials themselves live in danger. We know they wished the news to come suddenly on the weekend before the anniversary of the first year of war in Korea. We may be absolutely sure the speech was very carefully reviewed by the men in faraway Moscow. No Soviet officials speak extemporaneously or impulsively.

So, Jacob Malik spoke of peace.

Did he wish merely to parade the Soviet Union before the world as a peacemaker? We know that peace is a part of the Communist fakery. They must always speak of peace and brotherhood, though peoples grown in slavery and those within their borders know not peace but the symbolic sword, and the fear of it ever at their necks.

Is the plan one to cover some regrouping for a greater aggression in Asia? Or is Korea to be allowed peace while the Communist aggression shifts somewhere else?

It is difficult even to hope for any shred of sincerity in a Soviet utterance, so bloodily written on the pages of history are the recent episodes of broken pledges, treaties and agreements.

But, it may be the Soviets want peace. Not for the sake of peace, but because for a while they need it.

Objectives

There are those persons in Washington and elsewhere in our nation who decry the lack of objectives in the Korean War, which today moves into its second, grim and awful year.

They speak glibly and with a sort of impatient smugness.

They say we must have objectives. We must, they insist, make crystal clear the ends we seek. Some few, but happily a surprising few, of our military have argued that since it is not a war of full objectives, that it cannot be fought to a successful conclusion.

What folly there is in that argument.

What is it that cries from the pages of history? It is a plain, articulate voice. It says that every war that has been fought in all the years that have come and gone have been wars with plainly stated objectives. All those which were fought by the hairy, almost naked men in the misty beginnings of history had definite objectives.

All those wars in which the great conquerors of the past had their time on life's stage had objectives. The objectives of Alexander, of Caesar, of Genghis Khan, of Attila, of Suleiman the Magnificent, of Napoleon were plainly stated.

The German Kaiser had crystal clear objectives in his war. So did Hitler. So did we.

The First

Can it be argued there is any panacea in the word objectives that we must write them as a ritual to all wars?

The war in Korea was the first, and is therefore the only one of its kind. It had, and has the objective of teaching aggressors that the world wants peace and will not stand by and allow aggression to go unchallenged. It is the first war in the long, tortuous history of the world to be fought solely on principle. To be sure there have been high principles in other wars, but this war is all principle. That is its objective. To argue that limited objectives are fatal and that we must have fuller objectives of broader and expanded war is folly in that it argues the wars of the past, with their objectives so clearly stated, prove the war of principle to be impossible. Have the results of wars of the past been so we must ape them entirely?

Communism has suffered. We have been able to show the lie of its claim to brotherhood in Yugoslavia. We have seen the terror of its slave-labor camps, its secret police, its ruthless slaughter of its own people. Its imperialism and its lust for world power and conquest. The iron curtain is there, but it reveals almost as much as it hides.

Malik speaks of peace. Let's see what comes, being ready for anything.

RALPH

McGILL

Problem of Race and Jobs

Anyone considering the national problem of race in its regional aspects, particularly in the South where the reactions are more direct and issues more acute because of the fact that roughly 30 percent of the population is Negro, is confronted at once with paradoxes which are as often astonishing as dismaying.

Harold O. DeWitt, industrial secretary of the Richmond (Va.) Urban League, and the Southern Regional Council have completed an employment survey. It included 16 Southern cities, Miami, Jacksonville, Fort Worth, Houston, Dallas, San Antonio, Birmingham, Atlanta, Nashville, Little Rock, Louisville, New Orleans, Norfolk, Knoxville, Richmond, and Oklahoma City.

The survey reveals what interested Southerners long have known—that one of the barriers in dealing with sane race relations is a disturbing lack of knowledge on the part of the general public of what has taken place, and what is going on, in this region.

Many Southern cities years ago placed Negro policemen on their rolls and found the results good from every viewpoint. Despite this any other Southern city which proposes to do so immediately encounters a storm of protest declaring the idea to be radically anti-Southern and an affront to local traditions. The fact that Charleston and Richmond, two of the legendary citadels of the Confederacy, were among the first to employ Negro policemen is lost in the din.

Examples

Negro firemen, for example, have been used in Charleston for more than 60 years; in Mobile for more than 75; and in Nashville for many years. Richmond, Winston-Salem, and Louisville also employ Negro firemen. Altogether there are 69 Negro firefighters, including six captains and four lieutenants, in Southern cities.

Yet, if almost any other Southern city were to propose the addition of Negro firemen, there would follow the usual pattern of protests declaring the idea "un-Southern" and "against traditions." The fact that Mobile, Charleston and the other Southern cities have employed Negro firemen without damage to tradition would likely be unknown, or at best would make little difference to those who would protest an idea long accepted elsewhere by the most conservative, deep-South cities. Most of our people do not know all the facts.

Figures

The 16 cities surveyed showed 6,487 Negro municipal workers in job classifications from unskilled to managerial and professional. Among the job classifications held are mimeograph operators, clerks, cashiers, firemen, policemen, bailiffs, painters, bricklayers, social workers, nurses, and so on.

A further breakdown of jobs reveals Nashville and Norfolk tied for first with 10 persons each in the courts; Miami had 473 in public works and Birmingham had 450; Houston had 491 in public utilities, followed by 160 in Dallas and 153 in Atlanta; Norfolk was first in recreation and parks with 113, and Birmingham had 103; Louisville had 60 in the safety department; Atlanta led in health service with 262; Atlanta and Birmingham were tied with 24 each in the libraries, and only Norfolk and Dallas had an employe in their finance departments.

For over-all totals of Negro municipal employes in all classifications, Houston was first with 1,007; Atlanta second with 768; Birmingham third with 675; Norfolk fourth with 663; Miami fifth with 649; Louisville sixth with 675; and Richmond seventh with 366.

I have an idea these figures are surprising to the average politician in the South, as well as the people.

It is obvious to the Southerner who loves his region enough to fight for its progress and engage in its controversies that the South has gone too slow in this field because of fear of criticism for going too fast.

Jobs are not social pastimes. The South must lift itself to higher income levels by integrating the Negro population into its economy and by doing in industry what has been done in schools—paying equal wages for equal work. Yet many persons blindly look upon giving jobs as establishing social quality—or as somehow offending Southern customs. We have made much progress. Common sense, common decency and common justice, as well as plain unselfishness, indicate we can speed up this economic progress.

RALPH

McGILL

To Keep the Past Upon a Throne

On April 19, 1775, British troops were checked by guerilla - type resistance fighting at Lexington and Concord, Mass. A handful of the red-coated troops died there.

On a tombstone placed over the graves of those who fell by the bridge over the Concord River are these lines:

"They came three thousand miles and died
To keep the past upon its throne . . ."

It is well always to keep in mind the United States was born in revolution, a fact which many individuals and organizations tend to forget or ignore. The Declaration of Liberty was a manifesto which caused chills to run through castles of kings and emperors. It touched off revolutionary spirits around the world. It has been in the blood stream of this country ever since. We have continued to change, pioneer and grow.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, in his magnificent, controversial, and somewhat contradictory speech before the Congress, spoke of the revolutionary fires in Asia and the Orient, which would not be extinguished.

Recently a writer in The Christian Century questioned:

"What if we should discover that the real, basic, underlying problem is revolution rather than communism? What if we should discover that oppressed, underprivileged, disillusioned peoples everywhere, particularly in the vast expanse of Asia, are sick and tired of poverty and hunger and racism and landlordism and colonialism, and that they will grasp anything, any philosophy, any system of economics or government, that seems to offer them hope? If we should find that this is the true picture of things, then our basic problem would turn out to be not communism but revolution, and communism would be only a perverted and godless way of directing revolution to its own evil ends."

MacArthur

This was exactly the warning sounded by General MacArthur. He said:

"Before one may objectively assess the situation now existing there, he must comprehend something of Asia's past and the revolutionary changes which have marked her course up to the present. Long exploited by the so-called colonial powers, with little opportunity to achieve any degree of social justice, individual dignity, or a higher standard of life . . . the peoples of Asia found their opportunity in the war just past to throw off the shackles of colonialism and now see the dawn of new opportunity, and heretofore unfelt dignity, and the self-respect of political freedom . . .

"In this situation, it becomes vital that our own country orient its policies in consonance with this basic evolutionary condition rather than pursue a course blind to the reality that the colonial era is now past and the Asian peoples covet the right to shape their own free destiny. What they seek now is friendly guidance, understanding and support, not imperious direction; the dignity of equality, not the shame of subjugation . . .

"What the people strive for is the opportunity for a little more food in their stomachs, a little better clothing on their backs, a little firmer roof over their heads, and the realization of a normal nationalist urge for political freedom."

Challenge

Coming from almost anyone else, the General's statements would be denounced by the reactionaries among us as "pink." But, General MacArthur sustains them, and he is no leftist.

This is the real challenge of the present and future. This country has continued to move on. The Republican Party of today is certainly in no degree the party that nominated Lincoln. The Democratic Party was changed with Jackson, Wilson and Roosevelt. It will undergo revision in 1952, as will the GOP.

The astonishing attack by the National Association of Manufacturers' president on Charles E. Wilson, a conservative giant of America's industrial development, indicates how far off from the concept of America is the thinking of some. They still think in terms of special interests, and damn Wilson for serving his country

The country that wrote of British soldiers dead before revolutionary guns in 1775, "They came three thousand miles and died to keep the past upon the throne," cannot now afford itself to die to keep the past upon the throne.

RALPH

McGILL

Termites In the Timber

Not that it matters much, but I hail from a river bottom farm along the Tennessee, with the eastern foothills of the Cumberland mountains climbing from it on into the deep reaches of the Great Smokies. I say this merely because the heritage of the hills is independence, and as far as I'm concerned I have my share, and value it very highly indeed.

But, I can't go along with the so-called independence of the small group of Texas housewives who, in a south Texas town, are refusing to pay the social security tax on wages paid their domestic servants. This doesn't have a ring of independence about it to me, but rather of narrow greed and short-sighted vision.

They have attracted a lot of attention, which is the salve of vanity. They have had their pictures sent out by picture syndicates, and that, too, is good for scrapbooks. But, the accusing finger points.

Taxes

They have willingly paid the 20 percent luxury taxes on their cosmetics, perfumes and furs. They have paid income tax without protest. But this tax, which will in time provide a small old-age pension for domestic servants past 65 years of age, they will not pay. They hold rallies over tea and cake and they pose prettily for pictures. They tell us that American independence is in danger because of this tax.

"The servants do not want the tax," they say.

Indeed? Why has it given so much joy to thousands of faithful domestic workers? The fact is this tax is one that should have been imposed first—if we are to have any taxes for social security. Time was when many old family retainers were indeed almost a part of the family. They lived in honor and authority, these various "aunties" and "uncles." They were cared for until they died and often were buried in the family plot.

But those days, save for rare exceptions, long ago went with the wind. And no amount of talk about the good old days will bring them back.

For many years now the average domestic servant has been underpaid. There are exceptions. I am talking about the average.

"They were often slovenly and not worth much?"

That was, in a sense, true. They were not trained. Their numbers made for a surplus. They took, by and large, what they could get. During the early years of the recent war when defense work took thousands of them, there used to be women who would say, quite openly, "I'll be glad when the war is done and they come crawling back, glad to get what they can."

Never Again

Happily, that day never did return. And it will not again. And should not. It never should have been. This is a tax which should have been the first imposed under the social security laws as passed years ago. That there should be Americans so greedy and witless as to wish to create a situation of old-age wretchedness, makes good news for the Communists. It is no wonder that Moscow has been letting the peoples of Asia and the Orient know all about the independent ladies of Texas.

Those of us who believe unreservedly in the capitalistic system as the best one, know that it can survive only if more and more people believe in it. And only if the benefits of the capitalistic system are constantly extended to more and more people, leaving intact the reward of opportunity for initiative, ability and hard work, will it continue to have the support of all our people.

Britain turned to a socialistic government because a large number of British people were dissatisfied about lack of housing and other services, which they believed government should provide.

We are presently in a great emotional state and debate over government. Opposition to the administration grows more and more articulate. As usual, some of it is sound, but parts of it are slightly ridiculous, and should be disowned by those directing that opposition. And the first to be rebuked should be the housewives of a small town of Texas who have objected to no tax—save that paid towards an old-age pension for domestic servants. That makes no sense and is merely a termite in the sound timbers of our socially-conscious capitalist system—the only one to survive the past three decades. I doubt if the egos and scrapbooks of the good ladies are worth the cost.

RALPH McGILL

'A Liability And a Danger'

A few days ago Life Magazine said, of Sen. Joe McCarthy, whose darkly feverish mind has produced many dark and dangerous accusations, but not a single scintilla of proof, in an article calling on Sen. Robert Taft to disown the Wisconsin opportunist:

"Joe is becoming a liability and a danger, both to the Republicans and the nation. . . . He is a danger not only because he is unscrupulous, but because he invites unscrupulousness in others. His 'ethical idiocy,' as it has been called, could elicit even dirtier tactics than the Democrats have used in the past. There are disturbing rumors about the next play in this game—for instance, White House agents in the Bible Belt could paint Joe as a warmongering tool of the Vatican."

Thus Life Magazine has brought out into the open a story which has been running in the Ku Klux Klan sewers for at least a month. They, at least, have already begun to paint Joe McCarthy as a tool of a Vatican effort to break down the American public school system as well as to bring the nation into war "to save Franco in Spain and the Pope in Italy."

KKK Story

This is a new development in Klan circles, which apparently have but lately been briefed on McCarthy and given this sinister story. It is, reportedly, a little difficult to put over as, until a month ago, the Klan was whooping it up for Joe as against the Communists. But, whoever informed Life Magazine did so correctly. Joe McCarthy is being presented as not first of all a foe of Communism, but as the sinister agent in a Vatican plot against the public schools and in behalf of Franco and the Vatican itself. This is as false as McCarthy himself, but it is being done.

Well before Life took its stand, we have opposed McCarthy because it seemed always obvious he had no proof, and was but shouting and posturing because that was the way the tide of public opinion was running and he had shrewdly determined he could fare better politically by swimming with the tide and crying accusations as he went.

His policies made it more difficult to catch guilty Communists. McCarthy's complete lack of proof had made it appear that perhaps legitimate charges, too, were doubtful or inadequately proved. We want every Communist enemy caught and dealt with, but we want it done in the American manner.

Certainly we do not want religious intolerance to be made a part of the 1952 campaign, which is sure to be one of violence, smears and intolerances to the detriment of the important issues.

Life Magazine's summing up of its appeal for Taft, the Republicans, and the nation, to disown McCarthy was as follows:

"The cumulative debasement of U. S. politics has gone far enough. Somebody must forego the pleasure of further groin-and-eyeball fighting. Such abnegation is not in Truman's character; it is in Taft's. At one stroke, he could unpoison the congressional atmosphere and add several cubits to his own political stature. Those responsible for Taft's presidential candidacy have here a real opportunity. They should renounce and repudiate all political connections between Taft and McCarthy—before it is too late."

There can be no argument with that.

Bomb

The Russians have successfully exploded another atomic weapon. The demands of security will be more and more intense, the effectiveness more and more important. We do not want a self-seeking political opportunist to debase all the politics and to obscure the courts and law enforcing agencies, merely to earn thereby the votes of the demagogic.

The nation most emphatically needs to be able to give its full and intelligent consideration to its political issues, the demands from Europe and Asia, to domestic defense, and to international policy in co-operation with our friends. The British election is just ahead. Our own are a year away.

In a sense we have been so diverted by the McCarthy tactics, and those who ape them, that we have wasted much of the past months. Others have caught the spies and revealed our lack of diligence and our naivete in that field.

Now, we need to pay attention to the basic issues.

We must all repudiate McCarthyism before it is too late.

RALPH McGILL

Post Mortem On Rum Brains

Here of late, with the coming of Fall and the brisk weather, there has been an outbreak of drinking and dying by the poor rumpots in the alleys of cities here and there about our land.

And while it is often true such deaths come as a great relief to the families, police, welfare workers, and all concerned, the alley rumpot not being of benefit to society, but instead a drag upon it, the humanities are involved as is man's greed. Society also would be greatly assisted and the moral air much clearer if those who make and sell the poisoned concoctions were themselves to die off. The rumbrains are merely smelly, offensive bums, while the makers and the vendors of poisoned, illegal liquors are greedy rats preying on weakness.

But, since the humanities and ethics are involved as well as the Christian faith, we may not look upon the situation coldly. The Nazis did. They simply killed off the inmates of their mental hospitals, and did away with the hopelessly crippled, the old and the incurably sick when such persons came to be charges of the state. If their families could take care of them they were let alone. But, all who were dependent on the state were gassed or given the long needle and the Big Sleep.

Mass Death

It was left to Atlanta, Georgia, to supply the nation the most bizarre case of mass death by poison alcohol. The makers of it handled it very simply. They mixed methyl alcohol with water, flavoring and a small amount of moonshine liquor. They went too heavy on the poison and killed off some 30-odd persons, with the odds in favor of the total reaching about 40 before all the damage is done.

Most of those killed were from a slum area which is a disgrace to any city, and some of those who died had long records of drunkenness and petty crime. Also, most of those killed were Negroes, a fact which properly disturbed the Atlanta Daily World, Negro newspaper, which sent sound trucks into the area to reach those who couldn't or didn't read.

This newspaper said editorially the fact that most of the dead were Negroes and all those arrested as retailers were Negro, and the originator of the lethal booze a white man, made the Negro vulnerable to the criticism of the more rabid critics of the race who delight in stamping all Negroes with the deeds of the worst. So, the paper argued, the Negro citizen had a double responsibility. He shouldn't drink illegal liquor, because it would likely kill him. Also, he owed a duty to his own people, not to play into the hands of his critics by supporting the vicious vendors of it.

There is sound reasoning.

There was another development. Those who sincerely believe in prohibition rose to say all alcoholic beverages are poison and should be again outlawed by prohibition.

Debate

I have no good word to say for booze. I know no good it has done. And certainly, if taken in excess, it is harmful. But, it so happens I started newspaper work at about the time prohibition came. And I know it firsthand, and not from a theoretical viewpoint. I did some serious study on the subject in the Scandinavian countries, which once held the record for hard drinking. Norway, for example, tried prohibition and, like this country, had to abandon it in the face of a rising flood of crime and racketeering and general disrespect for law. So, I will never agree that prohibition is the answer, but believe that legal control and education, while by no means satisfactory, are the only avenues of promise.

I recall lying behind a log once on a Tennessee hillside while bullets whined over me and through the woods. All this time I was thinking it was a silly way to die. I had gone along with a sheriff's force to cover a great still raid. I was a young reporter then and too naive to know the reason for the raid was that city policemen were running this still and cutting in on an area supplied by stills the sheriff was interested in. We caught two city detectives. I learned fast.

Tougher laws against bootlegging; use of some taxes from booze to set up antidrinking studies in the schools on an intelligent basis, and for care of alcoholics would be an approach. The best advice is don't drink at all.

But, meanwhile we can make illegality tougher and make controls and education more efficient.

RALPH

McGILL

31a (white)

Dixie's Commies Follow Orders

Homer Bates Chase, New England-born, second generation Communist, who was for several years an ineffectual Southern organizer, has been in New York now for the past four or five months with no return to his old haunts.

Reports persisted for some time the Kremlin's hierarchy in New York was weary of him. When the Progressive Party was taken over by the Commies, they sent in others to handle it, since Homer wasn't considered able. But they all bungled it together and, like thieves, fell out with one another.

The South crawled with them for a while. They attempted infiltration into the Unitarian Church because it was staunchly devoted to liberalism, and had some little temporary success. The church had to expel the editor of its official publication because it was being edited in a manner too fellow-traveling to suit them. In Atlanta the Commies forced the racial issue in the church to cause trouble, and promptly, and typically, dropped the matter once they had brought about the desired friction. In rural Georgia, an old-timer, who, by his own words, was a Commie organizer for years, Don West, was found to be conducting a farm school with sanction of the left-wing church group. There were evidences in a dozen cities of this type infiltration. It was cleaned up rapidly, as the trouble-makers pulled out once they were exposed.

Once Henry Wallace quit the Progressive Party, the comrades left it lying there, shoddy and empty. It is kept alive as a legal entity as a handy front for propaganda purposes. Even John Rogge has left it now, and when he departed the party must have really become stinking bad, as they say. John Rogge staved for a long, long time after the smell had become intolerable for others.

South

As far as I can learn there is no official organizer in the South to take Chase's place. The old-time Commies in the South have either gone to cover or quit the party and come to the mourner's bench, serving as stool pigeons or as professional witnesses in trials against Communists.

The new ones have obeyed orders and holed up. The old phony religious organization, the "camps" and "training schools", are all still as the grave under orders from New York's party headquarters.

The reports have it that the present strategy of the party in the United States has been firmly and officially restricted to three phases.

1—The party is ordered to confuse and influence American public opinion as much as possible. This means they will support all "get out of Europe and Asia" moves. It explains why Moscow's Pravda printed the Hoover speech in full and had it reproduced in all its satellite countries. It will continue to cry "peace" while making war.

2—The second order is to spy and commit any possible espionage. They will spread rumors of water supplies being poisoned (Birmingham, Ala., has just experienced such a scare) and will create what fear and hysteria they can in addition to doing any actual sabotage and spy jobs ordered.

3—They will maintain a skeleton organization to take over when "Russia is victorious."

Orders

Orders have gone out to cease any mass meeting activities; to avoid public meetings, and otherwise to stop attracting public attention! In a limited sense the party has gone underground.

Last spring the party membership was announced as 55,000 by J. Edgar Hoover, of the FBI. He made it plain, however, that non-card carrying sympathizers, fellow-travelers and others who assisted them, probably gave them a working force of about a half million. Dues-paying members likely are well below 55,000 in 1951.

Outside the larger urban areas it is already more and more difficult to find and keep an eye on the Communists who, as late as a year ago, were in evidence. They have really obeyed the orders from New York's Politburo. In Miami, Jacksonville, New Orleans, Birmingham, Knoxville, Chattanooga and other cities where once they arrogantly mouthed the Kremlin line, held their little meetings and distributed their pamphlets of lies and distortions, they now are quiet and dispersed like a flushed covey of quail.

They never made much progress in the South anyhow.

RALPH

McGILL

31a (white)

The Commies And the Negro

In 1945 while in Moscow with a delegation from the American Society of Newspaper Editors seeking to commit the Soviets to a free flow of information in and out of their country once the war was ended, I was approached by an American newspaper correspondent long in Russia.

"You recall that Negro you met yesterday at the press conference?" he asked.

I said I did.

"The poor devil wants to talk to you," he said. "He wants to ask some questions about what's going on back home and he also hopes you might help him get some connections with newspapers which might want to buy some feature material. He is close to starving here."

I said I'd be happy to talk with him. A date was made. But he didn't show up. A couple of days later I had a call from the correspondent:

"He was afraid to come," he said. "He wanted to, but at the last minute he thought the Russians might suspect him of sending out some information and give him some trouble. He never has been fully accepted. He never will be and he knows it. He will be kept in a restricted position socially and economically. He talks to me and he is a sick and bitter young man."

I sent word back I'd come to see him. I was hopeful of getting a story from him. But he never replied. In a last press conference he was present. I said goodby to him and he said, "Thanks anyhow." That was all.

Communists

I thought of him the other day when the 11 top Communists had their conviction affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

A week before the party held a meeting in New York, presided over by its secretary, Gus Hall. The members present were harangued for failure to bring in more solid members and were given a plan for developing new leadership.

The Communist committee directed that in obtaining new members first consideration should be given the "working class and Negro comrades," with a warning that an indifferent attitude toward the white collar class should be "avoided."

The Communists, beguiled by Paul Robeson, have never understood why the American Negro has not hurried to the party. To be sure, a few have. But only a few. The party has played up every issue which seemed to have possibilities. This has led it to intervene in court cases involving Negroes. Almost without exception, they have deliberately worsened the case. Morris Ernst, well-known Civil Defense lawyer, has charged that most of the money raised by the Communists for defense purposes in the Scottsboro and other similar cases has gone to finance the deficit of the Daily Worker, and to pay expenses of organizers. At no time has there been any real concern for the individual.

Party Line

The American Negro has been smart enough to see that only when some grievance of the Negro is in accord with the party line is there any interest in the problem of the Negro. Negroes also have seen that any radical movement is sure to seek them out because the Negro has been, and is, the victim of discrimination. Peak Negro membership was reached in the late thirties and was estimated at about 8,000. There have been large-scale withdrawals.

There has been a Negro problem in America for a good 300 years. Its seeds were planted in the slavery system. The end of slavery did not provide a final answer. A thoughtless government, its eyes on industrial expansion and political monopoly, did not see that economic freedom had to come along with personal and political escape from bondage. For a century there has been a continued extension of rights and privileges for all underprivileged persons in America, but thoughtless reaction, hiding behind old fears, yet fails to see that rescuing the Negro from second-class citizenship will strengthen America.

Yet the Negro protest remains within the framework of the Constitution of the United States—and not within the Communist Party. The Negro remains fundamentally American, believing in the promise of America. And it is an unwise man who does not see that and interpret the meaning of it.

RALPH

McGILL

Problem of Race and Jobs

Anyone considering the national problem of race in its regional aspects, particularly in the South where the reactions are more direct and issues more acute because of the fact that

roughly 30 percent of the population is Negro, is confronted at once with parades of which are as often astonishing as dismaying.

Harold O. DeWitt, industrial secretary of the Richmond (Va.) Urban League, and the Southern Regional Council have completed an employment survey. It included 16 Southern cities, Miami, Jacksonville, Fort Worth, Houston, Dallas, San Antonio, Birmingham, Atlanta, Nashville, Little Rock, Louisville, New Orleans, Norfolk, Knoxville, Richmond, and Oklahoma City.

The survey reveals what interested Southerners long have known—that one of the barriers in dealing with sane race relations is a disturbing lack of knowledge on the part of the general public of what has taken place, and what is going on, in this region.

Many Southern cities years ago placed Negro policemen on their rolls and found the results good from every viewpoint. Despite this any other Southern city which proposes to do so immediately encounters a storm of protest declaring the idea to be radically anti-Southern and an affront to local traditions. The fact that Charleston and Richmond, two of the legendary citadels of the Confederacy, were among the first to employ Negro policemen is lost in the din.

Examples

Negro firemen, for example, have been used in Charleston for more than 60 years; in Mobile for more than 75; and in Nashville for many years. Richmond, Winston-Salem, and Louisville also employ Negro firemen. Altogether there are 69 Negro firefighters, including six captains and four lieutenants, in Southern cities.

Yet, if almost any other Southern city were to propose the addition of Negro firemen, there would follow the usual pattern of protests declaring the idea "un-Southern" and "against traditions." The fact that Mobile, Charleston and the other Southern cities have employed Negro firemen without damage to tradition would likely be unknown, or at best would make little difference to those who would protest an idea long accepted elsewhere by the most conservative, deep-South cities. Most of our people do not know all the facts.

Figures

The 16 cities surveyed showed 6,487 Negro municipal workers in job classifications from unskilled to managerial and professional. Among the job classifications held are mimeograph operators, clerks, cashiers, firemen, policemen, bailiffs, painters, bricklayers, social workers, nurses, and so on.

A further breakdown of jobs reveals Nashville and Norfolk tied for first with 10 persons each in the courts; Miami had 473 in public works and Birmingham had 450; Houston had 491 in public utilities, followed by 160 in Dallas and 153 in Atlanta; Norfolk was first in recreation and parks with 113, and Birmingham had 103; Louisville had 60 in the safety department; Atlanta led in health service with 262; Atlanta and Birmingham were tied with 24 each in the libraries, and only Norfolk and Dallas had an employe in their finance departments.

For over-all totals of Negro municipal employes in all classifications, Houston was first with 1,007; Atlanta second with 768; Birmingham third with 675; Norfolk fourth with 663; Miami fifth with 649; Louisville sixth with 675; and Richmond seventh with 366.

I have an idea these figures are surprising to the average politician in the South, as well as the people.

It is obvious to the Southerner who loves his region enough to fight for its progress and engage in its controversies that the South has gone too slow in this field because of fear of criticism for going too fast.

Jobs are not social pastimes. The South must lift itself to higher income levels by integrating the Negro population into its economy and by doing in industry what has been done in schools—paying equal wages for equal work. Yet many persons blindly look upon giving jobs as establishing social quality—or as somehow offending Southern customs. We have made much progress. Common sense, common decency and common justice, as well as plain unselfishness, indicate we can speed up this economic progress.

RALPH

McGILL

An FEPC Bill With Support

A new version of a Fair Employment Practices law has been introduced into the Congressional grist mill. This bill, if enacted into law, would make it illegal to discriminate in employment against persons over 45 years old because of their age.

It may never become law, although it probably should, if for no other reason than to point up the nationally harmful policy of automatically retiring with the inevitable consequent reluctance to employ a person who is 45 or more years of age.

The nation faces an actual manpower shortage in this period of accelerated national defense work. The suicidal folly of this policy, with regard to persons of maturer ages able to work in every capacity of national and domestic need, is thereby more emphatically revealed.

Sheep

A few corporations are attempting to move against the trend by careful screenings of all employed persons at 65. Those whose health and mental attitudes are good are continued on the job for as long as these qualities of body and mind remain constant. But, for the most part, American industry and business have, with tragic and harmful lack of imagination and good sense, followed one another in the manner of dull-witted sheep with the automatic retirement.

Here and there men and women thus summarily removed from a lifetime of work have managed to turn to some other rewarding occupation in which there is satisfaction and a contribution to the national economy, its culture or both. But every city knows the wreckage of able men strewn by "retirement" along its industrial, business and professional shores. A man or woman of intelligence cannot retire, and the records are filled with the physical and mental breakdowns of those who have attempted it.

That the nation should continue depriving itself of the immense asset of trained, skilled, intelligent persons merely because they have attained the age of 65 is one of the more fantastic facts of our modern life. There is no defense for it. Side by side with the argument that older persons must be retired at 65, no matter what their ability, are the arguments that we must open the gates to millions of immigrants through the next several years so that we may obtain more skills, additional workers, and trained technicians; that we will not be able to maintain our standard of living unless more and more people are holding productive jobs; that unless we produce more and more our civilization will perish.

The fact is that we are loading our welfare rolls with men and women who could be producers; we are adding tremendously to the cost of government by forcing retirement of millions able to remain on as taxpayers and producers of goods, and not enforced, parasitical consumers only; we are building a political pressure group already a powerful factor, demanding more, producing nothing.

McGILL

They Want No Dixiecrat Label

Senator Harry F. Byrd's somewhat polite yet precipitate flight from the Selma, Ala., political caucus, presumably called by the wistful relics or imitators of the Dixiecrat Party, which was conceived in political shame in Alabama in 1948, was indicative of the change in the climate and character of the Southern revolt.

In somewhat typical form, and to the apparent embarrassment of the Alabama Farm Bureau, which disclaimed any connection, promoters of the so-called "Southern caucus" had called it at the conclusion of the Thursday Farm Bureau meeting at which Virginia's best-known senator was the prator.

It appeared to be a poorly concealed effort on the part of a certain well-known element of Alabama politics, to try to push itself into the picture—as it now is out of it. It also was an attempt to give to the present Southern revolt, which is not entirely hypocritical, as the basic motives of the 1948 Dixiecrats were, a Dixiecrat label.

Governor Byrnes of South Carolina was invited to the caucus."

He had another engagement.

Senator Richard B. Russell, who received the ballots of the rebels at the 1948 convention, also was asked. He, too, was so sorry.

Temptation

Senator Byrd had accepted the invitation to speak at the Farm Bureau meeting. He was invited to the caucus. They also took him up, figuratively, on top of what was, at best, a very small Alabama political hill. The prospect they hoped to reveal to him, and which was to be used to tempt him, was that this caucus would initiate a drive to nominate Byrd for President.

It was from this the Virginia senator fled. He, too, was deeply appreciative. But there was another engagement.

The Dixiecrats must, by now, know the truth. They have political B. O.

They would have lost even to Harry S. Truman, in 1948, a fact they realized. They defeated him by the simple procedure of leaving his name off the ballot.

The Dixiecrats didn't carry four states. They took four states because they controlled the state machinery. They did not allow a straight test on the Republican vs. the Democratic Party.

Some of the Southerners who believe in states' rights, but not in states' wrongs, were attracted to the Dixiecrats. But there were not many of these. Those persons of political character who were attracted, soon saw what they were in and realized that the "deus ex machina" of the Dixiecrat movement in 1948 was viciously greedy, based on race hatred and exploitation, and one determined to maintain states' wrongs in the name of states' rights.

Other than the Dixiecrats, those persons who, in 1948, did not agree with the administration, nevertheless possessed, or were encouraged to have, the political morality to stay within the framework of the two-party system.

The evils of splinter parties or the multiparty system, has long been apparent in European politics.

Britain

It may be seen today in Britain, where Winston Churchill, with a slim majority of 18 in the House of Commons, was refused nower is nominated by the Re- publicans, he will sweep most of the South. If it is Taft, then the South will have to plan some other course. Its leadership has said it will fight within the framework of the party. The value and the of the two-party system is the 1948 Dixiecrats and falsehoods of lized and admitted. There- the first try by the rebels plain it wishes to have nothing to be to encourage Republi- do with any suggestion of that cans to nominate General Eisen- hower. If they do, then they will

the support of the Liberal Party in the cabinet, even though that party is so weak and unimportant it elected but six members. But, six added to the Churchill 19, would give him a much more comfortable working margin. Yet, the Liberals have insisted they will go their own way.

The present Southern revolt is not yet set in its course. Its plans are not made.

If General Dwight D. Eisen-

Rankin File

One Cigaret Girl's View Of 'The Stork'

31a White

By Allen Rankin

Note: Miss Mary Samford, 24, of Montgomery and New York, is an accomplished actress of both the legitimate and radio stage, and is now grooming for opera. Incidentally, she was once, for 14 months a cigaret girl in New York's swank Stork Club. As such, she got an inside view of The Stork that is overlooked by Northern publications which chide the South for "discrimination." Follows Miss Samford's story in her own words.

IN 1947, I decided to become a cigaret girl—for the experience in it and the people I'd see. Naturally, I was happy to get a job at one of the swankiest clubs of all—Sherman Billingsley's Stork Club.

I could soon reassure Mother that I wouldn't have to wear little short skirts. Also, no one made passes at me at The Stork. If they did, Mr. Billingsley had them thrown out.

It was wonderful knowing "the 400" and celebrities at The Stork. It gave you a thrill to look up and realize you were talking to Bob Hope; to see Al Jolson cross the Cub Room with his special magnetism; to have such characters as John Carradine quoting "To be or not to be" in the checkroom.

Sherman Billingsley

But the ugly things about The Stork—and about many other "exclusive" clubs—impressed me more than the pretty ones. In The Stork I came to see an ugly symbol of false values in America and many of the reasons why foreign countries scoff at Americans' lofty—and phony—talk of high "ideals."

I saw good, decent people—many of them enlisted men in uniform—turned away from The Stork because their coats looked a little tight, or their hair-cuts a little "rural." In brief, they were obviously of modest means. So they were not allowed to come in and reduce the high-appearance standards of The Stork.

At the same time, I saw the racketeer, Frank Costello, hailed and honored as the most catered-to customer in the Stork Club. I saw a celebrity—whose manners went unchallenged—click and pop his teeth at dinner as a joke, to annoy other diners.

RED-HAIRED MARY SAMFORD

Yet, I saw the Stork Club set up as such a lofty social goal, that grown men, turned down at the door, absolutely stood there and cried because they couldn't get in!

I didn't blame The Stork itself as much as the false standards that have led people to put such terrible importance upon whether they can or can't get into The Stork, and such places. There's a program on WSFA each Sunday at 2:45 that says what I mean better than I can here, but this is part of it.

★

No Colors Allowed

Discrimination? You saw it at its worst at places like The Stork. As for Negroes there just wasn't any such thing. They just didn't get in.

But they weren't the only ones. Practically nobody of any color other than white—whether he was slightly black, brown, yellow, or green—ever got by the captain on the door, who stood there to keep them out.

I've seen the Stork Club refuse to admit even UN delegates because they were slightly off-white.

I've often wondered why some New York columnists—great patrons of The Stork—could see discrimination way down in Alabama and fail to see it every night at their own favorite hangout.

The only time I ever saw off-tinted skin of any kind in the Cub Room was when Mr. B let two Nationalist Chinese generals come in. I think this was because he knew they had been admitted in the last war and were not going to be in town very long, and wouldn't become regular customers.

One night I saw a flawlessly-dressed, very polite young Negro couple come to the door of The Stork. Mr. Davis, as the Negro called himself produced a wire showing he had reservations.

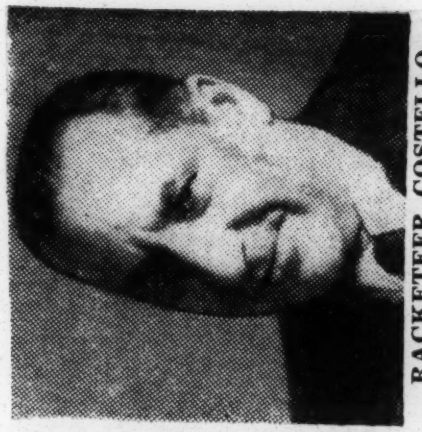
"I'm terribly sorry," said the captain on the door. "There must be some mistake."

The Negro stood his ground for 45 minutes. Then Mr. Billingsley himself came out. "What's up? What's up here?" he said, very tough.

"I have a wire—a reservation—that says I can come in here," said the Negro.

Mr. B's hand shot out quick as a panther's. He snatched the telegram from the Negro and tore it up. "Oh, you have, have you?" snapped Billingsley. "Well, where is your reservation now?" Then he said very loud, "Get four big men."

The Negro couple wandered away.



RACKETEER COSTELLO

Flunking The Stork Test

A man with eyes always darting, always casing the people trying to get in, stood at the door.

People could be sober; they could be decent and polite; they could have a roll of bills. But if they were obviously of modest means or tastes, they just didn't pass The Stork test.

Flunking The Stork test gave some people a horrible sense of frustration, of failing socially. I've seen them bawl. I've seen them get mad enough to want to kill somebody.

One night I saw a Pfc. just back from overseas blow his top. "But I have as much right here as anyone!" he insisted. "I've got the money to pay! I've got $800!"

"Sorry," said the doorman.

The soldier went wild. He threw his roll of $800 through the open door, all the way across the room. "Damn democracy," he screamed, "if this is it!" But he didn't get in. He didn't make the grade.

★

The Catered-To Costello

Racketeer Frank Costello—even ahead of Walter Winchell—was the most catered to man in The Stork Club. He would often come in for lunch with Judge Mancuso and Judge Medina.

It was understood that everything had to be extremely formal for Mr. Costello. And I never saw him pay for anything—never saw him, in fact, even presented with a bill.

A cigaret girl could go over to Walter Winchell's table and give him a pack of cigarets, just like anyone else. And sometimes Winchell would get up and get his own cigarets, just like anyone else.

But no cigaret girl was allowed to go near Mr. Costello's table. The Stork had a special man who laid out a special assortment of cigars for Mr. Costello in a very special way.

Things were always made very nice, very formal, for Mr. Costello.

I wanted to write, and did write about some of the things I observed at The Stork. But I couldn't find any newspaper that would print anything other than something pretty about Mr. B's club. Mr. Billingsley fired me, of course, when he heard about it. Later, when I didn't publish the article, he offered to hire me back, but I'd had enough of The Stork.

I started working for The Stork for $29 a week take-home pay, and no tips—except tips over $5, in which case we were allowed to take half. (I got maybe just 10 such tips in the 14 months there.) There were mirrors everywhere and people were always watching to see that you didn't snitch the tip yourself. Also some of the employes were detectives.

But there were thousands of girls who were waiting in line to be hatcheck or cigaret girls at The Stork for that money. They were willing to do it just for the excitement, the glamor, of being at The Stork.